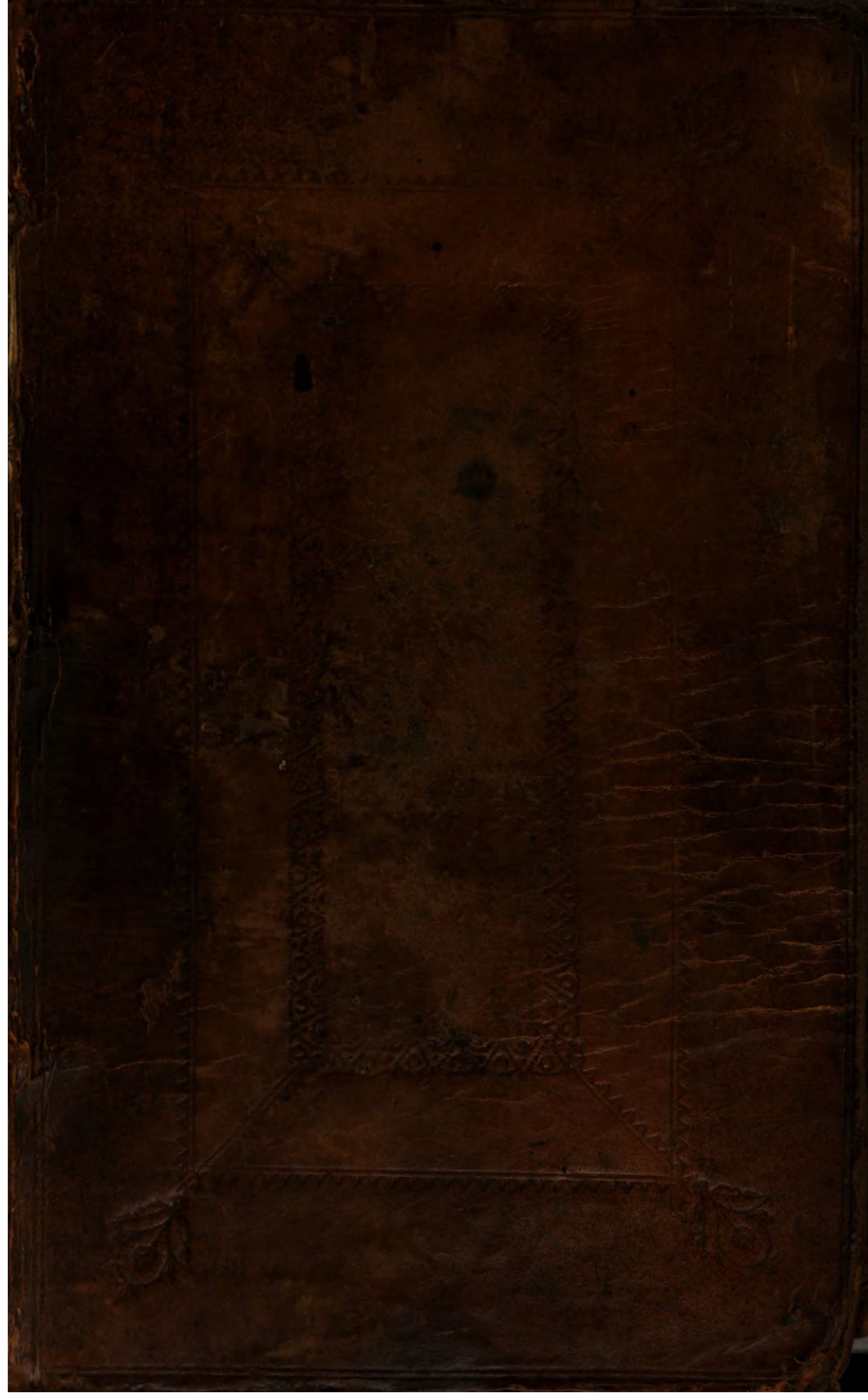


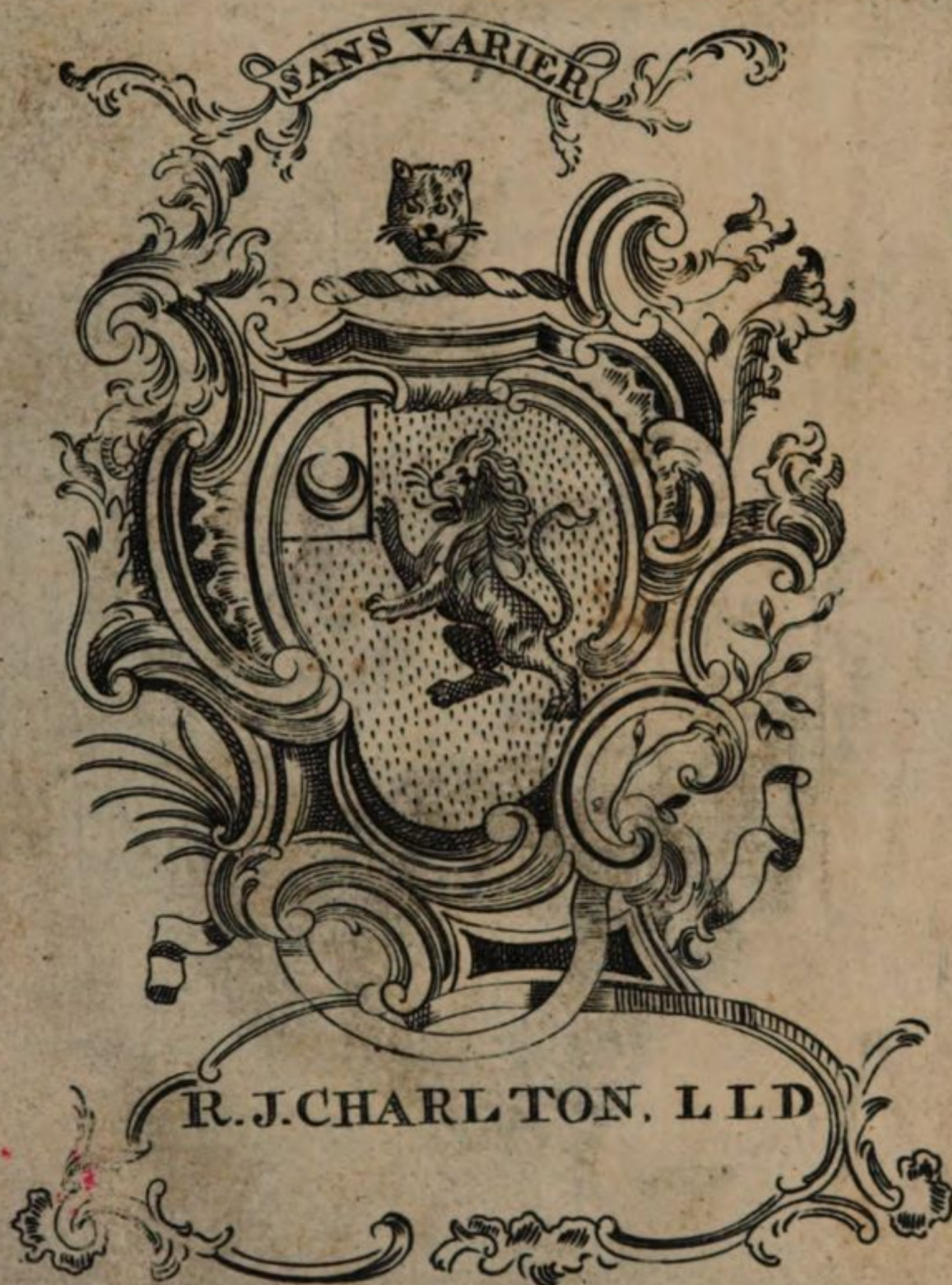


2 Libris R. Charlton Coll. Om: Anim.

serii.

L. germ. / pt.

8 ^v (1)



1788

1788 129 34

L. g. sept. 8 v-1

~~<36608774860019~~

~~<36608774860019~~

~~Bayer. Staatsbibliothek~~

22. L. g. sept.

...
m 9

An Universal Etymological
English Dictionary:

COMPREHENDING *h. Gilpin*

The Derivations of the Generality of Words in the *English* Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient *British, Saxon, Danish, Norman,* and Modern *French, Teutonic, Dutch, Spanish, Italian;* as also from the *Latin, Greek,* and *Hebrew* Languages, each in their proper Characters.

A N D A L S O

A brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words derived from any of the aforesaid Languages; and Terms of Art relating to Anatomy, Botany, Physick, Pharmacy, Surgery, Chymistry, Philosophy, Divinity, Mathematicks, Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Musick, Heraldry, Maritime Affairs, Military Discipline, Horsemanship, Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, Gardening, Husbandry, Handicrafts, Confectionary, Carving, Cookery, &c.

Together with

A large Collection and Explication of Words and Phrases us'd in our Ancient Statutes, Charters, Writs, Old Records, and Processes at Law; and the Etymology and Interpretation of the Proper Names of Men, Women, and Remarkable Places in *Great Britain*: Also the Dialects of our different Counties.

Containing many Thousand Words more than either *Harris, Philips, Kersey,* or any *English* Dictionary before Extant.

To which is added, a Collection of our most common Proverbs, with their Explication and Illustration.

The whole WORK compil'd and methodically digested, as well for the Entertainment of the Curious, as the Information of the Ignorant, and for the Benefit of young Students, Artificers, Tradesmen, and Foreigners, who are desirous thorowly to understand what they Speak, Read, or Write.

The Fifth Edition, with considerable Improvements.

By N. BAILEY, Φιλολογος.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. and J. KNAPTON, D. MIDWINTER and A. WARD, A. BETTESWORTH and C. HITCH, F. FAYRAM, J. OSBORN and T. LONGMAN, J. PEMBERTON, C. RIVINGTON, E. CLAY, J. BATLEY, and R. HETT. M.DCC.XXXI.

1853



Illustrissimo

FREDERICO LUDOVICO,

WALLIÆ Principi ;

PRINCIPIBUSQUE *Serenissimis*

A N N Æ,

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ,

ELIZABETHÆ CAROLINÆ;

GEORGII & CAROLINÆ,

Magnæ Britanniae, &c. Regis & Reginae,

PROPAGINI *Clarissimæ.*

Serenissimi PRINCEPES,



UM divina Providentia, quæ periclitanti
Britanniæ semper fuit Adjutrix, Patri
augustissimo vestro, Regi GEORGIO,
Britannici regiminis habenas benevola
commiserit manu, sub cujus mitissimo ac
justissimo imperio Patria, Libertate, Le-
gibus, Religione salvæ adhuc fœlices fruimur; non pos-
sumus non nobis ipsis gratulari, non modo quod quem Vos
Stirpis, ipsum nos jam nacti simus Patriæ Patrem; sed
etiam

DEDICATIO.

etiam quod Vos tam chara pignora ob oculos habeamus, ut hæc tanta bona a se, per Patris vestri, serenissimi Walliæ Principis manus, ad seram posteritatem tandem transmittantur. Permittetis igitur & me quoque cum omnibus bonis promissa patrio solo beneficia ex Progenie tam Augusta, fælici, & æquali Indole ornata, lætum & exultantem animum significandi ansam, qua licuit, arripere. Ideoque hoc meum Opusculum illustrissimo Nomini vestro dicare sustinui; quod etsi tantis Principibus haud satis dignum forsitan videatur, aliquid saltem adminiculi studiis vestris Anglicanis allaturum sperarem. Quapropter nota, ac solenni regiæ Stirpis benevolentia fretus, quicquid sit, ea, qua par est, submissa mentis devotione Vobis offerre ausus sum. Quod dum nimis forsitan audaciter facio, ut generose mihi condonetis, & pro assueta bonitate propitio vultu intuentes, propenso erga Vos studio & cultui tribuatis, quam humillime rogo ac deprecor. Maçti estote, Ornatissimi PRINCIPES, ingenita Virtute, bonis Literis, omnibusque regiis Ornamentis, quibus summam illam Expectationem, quam cuncti de Vobis conceperint, non exæquare modo, sed & superare possitis. Teque, FREDERICE Nobilissime, ut olim, cum Deo O. M. omnium rerum Gubernatori, Patris vitæ hujus & terrenæ fælicitatis saturi, Britannica cum cælestibus commutare soliis visum fuerit, Paternum tenentem Sceptrum læta Britannia, fælicesque Posterī conspicere gaudeant, animo pientissimo exoptat, oratque

N. Bailey.



INTRODUCTION.

THE Faculty of Speech, which makes so considerable a Difference between a Man and a Brute, is of excellent Use, as it renders Mankind conversible one with another, and as the various Natural Endowments, Observations, Experiences, and Attainments of every individual Man, are hereby, with a wonderful Facility, mutually communicated. And we may add to this the Invention of Letters, by means of which we are not confin'd within the narrow Limits of our Acquaintance and Contemporaries, but one Man may be acquainted with the Attainments of Multitudes of the wisest Men in Present and Ancient Times, either in his own or remote Countries. Words are those Channels, by which the Knowledge of Things is convey'd to our Understandings: And therefore upon a right Apprehension of them depends the Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgments right, they must be understood in their proper Meaning, and us'd in their true Sense, either in Writing or Speaking. For if the Words of the Speaker or Writer, tho' ever so apposite to the Matter, be taken in a wrong Sense, they form erroneous Ideas in the Mind concerning the Thing spoken or written of; and if we use Words in a false and improper Sense, this causes Confusion in the Understanding of the Hearer, and renders the Discourse unintelligible.

It ought, therefore, to be the special Care and Study of every one, who would have his Mind furnished with the useful Knowledge of Things of any Kind, to get a true and distinct Idea of the proper Sense and Meaning of Words, and Terms of Art, in which they are express'd, without which no good Progress can be made.

It has therefore been the universal Practice of all polite Nations, to make the Study of Letters the first Business of Life. And because this Accomplishment is necessary to all Persons, and
but

INTRODUCTION.

but few, comparatively speaking, have the Advantage of a learned Education to any considerable Proficiency, *Dictionaries* have in all Languages been compiled, to which, as to Store-Houses, such Persons may have Recourse, as often as any thing occurs in Conversation or Reading, with which they are unacquainted, or when they themselves would speak or write Properly and Intelligibly.

And as such Helps have been thought useful in all civilized Nations, they appear more eminently necessary in the *English* Tongue, not only because it is, perhaps, the most copious Language of any in *Europe*, but is likewise made up of so great a Variety of other Languages, both Ancient and Modern, as will plainly appear to any one who shall peruse the following *Dictionary*. Of the Reason of which Mixture, and by what Accidents it was brought about, I shall give the following Account.

That Languages are liable to Changes and Alterations (besides that ancient Confusion of Tongues at the Building the Tower of *Babel*) there have been too many Instances to require any Proof. The Causes of Change in Languages are, in general, Three:

First, *Commigrations* or *Conquests* of Nations, by which in Tract of Time there succeeds a Coalition of the Languages of the Conquerors with the Conquered. So the *Italian* Language sprang from the *Latin*, being mixed with *German-Gothic*: The *Spanish* from *Latin*, mixed with *Gothic-German*, *Arabic*, or *Morisco*: The *French* from the *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gaulish* or *Gallic*.

Secondly, From *Commerce*, by which Offices, Dignities, the Names of Wares, and Terms of Traffick are introduced, which we commonly take with the Wares from the Persons of whom we have them, and new form them according to the Genius of our own Tongue.

Thirdly, From the *Esteem* and valuable *Properties* of any particular Language, by which we endeavour to imitate this or that Tongue, as the more *Learned*, *Elegant*, *Copious*, or *Expressive*. So learned Men all over *Europe* esteem the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, as the Treasuries of all Science; Christian Divines reverence the *Hebrew* and *Greek*; the *Turks* and *Mahometans* the *Arabic*, as the Mistresses of Religion; the *Dutch*, *Germans*, and *English*, the *French*, for its Softness and Smoothness of Expression; the *Danes* and *Swedes* the *Teutonic*, as more Copious.

INTRODUCTION.

If a Tongue be once esteem'd as more learned, from thence the Learned commonly borrow *Technical* Words, or Words of Art; as in *Physick*, *Philosophy*, *Mathematicks*, and others from the *Greek*. If it be esteem'd more elegant or fine in Pronunciation, then Courtiers, who are apt to dislike any thing that is common, and the Product of their own Country, and to delight in what is Foreign, borrow a great many Words of Complaisance and Addrefs.

Now that from these three Causes in general, the ancient Language of *Britain* is changed from what it originally was, and come to be what now it is, will plainly appear from these Considerations:

First, The ancient Language of *Britain* is generally allow'd to have been the same with the *Gaulic* or *French*, (this Island in probability having been first peopled from *Gallia*) as both *Cæsar* and *Tacitus* affirm, and prove, by many strong and conclusive Arguments, as by their Religion, Manners, Customs, and the Nearness of their Situation. But now we have very small Remains of the ancient *British* Tongue left in *England*, except in *Wales* and *Cornwall*; which will not appear strange, when what follows is considered.

Julius Cæsar some Time before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Time of King *Cassivelaune*, made a Descent upon *England*, tho' he rather discover'd it than made a Conquest of it; but about the Year of Christ 45, in the Time of *Claudius*, *Aulus Plautius* was sent over with some *Roman* Forces, by whom, and *P. Ostorius Scapula*, *Codigunus* and *Caractacus*, two Kings of the *Britons*, were severally overcome in Battle. A *Roman* Colony was planted at *Maldon* in *Essex*, and the Southern Parts thereof reduced to the Form of a *Roman* Province; and after that the Whole was conquered, as far as to the Friths of *Dunbarton* and *Edinburgh*, by *Agricola* in the Time of *Domitian*; and the Remains of the unconquered *Britons* retired to the West Part, call'd *Wales*, carrying their Language with them over the Mountains, where they have preserved it to this Day.

Britain being thus become a *Roman* Province, tho' still suffered to be governed by Kings of its own, as Vice-Roys under the *Roman* Emperours, the *Roman* Legions residing in *Britain*, for the Space of above two hundred Years, undoubtedly disseminated the *Latin* Tongue; and the People, being also governed by Laws written in *Latin*, must necessarily make a Mixture of Languages. This seems to have been the first Mutation the Language of *Britain* suffered: However, so tenacious were our Forefathers of their native Language, that it over-grew the *Roman*.

Thus

INTRODUCTION.

Thus the *British* Tongue continued for some Time mix'd with Provincial *Latin*, till the *Roman* Legions being called home, upon account of intestine Troubles, about the Year 433, the *Scots* and *Picts*, taking the Advantage of their Absence, harass'd the Northern Parts of *Britain*; against whom King *Vortigern*, about the Year 440, call'd in the Assistance of the *Saxons*, a Great and Potent Nation among the *Germans*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, but greater by the Aggregation of many People under their Name and Service, as the *Jutes* from *Jutland*, and the *Angles* from *Sleswick*: who coming hither under the Conduct of *Hengist* and *Horfa*, having overcome the *Picts* and *Scots* in a pitch'd Battle near *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, were afterwards rewarded for this Victory with the Isle of *Thanet*, and after that with the whole County of *Kent*, where they governed for about 350 Years, under the Titles of Earls of *Kent*; but they, growing powerful, began afterwards to quarrel with their Landlords, whom, by degrees, they dispossess'd of all the Country on this Side the *Severn*, parcelling it out into seven Kingdoms, call'd the *Saxon Heptarchy*, destroying the *British* Tongue then mix'd with the Provincial *Latin*, together with the Inhabitants, by a long and destructive War, the Remains of them being again oblig'd to retire with the *British* Tongue over the Mountains of *Wales*.

So the *British* Language being in a manner quite extinct in all other Parts of *Britain*, the *Saxon* Language became the Language of the Country, and so continued till near the Year 800, when the *Danes* infested *England*, and made Settlements in the North and East Parts of *Britain*, and at length in about 200 Years arriv'd at the sole Government of it; but their Government, lasting only about 26 Years, made not so considerable a Change in the *English Saxon*, as the next Revolution. Then about the Year 1067, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, commonly call'd *William the Conqueror*, came over to *Britain*; and, having vanquished *Harold* the *Danish* King, made an intire Conquest of *Britain*: And as a Monument of their Conquest, the *Normans* endeavoured to yoke the *English* under their Tongue, as they had under their Command, by compelling them to teach their Children in their Schools nothing but the *French*, by publishing their Laws in *French*, and by enforcing them most rigorously to plead and be impleaded in that Tongue, for the Space of about 350 Years; by which means the Language of *Britain* became a Dialect of the *English Saxon* and *Norman French*, which now are the Ground-work or Fundamentals of the present Language of *Great Britain*.

Having

INTRODUCTION.

Having thus shewn how the ancient *British* Language was in a manner extirpated by the *Romans*, *Danes*, and *Saxons*, and succeeded by the *Saxon*, and after that the *Saxon* blended with the *Norman French*; before I proceed to account for the Alteration of the *English Saxon*, by the two other Causes, I shall mention something relating to the *Saxon Tongue*, of a great Part of which the *Normans* despoil'd us, giving a worse for a better. "Great verily" (says *Camden*) was the Glory of our Tongue before the *Norman Conquest*, in this, that the Old *English* could express most aptly "all the Conceptions of the Mind in their own Tongue, without borrowing from any," and of this gives the following Examples.

The Service of God called *Religion*, they call'd *Ean-ƿaƿtney*, as the only Assurance and fast Anchor hold of our Souls Health.

The *Gladsome Tidings of Salvation*, which the *Greeks* call *Ευαγγέλιον*, they call'd *Godey-ƿpel*, i. e. God's Speech.

Our *Saviour*, in French *Sauveur*, of *Salvator*, Lat. they called *Al-hael*, i. e. All Health, *Pharisees*, *Sundep-halƿgens*, i. e. Religious Men, which had sundred and separated themselves from the Men of the World.

The *Scribes*, *Boc Men*, i. e. Book-men.

The *Sacrament*, *Haliƿdom*, i. e. Holy Judgment.

Fertility, *Eomƿdey-Wele*, i. e. the Wealth of the Earth.

The *Judgment*, *Dome-ƿettele*, i. e. the Settling of Doom.

A *Parliament*, *Witƿten-mot*, i. e. an Assembly of Wise Men.

Conscience, *Inƿit*, i. e. that which they did inwardly wot or know certainly.

Also the Names they gave to their *Months* were significant, as,

JANUARY [*Wulƿe Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Wolf-month] because in that Month the Wolves were most mischievous to them, for that thro' the Extremity of Cold and Snow, they could not find Beasts sufficient to satisfy their ravenous Appetites.

FEBRUARY [*Spƿnouƿ Kele*, *Sax.* i. e. Colewort or Wort-Spring] because then Worts begin to sprout.

MARCH [*Lencƿ Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. the Lengthening Month] because then the Days begin in Length to exceed the Nights.

APRIL [*Ooyƿteƿ Monaƿ*, *Sax.*] because their Easter generally fell in April.

MAY [*ƿri-milci*, *Sax.* i. e. 3 Milkings] because then they milk'd their Cattle three Times a Day.

JUNE [*Mede Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Meadow Month] because then their Cattle were turned out to feed in the Meadows.

JULY [*Heƿ Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Hay Month] because then they generally cut their Hay.

AUGUST [*Aƿn Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Barn Month] because they then filled their Barns.

SEPTEMBER [*Leƿt Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Grist-Month] because they carried their new Corn to the Mill.

OCTOBER [*Wyn Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Wine Month] because then Grapes were usually press'd to make Wines.

NOVEMBER [*Wynƿe Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Windy Month] because of the high Winds happening commonly in that Month.

DECEMBER [*Wynƿteƿ Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Winter-Month, because of the Cold then growing intense; and afterwards *Haliƿ Monaƿ*, *Sax.* i. e. Holy-Month] on Account of the Nativity of Christ.

INTRODUCTION.

I shall only add one Piece of *Saxon* Antiquity more, and so proceed, which is the *Lord's Prayer* in the *Saxon* Language, written about the Year of Christ 900, by *Alfred* Bishop of *Durham*.

Væn ƿæðer ðic arið in Heoƿnay ƿic gehalgud ðin noma
Our Father which art in Heavens be hallowed thine Name
to cýmeð ðin ƿic ƿic ðin ƿilla ƿue iſ in Heoƿnay and
come thy Kingdom be they Will so as in Heavens and
in Eopðo. Væn half oƿen ƿiſðlic ƿel vſ to dæg and ƿon-
in Earth. Our Loaf ſupersubſtantial give us to Day and for-
geſ vſ ƿcýða uſna ƿue ƿe ƿonſgean, ƿcýlðgum vſum and
give us Debts our ſo we forgive Debts ours, and
no inleað vſið in cýſtunng, Ah geſƿuð ƿiſch ƿnom iſle Amen.
do not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one from Evil Amen.

By theſe Inſtances it does appear, that the *English Saxon* Language, of which the *Normans* deſpoiled us in great Part, had its Beauties, was ſignificant and emphatical, and preferable to what they impoſed upon us.

This may ſuffice for the Mutation of our Language upon the firſt Cauſe of it, which was Conqueſt: I now proceed to the other Two,

Secondly, As to *Commerce*, the *Britains* having been of a long Time a Trading Nation, as it generally happens, we have had many Words introduced by that Means; and beſides, *Britain* having been a conſiderable Time under Subjection to the See of *Rome*, in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, the *Italians* coming over hither to manage the Pope's Concerns, and others for Church Dignities, and many *Britains* going hence to *Rome* on Account of Eccleſiaſtical Suits, Prieſthoods, Abbacies, and Biſhopricks, muſt unavoidably introduce ſome *Italian* Words among us.

Thirdly, As to the particular Properties of a Language, our Tongue has undergone no ſmall Mutation, or rather has received no ſmall Improvement upon that Account; for as to the *Greek* and *Latin*, the Learned have, together with the Arts and Sciences (now rendered very familiar among us) introduced abundance, nay almoſt all the Terms of Art in the *Mathematicks*, *Philosophy*, *Phyſick*, and *Anatomy*, with many others from them; and many more have we entertained from the *Latin*, *French*, &c. for the ſake of Neatneſs and Elegancy.

So that at this Day our Language, which 1800 Years ago was the ancient *Britiſh* or *Welſh*, is now a Mixture of *Saxon*, *Teu-*
tonic,

INTRODUCTION.

tonic, Dutch, Danish, Norman, and Modern French, imbellish'd with the Greek and Latin.

Yet is not this, I think, any Disparagement to the *English* Tongue, as now spoke (for this Change is nothing but what all Languages have been liable to, and have undergone, and do interchangeably participate each with other, having likewise enfranchis'd many Words from the *Latin* and *Greek*, though perhaps not so many as we) but it rather makes to the Advantage of its Character, for by this transplanting Foreign Words into our Native Soil, and new forming them, we have enrich'd it, that now it is become the most Copious and Significant Language in *Europe*, if not in the World.

Thus *Camden* said of it in his Time, “ That though he would
“ not say, the *English* Tongue was as sacred as the *Hebrew*, or
“ as learned as the *Greek*, yet that it was as *fluent* as the *Latin*,
“ as *courteous* as the *Spanish*, as *courtlike* as the *French*, and as
“ *amorous* as the *Italian*; so that being beautified and enriched
“ out of other Tongues, partly by enfranchizing and indenizing
“ Foreign Words, partly by implanting new ones with artful Com-
“ position, our Tongue is as copious, pithy, and significative, as
“ any other in *Europe*.

And Dr. *Heylin* says of it, “ That whereas the *English* Tongue
“ is a Compound of *Latin, French, Dutch, &c.* it rather adds to
“ its Perfection, than detracts any thing from its Worth, since out
“ of every Language we have culled the most significant Words,
“ and equally participate of what is excellent in them, their Im-
“ perfections being rejected. For it is neither so boisterous as the
“ *Dutch*, nor so effeminate as the *French*, yet as significant as the
“ *Latin*, and in the happy Conjunction of two or more Words in
“ one, little inferiour to the *Greek*.

If then the *English* Tongue, in the Opinion of these learned Authors, deserved this Character in their Time, how much more now, having since received so considerable Improvements from so many celebrated Writers.

Having given this short Account, by what Steps and Gradations the *English* Tongue is arrived to be what it now is, I shall proceed to give abrief Account of the Method I have taken in the following Work.

It is not my Design to depreciate the Labours of those worthy Authors, whose Writings of this kind have saved me much Pains,
I shall

INTRODUCTION.

I shall only say, as *facile est inventis addere*, in perusing the best Books of this kind extant, I have found in them both a Redundancy and Deficiency, the former of which I have omitted to make room for the latter, having enriched it with several 1000 *English* Words and Phrases, in no *English* Dictionary before extant.

As for the Etymological Part, or those Words from Foreign Languages, whence the *English* Words were deriv'd, I think I am the first who has attempted it in *English*, except what Mr. *Blunt* has done in his *Glossography*, which is but a very small Part, and those of a *Latin* Derivation chiefly, besides a small Extract of Dr. *Skinner's Etymologicon*.

However, I shall not enlarge at present upon the Usefulness of that Part, supposing that such Persons who understand the Languages need no such Information; and as in them, which do not, the Etymological Part is separated so distinctly from the rest, being inclosed within Crotchets, that they may pass it over without any manner of Trouble or Inconvenience.

In order to the more easy apprehending the Method I have taken, I shall give the following Account:

1. In those Words of a Northern Derivation, I have generally given the *Saxon* Word first; from whence the *English* Word in all Probability was deriv'd, and afterwards the *Teutonic*, *Danish*, and *Low-Dutch*, where I have found them in the same or a cognate Signification.

2. In many Words, for which no *Saxon* Words are to be found, I have given the *Teutonic*, *Low-Dutch*, *Danish*, or others, where they are to be found of the same or a like Signification, though it is very probable they came to us immediately from the *Saxon* Tongue, but the Fewness of the Books we have now left in the *Saxon* Language does not furnish us with them, and in as much as it is certain, that the *English Saxon* is no other than a Dialect of the ancient *Teutonic*, it appears the more probable.

3. In Words derived from the Southern Languages, I have set down the *French*, and afterwards frequently the *Italian* and *Spanish*, if they have them in the same or a like Signification; and lastly the *Latin*, from which probably they were all derived.

4. In Terms of Art; as *Anatomy*, *Chymistry*, *Logick*, *Mathematics*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *Surgery*, and others, I have generally given

INTRODUCTION.

given the *French* if they have them, then the *Latin*, and afterwards the *Greek*, from whence they generally proceeded.

3. In many Words of a *Latin* or *Greek* Original, not properly Terms of Art; I have likewise in the first Place set the *French*, afterwards the *Latin* and *Greek*, so far complying with those who are of Opinion, that we have them immediately, or in the first Place from the *French*; though I cannot intirely give into that Notion, for Reasons which will appear in some of the following Articles.

6. Thus much in the General, but more particularly, as for those Words which the *French* have very near in Spelling, and also the *Latin*, I have set down the *French* first, and after the *Latin*, from which they were derived.

7. In *Nouns*, especially those that end in *ion*, as *Salvation*, *Generation*, &c. which are evidently deriv'd from the *Latin*, to avoid the Swelling of the Book, by setting down the *Latin* and *French* Words, I have put *F.* of *L.* at the End of the Paragraph, which signifies the Words, *Generation*, *Salvation*, &c. are as well *French* as *English* literally, which come of the *Latin*, *Salvatio*, *Generatio*, &c. and differ only by the Addition of *n* at the End.

8. In other *Nouns*, where the *English* Word is pure *Latin*, and the *French* differs in Spelling, in some Letter or Letters, as *Author*, *L. Auteur*, *F.* I have set the *French* within a Crotchet, and *L.* at the End, which denotes the Word to be literally *Latin*.

9. In many *Adjectives* in *ive*, as *conclusive*, &c. which are not found in *Latin* Dictionaries, though they might be Analogically formed, as well as the Adverb *conclusive*, I have omitted to set *L.* at the End.

10. In *Adjectives* and *Participles*, I have omitted to set down the *French*, because it appears plain to me, they were rather deriv'd of the *Latin*, than the *French*, as *Desolate*, of *Desolatus*, *L.* rather than *Desolè*, *F.* This may suffice for the Rest.

11. As to *Verbs*, I have for the most Part set down the *Latin* *Supines*, as the Words from which the *English* are immediately deriv'd, rather than the *Infinitive* Moods, especially those of the third Conjugation in *Latin*, because nearer in the Spelling, as *to collect*, from *Collectum*, *Supine*, rather than *Colligere*, *Infinitive*, for the Reason before-mentioned.

INTRODUCTION.

I have not confined my self to derive from those *Latin* Words only, that may be found in Authors call'd *Classick*, or of the purest Ages of the *Latin* Tongue ; since it is evident we have derived from many *Latin* Words, which have been handed down to us by Writers of a later Date, *School-men*, *Philosophers*, *Physicians*, *Mathematicians*, and others.

If any of those Words given as the *Etymon* of the *English* Word should be thought too remote in Sense or Spelling, it may be sufficient to obviate such an Objection, that nothing is more common in the transplanting Words from one Language to another, than to make considerable Variations, as in the Word *Knave* from the *Saxon* *Cnapa*, which differs Litterally and in Sense too ; for it signified in *Saxon* Times no more than *Servitour*, but now generally is used to signify a *dishonest Person*. And as to the Spelling, the different Orthography of Nations has so disguised many Words of the same Pronunciation and Signification, that they appear so unlike, that such as are not acquainted with each Language, nor accustomed to Etymological Observations, can hardly discern their Affinity. And besides, very few of the Etymological Words are my own, but I have generally the Suffrage of *Somner*, *Camden*, *Verstegan*, *Spelman*, *Casaubon*, *Dr. Th. Henshaw*, *Skinner*, *Junius*, *Menagius*, *Minsheu*, and other great Names and approved Etymologists to bear me out.

To conclude, I have omitted nothing to render this Work as compleat as all the Helps I could come at, and other Circumstances would admit of. And, I hope, that considering the vast Variety both of Words and Things, as few Errors have escaped my Notice, as could reasonably be expected. If any dissent from me in any Particular, it ought to secure me from Censure, that I pretend only to propose to, and not impose upon their Judgment, and shall conclude with *Horace*,

———*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.*

N. BAILEY.

ABBREVIATIONS *made Use of in* *this following* WORK.

<i>A.</i>	Arabick	<i>M. T.</i>	Military Term
<i>B.</i>	British	<i>N. C.</i>	North Country
<i>C.</i>	Country Word	<i>O.</i>	Old Word
<i>Cant.</i>	Canting Word	<i>O. C.</i>	Old Character
<i>C. Br.</i>	Welsh	<i>O. F.</i>	Old French
<i>Ch.</i>	Chaldee	<i>O. L.</i>	Old Latin
<i>C. L.</i>	Civil Law	<i>O. P.</i>	Old Phrase
<i>C. T.</i>	Chymical Term	<i>O. R.</i>	Old Records
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish	<i>O. S.</i>	Old Statute
<i>Du.</i>	Dutch	<i>P. T.</i>	Physical Term
<i>E. C.</i>	East Country	<i>P. W.</i>	Poetical Word
<i>F. or Fr.</i>	French	<i>Sax.</i>	Saxon
<i>F. L.</i>	Forest Law	<i>Sc.</i>	Scotch
<i>F. of L.</i>	French of Latin.	<i>S. C.</i>	South Country
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek	<i>S. L.</i>	Statute Law
<i>H.</i>	Hebrew	<i>Span.</i>	Spanish.
<i>H. P.</i>	Hunting Phrase	<i>S. P.</i>	Sea Phrase
<i>H. T.</i>	Hunting Term	<i>S. T.</i>	Sea Term
<i>Ital.</i>	Italian.	<i>S. W.</i>	Scripture Word
<i>L.</i>	Latin	<i>Syr.</i>	Syriac
<i>L. P.</i>	Law Phrase	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonic or Ancient German
<i>L. T.</i>	Law Term	<i>W. C.</i>	West Country
<i>M, P.</i>	Military Phrase		





ALPHABETS of the English, Saxon, Greek, and Hebrew Characters, parallel'd for the Use of those who would acquaint themselves with the Etymological Words.

English Capitals,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
O. English Capitals,	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓙ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ
Saxon Capitals,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
Greek Capitals,	Α	Β		Δ	Ε, Η		Γ		Ι	Κ	Λ	Μ
English small,	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
O. English small,	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ	ⓓ	ⓔ	ⓕ	ⓖ	ⓗ	ⓓ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ
Saxon small,	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
Greek small,	α	β		δ	ε		γ		ι	κ	λ	μ
Hebrew,	א	ב		ד			ו	ה	ז	ח	ט	י

English Capitals,	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z
O. English Capitals,	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ		Ⓜ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ
Saxon Capitals,	N	O	P		R	S	T	V		W	X	Y	Z
Greek Capitals,	Ν	Ο	Π		Ρ	Σ	Τ			Ξ	Υ	Ζ	
English small,	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	v	u	w	x	y	z
O. English small,	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ	ⓓ	ⓔ	ⓕ	ⓖ	ⓗ	ⓓ	Ⓜ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ
Saxon small,	n	o	p	cp	pr	y	τ	v	u	p	x	y	z
Greek small,	ν	ο	π		ρ	σ	τ			ξ	υ	ζ	
Hebrew.	כ	ל	מ		נ	ס	ע	פ					י

Greek,	Ch	Χ	χ	Ph	Φ	φ	Pf	Ψ	ψ	Th	Θ	θ	Oo	Ω	ω
Hebrew,	Ch	ק		Gn	ג	ג	Ph	פ	פ	Sh	ש	ש	Th	ת	Tz
Saxon,	Th	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓙ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ
Hebrew Vowels,	a	ⓐ	ⓑ	c	ⓒ	ⓓ	ⓔ	ⓕ	ⓖ	ⓗ	ⓓ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ	Ⓜ	Ⓜ



AN UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL

English Dictionary:

Being also

An Interpreter of Hard Words.

A A A B

A An Abbreviature of *Anno* and *Artium*, as *A. D. Anno Domini*, in the Year of the Lord; *A. B. Artium Baccalaureus*, Batchelor of Arts; *A. M. Artium Magister*, Master of Arts; also *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World. *L.*

A and *Ω*, are used Hieroglyphically as a Name of *God* and *Christ*, as *A Ω*, the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last; they being the first and last Letters of the Greek Alphabet.

Ā } [for *Ana* in Physicians Bills] sig-
ā ā } nify an equal Portion of the In-
 gredients in the same Receipt.

AARON [אֶהֱרָן *H. i. e.* a Mountaineer or Mountain of Strength, of אֶרֶץ a Mountain] the first High-Priest of the Jews.

ABACISTA, an Arithmetician. *O. L.*

ABACK } back, backwards, behind

ABAKE } *Chauc.*

A'BAGOT, a Cap of State, made like a double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings of England.

ABACTED [*abactus*, *L.*] drawn away by stealth or violence.

ABA'CTORS, they that steal or drive away Cattle in great Numbers, or whole Herds. *L. T.*

A'BACUS [in *Old Records*] a Counting-table used for Calculations and Schemes.

A'BACUS [in *Architecture*] a Four-square Table at the Top of a Pillar, the Crowning.

AB-ADDIRES [Great Fathers] certain Gods of the *Carthaginians*. *Pun.*

ABADDON [Ἀβaddon, *Gr.* of אֶבְדֹן *H. i. e.* the Destroyer] one of the Names given to Satan.

ABAFT or **AFT** [Abaktan and Ek-tan, *Sam.* behind] that part of a Ship which

A B

is between the Main-mast and the Stern. *S. T.*
ABALIENA'TION, an Alienation or Estrangement.

To **ABA'NDON** [*abandonner*, *F.* *abandoner*, *Sp.*] to forsake utterly, to cast off; to give up one's self wholly to any prevailing Passion or Vice.

An **ABA'NDONED** *Wretch*, one who has given himself over to some Vice.

ABA'NDUM [*O'd Law*] any thing that is sequester'd, forfeited, or confiscate.

An **ABAISSANCE** [*abbaisser*, *F.*] a low Congee or Bow, a stooping down.

A'BANET } אֶבְנֵי *H.* a sort of
A'BNET } Girdle worn by the Priests of the Jews.

ABANNATION } Banishment for a
ABANNITION } Year. *L.*

ABA'PTISTON } [Ἀπαρτιστον, *Gr.*]

ANABA'PTISTON } a Surgeon's Instrument, or Trepan, to lay open the Skull.

ABARNA'RE [*Abarnian*, *S.*] to detect or discover to a Magistrate any secret Crime. *L. T.*

ABARTICULA'TION, a good Construction of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such as is in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, &c. *L.*

To **ABA'SE** [*abbaisser*, *F.*] to lower, bring down, or humble.

ABA'SEMENT, a being brought low.

To **ABA'SH** [*esbahir*, *F.* to affrighten] to make ashamed or confound.

ABA'SHMENT, Astonishment, a being put into Confusion.

ABASSI, a Coin in *Persia*, and elsewhere, in value about 1 s. 2 d. *Sterling*.

To **ABA'TE** [in *Law*] to come to nothing, be abolished, quashed, or rendered of no effect.

B

To

To ABATE [*abbatre*, F.] to make or flow less, to diminish, to disable, defeat, or overthrow.

To ABA'TE [in *Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to abate, when working upon Curves, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground both at once, and observes the same Exactness at all Times.

ABA'TEMENT [*Abatement*, F.] a lessening; that which is abated: In a Law Sense, the Act of Abating, Disabling, or Defeating: as the Abatement of a Writ, &c.

ABA'TEMENT of Honour [in *Heraldry*] is an accidental Mark annexed to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is debased, by reason of some dishonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer.

An ABA'TER, one that abateth, *i. e.* intrudeth into Houses or Land, void by the Death of the former Possessor, and not yet taken up by his Heir. L. T.

ABATUTE, diminished. L. T.

ABATURES [among *Hunters*] Foiling, the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

ABA'WED, abashed, daunted. *Chauc.*

To ABA'Y or ABEY, to suffer great Pain, to pay dear for. L. T.

ABBA [אבא, Syr.] a Scripture Word, signifying Father.

A'BBACY [*Abbatia*, L. of *Abbas*]

A'BBATHY [*Abbaye*, Fr.] an Abby, or the same to an Abbot as a Bishoprick to a Bishop. L. T.

A'BBATIS [*Old Records*] an Avenier, a Steward of the Stables, an Hoffer.

A'BBESS [*Abbesse*, F.] a Governess of Nuns, or of a Nunnery.

A'BBEY, a Monastery or Convent, a House for religious Persons.

ABBAT [*Abbas*, *Abbo*, *San.* of *Abbot*] the chief Ruler of an Abby.

To ABBRE'VIATE [*abbreviatum*, L.] to abridge or make short.

ABBRE'VIATION, an abbreviating or expressing a thing in fewer Terms. F. of L.

ABBRE'VIATOR [*Abbreviateur*, F.] one who abridges, or makes a brief Draught of a Thing. L.

ABBRE'VIATURE a shortening, as a Letter put for a Word. L.

ABBREUVO'IR, a Watering place. F.

ABBREUVOIRS [in *Masonry*] the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in, as they are laying. F.

To ABBRIDGE [*abridge*, F.] to curtail or make shorter. See *Abridge*.

ABBRO'CHMENT, the buying up, or engrossing any Wares before they are brought to a Fair or Market, in order to sell them by Retail. L. T.

ABBU'TTALS, Buttings and Boundings

of Lands, Highways, &c. shewing how they lie, in respect to other Places. L. T.

A'BDALS, religious Persons among the Persians, who make a Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches.

A'BDERITE, *Democritus* the Philosopher, who lived at *Abdera* in *Thrace*.

ABDE'RIAN Laughter, a foolish and incessant Laughter, so called from *Democritus* the *Abderite*, a great Laughter.

ABDEVENAM [among *Astrologers*] the Head of the twelfth House, in a Scheme of the Heavens.

ABDI [אבדי H. *i. e.* my Servant, of אבד a Servant, and אבי my] the Father of Kish, King *Saul's* Grandfather.

To A'BDICATE [*abdiquer*, F. *abdicationem*, L.] to renounce, to resign, or give up.

ABDICA'TION, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Disowning, Renouncing, &c. and in the Civil and Common Law, it is used where there is only an implicit Renunciation; as, when a Person does Actions that are altogether inconsistent with his Trust. O. L.

ABDIEL [אבדיאל H. *i. e.* the Servant of God, of אבד a Servant and אל God] a Man's Name.

ABDITO'RIMUM, a Chest in which Reliques were kept, or a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, and Money. O. L.

ABDO'MEN [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, or that part of the Belly which is between the Navel and the Privities. L.

ABDO'MINOUS [of *Abdomen*] paunch-bellied, unweildy.

ABDU'CENT Muscles. See *Abductores*.

ABDUCTION, leading, drawing, or carrying away. L.

ABDUCTION [in *Logick*] signifies an Argument that leads from the Conclusion to the Demonstration of a Proposition.

ABDU'CTOR Indicis [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle that serves to draw the Forefinger from the others. L.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which draws the little Finger from the rest. L.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb which draws it from the Fingers. L.

ABDUCTOR *Oculi*, a Muscle that draws the Eye from the Nose. L.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*, a Muscle of the little Toe, which draws it from the rest. L.

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis pedis*, a Muscle of the great Toe, which draws it from the rest. L.

ABDUCTORES [in *Anat.*] *Abducent Muscles*, are universally those that serve to open or pull back divers Parts of the Body, as Arms, Legs, Eyes, &c.

A-BEA-RING

A-BEA'RING, Behaviour, as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

ABECEDARY, belonging to the Letters *A, B, C*, or Alphabet.

ABECEDA'RIAN, one who teaches or learns the *A, B, C*, or Alphabet.

ABECHED [of *abecher* to feed, *O. F.*] fed, satisfied.

ABEDGE } to abide, to suffer. *Chau.*
ABEGG } *cer.*

ABEL [אֵבֶל *H. i. e.* Vanity] the Name of *Adam's* second Son.

A-BELE TREE, a fine kind of white Poplar.

ABELINS, a sort of Christian Hereticks in *Africa*, who adopted Sons and Daughters to inherit their Estates, passing by their Children by their Wives, as if they were illegitimate.

ABENT a steep Place.

ABERCONWEY [of *Aber, C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Conwey, i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Conwey*] a City in *Caernarvonshire* in *Wales*, once named *Caerbaen*; Rebuilt by *K. Edward III.* out of the Ruins of *Caerbaen*.

ABERDENE [of *Aber, C. Br.* and *Don, i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Don* or *Dee*] a Bishop's See, and an University in *Scotland*.

ABERFRAW [of *Aber, C. Br.* a mouth and *fraw, q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Fraw*] a Place in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

ABERGAVENNY } [of *Aber, C. Br.* a
ABERGenny } mouth and *Ge-*
venny, q. d. the mouth of the River *Geven-*
ny] a City in *Monmouthshire*.

ABERE-MURDER, plain downright Murder. See *Ebere-murder*.

ABERRANCY } a wandering or
ABERRA'TION } going out of the
Way. *L.*

ABESSED, humbled or cast down. *O.*
To **ABET** [of *Be'tan, Sax.*] to encourage, incite, egg or set on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to assist or aid.

ABE'TMENT [in *Law*] the Act of abetting, encouraging, or setting on to commit any Crime.

ABETTER } one that advises, eggs on,
ABETTOR } or assists another in doing
an unlawful Act; as of Murder, Treason, Felony, &c.

ABE'TTORS [in *Law*] are such as without Cause, procure others to sue out false Appeals of Murder or Felony against Persons, in order to render them infamous.

ABAYANCE } [of *Bayer, F.* to gape
ABEYANCE } after] signifies a thing

to be in *posse* only, and not in *actu*; Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. are said to be in *Abeyance*, when they are only in Expectation or Understanding, in the Intendment or

Consideration of the Law, and not in actual Possession.

To **ABGREGATE** [*abgregatum, L.*] to send out from the Flock, to separate.

To **ABHO'R** [*abhorrer, F. of abhorrere, L.*] to loath or hate.

ABHO'RRENCE } [*abhorrens, L.*] a-
ABHO'RRENCY } version from, ab-
horring, or loathing.

ABIAH [אֲבִיָּה *H. i. e.* the Will of the Lord, of אֲבָהָה he willed & יְהוָה the Lord] the Son of *Samuel* the Phrophet.

ABI'ATHER [אֲבִיתָר *H. i. e.* excellent Father, of אָב a Father, & יָתֵר Ex-cel-lent, or the Father of the Remnant or Contemplation, of אָב a Father & יָתֵר a Remnant] the Name of a Son of *Avimelech*.

ABIB [אֲבִיב *H. i. e.* a ripe Ear of Corn] the first Month in the Jewish Ecclesiastical Year, which answers commonly to part of our *March*, and part of *April*.

To **ABI'DE** [*abidan, Sax.*] to continue, carry or stay; to dwell or live in a Place; to suffer or endure.

To **ABIDE**, to forbear, to refrain. *Chau.*

ABI, to abide, to suffer for. *Chau.*

ABJECT [*abjectus, L.*] cast away, mean, base, vile. *F.*

An **A-BJECT** [a Cast-away] a Person of no Repute or Esteem. *L.*

ABJE'CTION } abject Condition; low
A-BJECTNESS } Estate, Meanness, Vile-
ness. *F. of L.*

ABIE'ZER [אֲבִיעֶזֶר *H. i. e.* the Father's Help, of אָב a Father & עֶזֶר Help] one of *King David's* 30 Champions.

A'BIGAIL [אֲבִיגַיִל *H. i. e.* the Father's Joy, of אָב a Father & גַּיִל Joy] *Nabal's* Wife, and afterwards *King David's*.

ABIGEVUS [for *Abigeus*] a Thief who hath stolen Cattle. *L. T.* The same as *Abastor*.

ABI'MELECH [אֲבִימֶלֶךְ *H. i. e.* my Father the King, of אָבִי my Father and מֶלֶךְ a King] a King of *Gerar*.

ABINGDON [*q. d.* Abby-Town] a Town in *Berkshire*, formerly called *Sheevenham*; afterwards *Aban'dune*, by the *English Saxons*, probably from an Abby built there by *Cissa* King of the *Vice Saxons*.

ABINTE'STATE, an Heir to one who died without a Will. *L. T.*

A-BISHAG [אֲבִישָׁג *H. i. e.* the Father's Error, of אָב a Father & שָׁגָה an Error] a beautiful Young Virgin who cherished *K. David* in his old Age.

A-BISHAI [אֲבִישַׁי *H. i. e.* the Father's Reward, of אָבִי my Father's & שָׁלַח a Reward] one of *K. David's* Champions.

ABI'SHERISING, a Forfeit, Amendment, or being free from Amendment, Forfeitures, or Fines, for any Transgression. *L. T.*

A'BIT } abideth, dwelleth. *Chauc.*
ABITTE } *cor.*
ABITION, a going away, a dying. *L.*
ABJURA'TION, a forswearing, or renouncing by Oath, a sworn Banishment, or forswearing the Realm, a Privilege anciently allowed to one who had committed Felony, and betook himself to a Sanctuary, and there confess'd his Crime to the Justice or the Coroner. *O. L.*
ABJURA'TION, an abjuring or denying a thing by Oath. *F. of L.*
To ABJURE [*abjurer*, *F. of abjurare*, *L.*] to quit an Opinion, &c. to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than to come to a legal Trial. *O. L.*
ABLADIUM Corn mow'd and reap'd *O.*
ABLACTA'TION, the weaning of a Child that has suck'd some time. *L.*
ABLACTATION [*in Gardening*] a kind of Grafting, when the Cyon is not cut off and wean'd as it were by Degrees, till it be firmly united to the Stock. *L.*
To ABLAQUEATE [*ablaqueatum*, *L.*] to uncover the Roots of Trees, &c.
ABLAQUEA'TION, a laying open or bare the bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that so being exposed to the Sun and Air, &c. they may bear Fruit the better. *L.*
ABLA'TION, a taking away. *L.*
ABLEGA'TION, a sending forth, or out of the way. *L.*
ABLATIVE Case [*in Grammar*] the last of the 6 Cases in Nouns and Participles.
ABLE [*habilis*] capable to perform.
ABLEPSY [*Ablepsia*, *L. of Αβλεψία*, *Gr.*] Blindness, Unadvisedness.
ABLIGURI'TION, a prodigal spending in Belly-Cheer. *L.*
To ABLOCATE [*ablocatum*, *L.*] to set or let out to hire.
A'BLUENT Medicines, the same with *Abstergens*, which see.
ABLU'TION, a Purgation or Washing, in use among Popish Priests. *F. of L.*
ABLU'TION [*in Chymistry*] the Preparation of a Medicine in any Liquor to cleanse it from its Dregs and Impurities.
ABLYNG, enabling. *Chauc.*
ABNEGA'TION [*in Divinity*] is the renouncing one's Interest, Pleasures, Passions; Self-denial.
A'ENER [אֵנֶר *H. i. e.* the Father's Lamp, of אָבֶר a Father, & נֶר a Lamp] Uncle of King Saul, and Captain General of his Army.
To ABNODATE [*abnodatum*, *L.*] to prune Trees, &c.
ABNODA'TION, the Pruning of Trees, and cutting off their Knobs and Knots. *L.*
ABNORMETH [*of abnormis*, *L.*] disfigureth, disguiseth. *Chauc.*
ABNO'RMITY [*abnormitas*, *L.*] Mismatchedness, Hugeness.

ABNO'RMOUS [*abnormis*, of *ab negat.* and *norma* a Rule, *L.*] mismatched, vast, huge.
ABOARD within the Ship. *S. T.*
ABODE, Delay. *Chauc.*
ABOGEN, bowed. *O.*
To ABO'LISH [*abolir*, *F. of abolere*, *L.*] to deface, to destroy utterly, to reduce to nothing, to repeal.
ABO'LISHMENT [*Abolissement*, *F.*] an abolishing or disannulling.
ABOLI'TION [*in Law*] the destroying or absolute repealing of a Law or Custom so that it shall be of no Force: Also leave given by the King or Judges to a criminal Accuser, to forbear farther Prosecution. *F. of L.*
ABOLI'TION [*in Metaphysick*] is an utter Destruction of any Being, so that no Foot-steps of it may remain.
ABO'MINABLE [*abominabilis*, *L.*] that is to be abominated, abhorred, or hated; hateful. *F.*
ABO'MINANTS, those who abhor or dread any bad Omen or Presage, and pray to the Gods to prevent its falling on their Heads.
To ABO'MINATE [*abominatum*, *L.*] to turn from as ominous, to abhor, loath or hate.
ABOMINA'TION, a detestable thing, a thing to be abhorred or loathed. *L.*
ABORI'GINES, the *Italians*, or such other Nations, who pretend to be without Original from any other People; whence the Word is made use of to signify any People born where they live; the first Inhabitants or Natives of a Country, as the *Indians* in *America*, the *Britains* in *England* &c.
ABO'RSEMENT [*of Abortus*, of *Abortiri*, *L.*] an Abortion, an untimely Birth.
ABO'RTION, Miscarriage in Women; the bringing forth a Child or Fetus, before its due time, so long that 'tis in no Capacity to live.
ABO'RTIVE [*abortif*, *F. abortivus*, *L.*] belonging to such a Birth, Still-born, untimely; that miscarries, or comes to nought: Also fine Vellum made of the Skin of a cast Lamb or Calf.
ABO'TE, cast down, daunted. *Chauc.*
ABO'VE [*Buȝan*, *Sax. hoben*, *Du.*] aloft, high, over head.
ABO'UGHT } bought, suffered, paid
ABOUGHTIN } dear for. *Chauc.*
ABOUT [*Abutan*, *Sax.*] as round about, also near in Time and Place.
ABOUT, i. e. doing, or about to do, as *I am about*.
ABRACADABRA, a Word used as a Charm against Agues.
To ABRADE [*abrader*, *L.*] to shave or pare off.
ABRAHAM [אַבְרָהָם *H. i. e.* Father of a great Multitude, of אָבֶר a Father, & רַם for אֲרַם many, and אֶם]

for **אברהם** a Company, at first called *Abram*, High Father] the great Patriarch of the Nation of the Jews.

ABRAHAM'S Balm, the Hemp-tree, a kind of Willow so called.

ABRAID [of *Abjebian* or *Abjosten*, Sax.] awaked, raised up. *Chauc.*

ABRAM [**אברם** *H. i. e.* High Father, of **אב** a Father, and **רם** High] the original Name of the Patriarch *Abraham*.

ABRAM Cove, naked or poor Man. *Cant.*

ABRA'SION, a shaving off, a rasing or crossing out. *L.*

ABRE'DE, Abroad. *Chauc.*

To **ABRE'DGE** to abridge, to shorten.

To **ABREGGE** *Chauc.*

To **ABRE'IDE** to start up, to awake,

To **ABREYD** *arise. Chauc.*

ABRE'DING, Upbraiding. *Chauc.*

ABRENUNCIA'TION, a renouncing or forsaking a thing intirely. *L.*

ABRIG ? [among *Chymists*] Sul-

ABRICK ? phur.

To **ABRI'DGE** [*abreger, F.*] to make shorter in Words, still retaining the Sense and Substance.

To **ABRI'DGE** [in *Common Law*] to make a Declaration, or Count shorter, by leaving out part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying the Defendant may answer to the other only.

An **ABRI'DGEMENT** [*Abbregement, F.*] an Epitome, a short Account of a Book, Writing, or Matter.

To **ABROGATE** [*abroger, F. abrogatum, L.*] to disannul, to abolish, to take away, to repeal or make void a Law, which was before in force.

ABROGA'TION, the Act of Repealing, &c. *F. of L.*

ABRU'PT [*abruptus, L.*] broken off on a sudden, hasty, rough, unseasonable.

AB'SALOM [**אבשלום** *H. i. e.* the Father's Peace, of **אב** a Father & **שלום** Peace] King *David's* rebellious Son.

ABSALONISM, the Practice of Rebellion against a Father.

ABSCCESS ? [*Abscès, F. of Abscessus, L.*] an Ulceration arising in any part of the Body, and tending to Suppuration; the same with an Imposthume.

ABSCSESSION, a going away. *L.*

ABSCISSÆ [in *Conic Sections*] are the Parts of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates.

ABSCISSION, a cutting off. *L.*

ABSCISSION [in *Astrology*] is when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign; the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the first.

To **ABSCO'ND** [*abscondere, L.*] to hide ones self. *L.*

ABSCO'NSION, an hiding. *L.*

A'BSENT [*absens, L.*] not present, out of the way, missing. *F.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS [*absentaneus, L.*] done in Absence, pertaining to Absence.

ABSIS ? [of *A, B, C*] Alphabets of **APSIS** ? Letters to be learned; Horn-Books, Primmers. &c.

ABSIS ? [*Aψis, Gr*] the bowed or **APSIS** ? arched Roof of an Oven, Room, House, &c. the Ring or Compass of a Wheel: Also a Term used by *Astronomers*, when the Planets moving to their Apogæum or Perigæum, are at a stay.

ABSOLU absolved. *Chauc.*

ABSO'LVA'TORY [*absolutoire, F. of absolutorius, L.*] belonging to a Pardon or Acquittal.

To **ABSOLVE** [*absolvere, L.* to acquit or discharge of an Accusation, or Crime laid against one. *L.*

A'BSOLUTE [*absolu, F. of absolutus, L.*] free from the Power of another; that has Perfection in it self, arbitrary, unlimited.

ABSOLUTE Equations [in *Astronomy*] are the Sum of the Eccentrick and Optick Equations.

ABSOLUTE Estate [*Law Term*] is one free from all manner of Incumbrances and Conditions.

ABSOLUTE Gravity [among *Philosophers*] is that Property in Bodies by which they are said to weigh so much, without any regard to any Circumstances of Modification, and is always as the Quantity of Matter therein contained.

An **ABSOLUTE Number** [in an *Algebraical Equation*] is that which possesseth one intire Part or Side of the Equation, and is always a known Quantity.

ABSOLUTE Space, is that which, considered in its own Nature, without regard to any outward thing, always continues the same, and is unmoveable.

ABSOLU'TELY [*absolument, F. of absolute, L.*] after an absolute manner, as the Terms of a Proposition are said to be taken absolutely; *i. e.* without relation to any thing else: Sometimes it is used in opposition to Terms and Conditions; as *God does not forgive Men absolutely, but upon Consideration of Repentance and Amendment.*

ABSOLU'TION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins pronounced by a Priest. *F. of L.*

A'BSONANT [*absonans, L.*] properly sounding harsh, disagreeing from the Purpose, absurd.

A'BSONOUS [*absonus, L.*] the same as *Absonant*.

ABSONIARE [*Old Records*] to shun, avoid, detest.

To **ABSO'RB** [*absorber, F. absorbere, L.*] to swallow up, to waste or consume.

ABSO'R-

ABSORBENTS [*absorbentia*, L.] such Medicines as temper and qualify the acid Juices in the Body, by imbibing or drinking them up.

ABSORPT [*absorptus*, L.] supped, or swallowed up; devoured.

To **ABSTAIN** [*abstehen*, Teut. *abstehen*, F. of *abstinere*, L.] to keep from or forbear.

ABSTEMIOUS [*abstemius*, L.] properly abstaining from Wine, sober, moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTENTION [in *Common Law*] is a withholding the Heir from taking Possession of his Estate. L.

To **ABSTERGE** [*abstergere*, L.] to wipe off, or cleanse.

ABSTERGENT [*abstergens*, L.] of a cleansing or scouring Quality.

ABSTERGENTS [*abstergentia*, L.] cleansing Medicines.

ABSTERSION, wiping away or cleansing; and in particular, the Effect produced by *absterfive Medicines*. L.

ABSTERSIVE [*abstersif*, F. of *abstersivus*, L.] cleansing or scouring.

ABSTINENCE [*Abstinentia*, L.] Temperance, Forbearance, restraining one's self. F.

ABSTINENT [*abstinens*, L.] temperate in Meat, Drink, &c. F.

ABSTORTED [of *abs* and *tortus*, L.] wrested from by Force.

ABSTRACT [*abstractum*, L.] a small Draught or Epitome of any greater Work; a short Draught of an original Writing; an Abridgment of a Writing, Deed, Book, &c.

ABSTRACT [in *Logick*] signifies any Quality, as it is considered apart without any regard to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as are considered as pure Numbers, without being applied to any Subject.

To **ABSTRACT** [*abstraire*, F.] to draw away from, to separate, to take from or out of.

ABSTRACTION, a Power peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradistinction to the Souls of Beasts; by which he can make his Conceptions, arising from particular Things, become general. Thus if the Eye represent to a Man the Whiteness in a Wall, he can abstractedly consider the Quality of Whiteness, and find it may be attributed to many other Things, as to Milk, Snow, Chalk, &c. and thus considered in the Concrete or Subject, in which it adheres, it is said to be taken in the Abstract.

ABSTRACTIOUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Term used, to distinguish that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it.

To **ABSTRUDE** [*abstrudere*, L.] to thrust away from.

ABSTRUSE [*abstrus*, F. of *abstrusus*,

L.] secret, obscure, dark, lying hid, not easy to be understood.

ABSTRU'SENESS } Darkeness, Obscu-
ABSTRU'SITY } rity, Unintelligi-
bleness.

ABSURD [*absurde*, F. of *absurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reason or common Sense; silly, foolish, impertinent.

ABSURDITY [*absurdité*, F. of *absurditas*, L.] Foolishness, Impertinence, Disagreeableness to Reason, &c.

ABUNDANCE [*Abondance*, F. of *Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty of.

ABUNDANT [*abondant*, F. of *abundans*, L.] abounding with, plentiful.

ABUNDANT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are those whose parts added together, make more than the whole Number, as e. g. 12, whose Parts are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, which, added together, make 16; so the aliquot Parts of 20 make 22, as 1-20th is 1, 1-10th 2, 1-5th 4, 1-4th 5, and 1-half 10, which is 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10, make 22.

ABUSE [*Abus*, F. of *Abusus*, L.] an ill Use, bad Usage, an Affront.

To **ABUSE** [*abuser*, F. of *abusum*, L.] to make an ill use of, to misuse, to treat ill, to affront, to do one an Injury.

ABUSION, an Abuse. *Chauc.*

ABUSIVE [*abusif*, F. of *abusivus*, L.] apt to abuse, injurious, affrontive, offensive.

To **ABUT** [*aboutir*, F.] to border upon.

ABUTALS. See *Abbuttals*.

ABYDOCOMISTS [*Abydocomæ*, L. of *Ἀβυδοκόμης*, of *κομίζω* to elate one's self, and *Abydos*, the Inhabitants of which were noted for inventing Slanders] Sycophants who boast of their Falshood.

ABYSSINES, a People of *Ethiopia*, Christians of the *Greek Church*, whose Emperor, stiled the *Grand Negus*, is falsely taken by some for *Prester John*.

ABYSMAL [of *Abyssme*, F.] deep, bottomless.

A. C. signifies *Anno Christi*, i. e. the Year of Christ.

ACADEMICAL [*academique*, F. of *academicus*, L. of *Ἀκαδημικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Academy.

ACADEMICKS [*Academici*, L. of *Ἀκαδημικοί*, Gr.] the Followers of *Plato*, were anciently so called, because they studied in the Publick School called *Academia*, a Place near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees by *Cadmus* the *Phenician*; or, as some say, by *Academus*. Afterwards a Sect of Sceptical Philosophers were so called, who held that all things were uncertain, and Reason and Truth changeable; and therefore, that a Man ought to doubt of every thing, and believe nothing.

ACADEMIST } [*Academiste*, F.] one
ACADEMIAN } that studies in an A-
cademy.

ACA-

ACA'DEMY [*Academie*, F. of *Academia*, L. of *Ἀκαδημία*, Gr.] an higher School or University, a Place where young Men are instructed in the Liberal Arts and Sciences. Also a particular Society of ingenious Persons, established for the Improvement of Learning.

ACADINA, a Fountain in Sicily, wherein all false Oaths writ on Tables used to sink.

A'CAID, a Word used by some Chymists for Vinegar.

ACALE, Cold. *Chauc.*

ACAMATOS [*ἀκμάτω*, Gr. of a negative, and *κράμνω* to be wearied] unwearied.

ACANA'CEOUS [of *Ἀκανθα* a Thorn, of *ἀκάζω*, Gr. to sharpen] all Plants that are of the Thistle kind, and are prickly: Also the sharp and prominent Parts of Animals, are so called.

ACANTA'BOLUS [*Ἀκανθοβόλον*, of *Ἀκανθα* a Thorn, and *βάλλω* to throw away, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, like a Pair of Pliers, to take out any thing that sticks in the Oesophagus or Gullet.

A'CANTHA [*Ἀκανθα*, Gr. a Thorn] the most backward Protuberance of the Vertebra's of the Back.

ACANZII, Turkish Light-horse, the Avant Guard of the Grand Seignior's Army.

ACARNAR } a bright fix'd Star of
ACHERNER } the first Magnitude in *Eridanus*.

A'CARON, the God of Flies. See *Acaron*.

A'CARUS, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite, the Hand-Worm; also a Mushroom. L.

ACATALE'CTOS, or *Acatalectic Verse*, a Verse exactly perfect, where not so much as one Syllable is too much or too little. Gr.

ACATALEPSY [*Ἀκαταληψία*, of a privative, and *κατάληψι* Comprehension, Gr.] Incomprehensibleness, impossibility of being comprehended.

ACATERY, a sort of Check between the Checks of the King's Kitchen and the Purveyor.

ACCAPITA'RE, to pay Relief to the chief Lord. L. T.

ACCAPITIUM, Relief to the chief Lord. L. T.

ACCEDAS *ad Curiam* a Writ made out of Chancery, requiring the Sheriff to go to the Court of some Lord or Franchise, where a false Judgment is supposed to have been made in any Suit in a Court which is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the said Suit there, and to certify it into the King's Court.

ACEDAS *ad Vice-Comitem*, a Writ commanding the Corone to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a Pone deliver'd him, suppresses it.

ACCEDE [*accedere*, L.] to come or draw near to.

To **ACCE'LERATE** [*accelerare*, F. *acceleratum*, L.] to hasten, or quicken, or put on or forward.

ACCE'LERATION, the Act of hastening or quickening. F. of L.

ACCELERATORES *Urina* [in *Anatomy*] are a Pair of Muscles belonging to the Penis, whose Use is to expedite the Passage of the Urine and Genitura.

ACCE'NDED [of *accendere*, L.] lighted, kindled, or set on fire.

ACCE'NSION, the inkindling, or setting any Body on fire. L.

A'CCENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tune, Tone, or Tenour; the Rising and Falling of the Voice. F.

A'CCENT [in *Grammar*] is a Mark on a particular Syllable of any Word, to shew it to be pronounced with a stronger or weaker Voice.

A'CCENT [in *Musick*] is a Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to express the Passions either naturally or artificially.

To **A'CCENT** [*accenteur*, F.] to mark with an Accent.

ACCE'NTOR, he that sings the highest part or treble in a Choir, &c. L.

To **ACCE'PT** [*accepter*, F. of *acceptum*, L.] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCE'PTABLE [*acceptabilis*, L.] that may be received kindly, agreeable.

ACCE'PTANCE } a taking in good
ACCE'PTATION } part, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a *Law Sense*, a tacit agreeing to some former Act done by another, which without such Acceptance or Agreement, might have been undone or avoided. F. of L.

ACCE'PTATION [with *Grammarians*] the received Meaning of a Word, or the Sense in which it is usually taken. F. of L.

ACCE'PTILA'TION [in *Civil Law*] is the same with an Acquittance in *Common Law*, i. e. the verbal Discharge from the Creditor to the Debtor.

ACCESS [*Acces*, F. of *Accessus*, L.] Admittance, Approach, or Passage to a Place or Person.

ACCE'SS [among *Physicians*] the Fit or Return of a periodical Disease.

ACCE'SSIBLE [*accessibile*, F.] that is easy to come at, approachable.

ACCE'SSIBLE Height is either that which may be Mechanically measured by the Application of a Measure to it; or else an Height whose Base and Foot can be approached to, and from thence a Length measured on the Ground.

ACCE'SSION, coming to, as the Accession of a King to the Crown: Addition or Increase. L.

A'CESSORY [*accessorie*, F.] Additional.

ACCES-

ACCESSORIUS *Willisi* [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve that arises from the *Medulla Spinalis*, so called from Dr. *Willis*, the Discoverer of it.

A'CESSORY [in *Common Law*] a Person guilty of Felony, not Principally but by Participation; as Command, Advice, or Concealment.

A'CESSORY [in the *Civil Law*] any thing that of right belongs or depends on another, tho' separate from it.

A'CCIDENCE [*Accidentia*, L.] a little Book containing the first Principles of the *Latin Tongue*, so called either from *accedo*, q. *accedence*, an approaching to the Grammar; or from *accido*, q. *accidents*, as containing the Flexion of Nouns and Verbs, which are Accidents or Appurtenances to the Grammar.

A'CCIDENT [*Accidens*, L.] casualty, chance, &c. F.

A'CCIDENT, is used by *Logicians* in a three-fold Sense. 1. Whatsoever does not essentially belong to a Thing, tho' it be a Substance in it self, but casually; as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Pocket, &c. 2. In contradiction to essential Properties of any Subject, many Qualities are called Accidents, because they are there not Essentially, but Accidentally, as a particular Colour, as Whiteness in a Wall &c. 3. In opposition to Substance, when it is in its Essence or Nature to adhere or subsist in some Substance, and cannot be alone; and thus it is with all Qualities whatsoever.

A'CCIDENTS [in *Heraldry*] are the Points and Abatements in an Escutcheon.

A'CCIDENTS [in *Astrology*] the most remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Course of his Life; as, a remarkable Fortune at such a time, a signal Deliverance at another, a great Sickness at another &c.

ACCIDE'NTAL [*accidental*, F. of *accidentalis*, L.] belonging to Accidents; happening by Chance, &c.

ACCIDENTAL *Dignities and Debilities* [in *Astrology*] are certain casual Dispositions and Affections of the Planets, whereby they are either strengthened or weakened, by their being in such a House of the Figure, &c.

ACCIDENTAL *Point* [in *Perspective*] is a Point in the Horizontal-Line, where Lines parallel among themselves, tho' not perpendicular to the Picture, do meet.

ACCIDIE [*Acedia*, L. of *ἄκηδεια*, Gr.] sloth, laziness, an indisposition to Devotion. *Chauc.*

ACCLAMA'TION, a crying out of the People; a shouting for Joy; the Applause given to Persons and Things upon several Occasions. F. of L.

ACCLIVITY [*Acclivitas*, L.] the rising steepness of an Hill properly the steepness reckoned upwards on a Slope-line, as Declivity is a steepness downward.

ACCLOYED [of a Horse] i. e. nailed or pricked in Shooing.

To **ACCOAST**, to Land from on Board a Ship, Boat, &c. to go a-shore.

ACCOLADE, clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck: A Ceremony used in Knighthood by the King, putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck. F.

To **ACCOMMODATE** [*accommoder*, F. *accommodatum*, L.] to adjust, to apply, to fit, to provide for, to furnish with; to agree or make up a Difference.

To **ACCOMMODATE** [among *Geometricians*] signifies to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, &c. as the Condition of the Proposition requires.

ACCOMMODA'TION, the Act of accommodating, adjusting, fitting. L.

ACCOMMODABLE, that may be composed or brought to an Agreement. F.

To **ACCOMPANY** [*accompagner*, F.] to keep Company with, or wait on a Person; to go or come along with.

ACCOMPLICE [*Complice*, F.] one that has a Hand in a Business, or that is privy to the same Design or Crime with another.

To **ACCOMPLISH** [*accomplir*, F. of *accomplere*, L.] to perform, finish, or fulfil, to execute or bring to Perfection.

ACCOMPLISHED [*accompli*, F.] as a Person well accomplished, i. e. a Person of extraordinary Parts or Endowments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS [*accomplissement*, F.] Acquirements in Learning.

ACCOMPT. See *Account*.

ACCO'RD [*Accord*, F.] Agreement, Consent: In *Common Law*, an Agreement or Contract from one Man to another to make Satisfaction for an Offence or Trespas committed, or some Damage done.

ACCO'RDANCE, Agreement.

ACCO'RDANT, Agreeable. F.

To **ACCO'RD** [*accorder*, F.] to agree, to hang together, to unite.

To **ACCO'ST** [*accoster*, F.] to approach, to draw near to, to make, come up to, or set upon a Person.

ACCOUNT [of *Accomptor*, O. F. of *computare*, L.] Reckoning, Esteem, Repure, Relation, or Nearness.

ACCOUNT [in *Law*] Account or Accompt, is a Writ or Action which lies against a Bailiff or Receiver, who ought to render an Account to his Lord or Master, and refuses it.

An **ACCOUNT** of Sales [in *Traffick*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is set down in Particulars.

ACCOUNTABLE, liable to give an Account, answerable for or to.

ACCOUNTANT,

ACCOU'NTANT, one well vers'd in casting up Accounts.

ACCOU'NTANT [in Law] one who is obliged to render an Account to another.

ACCOUP'ED, as his Conscience accouped him, *i. e.* reprehended, blamed. *O. L.*

To **ACCOU'TER** [accouter, *F.*] to attire, dress, trim, or furnish.

ACCOU'TREMENT, Attire, Dress, Garb, Furniture. *F.*

To **ACCOY**, to assuage. *O.*

ACCRE'TION [of *accreffere*, *L.*] properly a growing or sticking to.

ACCRE'TION [with *Naturalists*] an addition of Matter to any Body externally.

To **ACCREW** } [accroitre, *F.* of *accreffere*, *L.*] to be increased

To **ACCRUE** } *cere*, *L.*] to be increased or added to; to rise from; to fall to.

ACCRO'ACHMENT, an Encroachment.

To **ACCU'MB** [accumbere, *L.*] to sit or lye down at.

ACCU'MULATE [accumuler, *F.* *accumulatum*, *L.*] to heap up, to gather together in Heaps.

ACCUMULA'TION, an heaping up, or gathering together. *L.*

A'CCURACY } [Accuratio, *L.*]

A'CCURATENESS } Exactness, Carefulness, Nicety.

A'CCURATE [accuratus, *L.*] exact, curious, nicely done.

ACCU'RSED [of *ad*, *d* changed into *c* for the sake of Euphony, and *Curje*, *Sax.*] that lies under a Curse, or under a Sentence of Excommunication. See *To Curse*.

ACCUSA'TION, an Accusing, Charge, Information, or Impeachment. *F.* of *L.*

ACCU'SATIVE Case [Accusativus, *F.* of *Accusativus*, *L.*] the fourth Case of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active, or Preposition, &c.

To **ACCU'SE** [accuser, *F.* of *accusare*, *L.*] to charge with a Crime, to inform against one, to indict, to impeach, to censure,

ACCU'SEMENT, Accusation. *Chauc.*

To **ACCU'STOM** himself [accoutumer, *F.*] to inure, or use himself to a thing. See *Custom*.

ACE [*A* or *Az*, *F.*] that Side of the Dice, on which the Number one is expressed.

ACE'PHALI [Ἀκέφαλοι, of *a* privative and κεφαλή a Head, *Gr.* that have no Head] certain Levellers in the time of King Henry I. who acknowledged no Church, King, Head, or Superior. Also certain Hereticks, *A. C.* 500, who asserted but one Substance in Christ, and one Nature.

ACE'RB [acerbe, *F.* of *acerbus*, *L.*] a taste between sour and bitter, such as most Fruits have before they are ripe.

ACE'RBITY [Acerbitas, *L.*] Sourness, Sharpness.

ACETA'BULUM [in *Anatomy*] the

Cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACETO'SITY [Acetositas, *L.*] Sourness, Sharpness, Tartness.

ACE'TUM, Vinegar; in general, any acid Liquor, as Spirit or Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c. *L.*

ACETUM *Alcalisatum* or *Alcaliticum* [among *Chymists*] Vinegar distill'd, in which some alkaline Salt is infused.

ACETUM *Philosophorum*, a sour Liquor made by dissolving Butter or Icy Oil of Antimony in Water. *L.*

ACETUM *Radicalum* the sharpest part of Vinegar, which hath its Phlegm drawn off. *L.*

A'CHAMECH, the Dross of Silver, so called by *Chymists*.

A'CHAN [אָחָן *H. i. e.* troubling] an Israelite who was stoned to Death.

ACHAT [Achet, *F.* a Bargain or Purchase: [in Law] a Bargain or Contract.

ACHA'TORS, Purveyors. *O. L.*

ACHE [Ace, *Sax.*] a Pain in any part of the Body; also a Disease in Horses, proceeding from Cold, that causes a Numbness in the Joints.

ACHEKED, choaked. *Chauc.*

A'CHERON } [Ἀχέρων, *Gr.*] a River

ACHERUNS } of Hell. *Poet. L.*

ACHERO'NTICK, of or belonging to Acheron. *Gr.*

ACHERU'SIA, a River taken for the Entrance of Hell.

To **ACHE'VE** } [of *achever*, *F.*] to finish, to act. *Chauc.*

To **ACHIEVE** } achieve, accomplish,

ACHI'LLES, the chief Champion of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

A'CHISH [אֲחִישַׁי *H. i. e.* Sure it is he] a King of Gath.

ACHLYS [Ἀχλὺς, *Gr.*] a certain dark Distemper of the Eye, which is reckoned among the *Amblyopia*, or Dimness of Sight.

ACHO'KEN, to choak, or surfeit. *Cha.*

ACHOR [Ἀχὼρ, *Gr.*] a sort of crusted Scab, which makes an itching and stink on the Surface of the Head. *Med.*

A'CHOR, a God of Flies, to whom the Greeks and Cyrenians sacrificed to drive them away.

ACHROI [Ἀχρὸι, *Gr.* of *a* negative and χροά Colour] Persons who have lost their natural Colour.

A'CID [acide, *F.* of *acidus*, *L.*] tart, sour, sharp, biting.

An **ACID** or *Fixed Spirit* [in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit mix'd with acid Salts, to check its volatile Quality; as Spirit of Salt, Alom, Vitriol, Sulphur, &c.

A'CIDS, Bodies, whose small Particles are supposed to be somewhat longish and flexible, penetrating and attenuating, having their Points sharp and piercing.

ACIDITY [*Acidité*, F. of *Aciditas*, L.] Sharpness, Tartness; the Taste which acid Bodies affect the Mouth with.

ACIDULÆ, any Medicinal Waters that are not hot like those at *Bath*. L.

ACINACES, a kind of Curteless or Scimeter, used among the *Persians*.

ACINE'SIA [*Ἀκίνησις*, of *α* negat. and *κίνησις* Motion, Gr.] the Immobility of the whole Body, or any part thereof, as in a Palsy, Apoplexy, Swooning, &c. L.

ACINIFORMIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Urea Tunica* of the Eye L. which see.

A'CINUS, a Grape-stone [among *Botanists*] the Fruit of all such Plants as bear it in Clusters. L.

To **ACKELE**, to cool. *Chauc.*

ACKNOWLEDN, known, acknowledged, &c. *Shakesp.*

ACLO'YED, overcharged. *Chauc.*

ACMA'STICA Febris, a continued Fever; the same with *Synochus*. Gr.

ACME [*Ἀκμή*, Gr.] the Height or Top of any Thing, the Point of a Weapon, the Prime of any thing, the Flower of Age.

ACME [among *Physicians*] the Height of a Disease.

To **ACKNO'WLEDGE** [from the Prep. *ad*, and *Cnap* contracted of *Cnapan* to know, and *Le'gan* to put, Sax. i. e. to put into Knowledge] to own or confess, to be thankful or grateful for, to reward or requite.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT, Confession, Owning, Gratitude, Thankfulness.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT Money, Money paid by some Tenants at the Death of their Landlord, as their Acknowledgment of their new one

ACOEMETI, an Order of Monks at *Constantinople*, that never sleep altogether, but by turns. Gr.

ACOLE, to quiet, ease, relieve. *Chauc.*

A'COLYTE [*Ἀκόλυθ*, Gr.] an inferior Church-Servant, in the Primitive Times, who waited on the Priest, &c. lighted the Candles, carried the Bread, Wine, &c. Now among the *Roman Catholics*, an Under-Deacon, or Priest's Attendant, who waits on him while he says Mass.

ACCO'MBER, to incumber, to lie down, to wallow. *Chauc.*

ACCO'MBROUS, cumbersome, troublesome. *Chauc.*

ACONITE [*Aconit*, F. of *Aconitum*, L. of *Ἀκονίτιον*, probably of *ἀκόνι* a Whetstone, Gr.] a poisonous Herb called *Woolf's* or *Libbard's Bane*.

ACOPICA [*Ἀκοπή* of *α* privative and *κόπη* Labour, Gr.] Ingredients put into Medicines against Weariness.

A'COPUM [*Ἀκόπον*, Gr.] a Fomentation of warm and emollient Ingredients, to

allay the Sense of Weariness: a Medicine for Horses for the same purpose.

A'COR [with *Physicians*] a Sourness at the Stomach, contracted by Indigestion, from whence Flatulencies and sour Belchings arise.

A'CORN [*Accorn*, of *Aac* an Oak, and *Cepn* Grain, Sax.]

A'COSMY [*Acosmia*, L. of *Ἀκοσμία*, of *α* privative and *κόσμη* Ornament, Gr.] an ill State of Health, joined with the Loss of natural Colour in the Face.

To **ACOU'P**, to reprehend or reprove, O.

ACOUSTICA } [*Ἀκουστικά*, of *ἀκούω* to hear, Gr.] Medi-

ACOUSTICKS } cines or Instruments which help the Hearing.

To **ACQUA'INT ONE**, or make one acquainted with [*Accointer*, F.] to make known to one, to give Notice or Intelligence, to inform one of.

ACQUA'INTANCE [*Accointance* F.] Correspondence, Conversation, Fellowship; also the Person with whom one converses or corresponds with.

To **ACQUIE'SCE** [*acquiescer*, F.] of *acquiescere* L.] to rest satisfy'd, to comply with, to consent, to yield, to submit to.

ACQUIE'SCENCE } [*Acquiescencia*, F.] the Act of

ACQUIE'SCENCY } Acquiescing, Consent, Compliance, Condescension.

ACQUIETA'NDIS Plegis, a Writing for a Surety against the Creditor, that refuses to acquit him after the Debt is paid L. T.

ACQUIETA'NDIS in *Shires & Hundreds*, a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds. L. T.

ACQUIETA'RE, to pay the Debts of a Person deceased, as the Heir those of his Father, &c. L. T.

To **ACQUIRE** *acquirer*, F. of *acquirere*, L.] to get, to attain, to purchase.

ACQUISITION, an acquiring, obtaining, or purchasing, F. of L.

ACQUISTS } [*Acquest* F. of *Acquisitum*, L.] properly Vi-

ACQUESTS } stories gained, or Conquests won by the Sword, Goods acquired by Purchase or Donation.

To **ACQUIT** [*acquiter*, F.] to discharge, or free from.

ACQUITTAL } [*Acquit*, F.] a De-

ACQUITMENT } liverance, discharge or setting free from the Suspicion and Guilt of an Offence; and is twofold, in Law and Fact.

ACQUITTAL [in Law] is when two Persons are indicted of Felony, one as Principal, the other as Accessory, the Principal being discharged, the Accessory is by Consequence acquitted.

ACQUITTAL [in Fact] is when a Person is not found guilty of the Offence with which he is charged.

ACQUIT-

ACQUITTANCE [*Acquit*, F.] a Release or Discharge in Writing, of a Debt, or any other Duty, formerly due.

ACRA'SIA [*Ἀκρασία*, Gr.] Disorder, Indisposition.

A'CRASY [with *Physicians*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another, in Mixture, or in the Constitution of a Human Body.

A'CRE [*Acre*, Sax.] a Measure of Land containing 40 Perch in Length, and 4 in Breadth. A *Welsh* Acre containeth usually two *English* ones

ACRE'ME, ten Acres of Land. L. T.

ACRESPIRE. See *Acrospire*.

A'CRID, acrimonious, sharp.

ACRIMO'NIOUS [*acrimoniosus*, L.] sharp, tart, full of Sharpness or Tartness.

ACRIMO'NIOUS Bodies, are those whose Particles do eat, fret, destroy, and dissolve what comes in their way; or which have a great Acrimony.

A'CRIMONY [*Acrimonia*, F. of *Acrimonia*, L.] Sharpness, Eagerness, Tartness, a Quality in Bodies by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others.

A'CRISY [*Acrisia*, L. of *Ἀκρισία*, of a neg. and *κρίνω* to make a Judgment of, Gr.] that of which no Judgment is passed, or Choice made; a Matter in Dispute; want of Judiciousness, or Rashness in judging.

A'CRISY [in *Physick*] such a State or Condition of a Disease, that no right Judgment can be made of it, or the Patient, whether he will recover, or no. Gr.

A'CRITUDE [*Acrutudo*, L.] Sharpness.

A'CRITY *Acrute*, F. of *Acritas*, L.] Sharpness in Taste, Tartness.

ACROA'TICKS, *Aristotle's* Lectures in the more difficult and nice Parts of Philosophy, to which none but Scholars and Friends were admitted.

ACROCHORDON [*ἀκροχόρδων*, Gr.] with *Physicians*, a particular Species of Warts, more sharp and prominent than the common Sort.

ACRO'DRYA [*Ἀκρόδρυα*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity, and *δρῦς* an Oak or Tree, Gr.] all Fruits, having hard Rinds or Shells, such as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, Chestnuts, &c.

ACROKE, crooked, awry, wrong. *Cha.*

ACRO'MION [*Ἀκρομίων*, *ἄκρον* the Extremity, and *ὤμων* the Shoulder, Gr.] the upper Process of the Shoulder-blade. *An.*

ACROM'PHALUM [*ἀκρόμυχλον*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity and *ὄμφαλον* the Navel, Gr.] the middle of the Navel. *Anat.*

ACHRO'NYCHAL [*Ἀχρόνυχον*, of *ἄκρον* and *νύξ* Night, Gr. in *Astronomy*] is the rising of a Star when the Sun sets, or the setting of a Star when the Sun rises; which when they do, they are said to set and rise *Achronychally*; one of the three poetical Settings and Risings.

A'CROS [*Ἀκρῶ*, Gr.] the utmost end

of any Member; also a little Stem or Stock.

ACROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominences, Knops and Tops of Bones.

ACROS [in *Botany*] tops of Plants.

ACROS [in *Physick*] the Height and Vigour of Diseases.

ACROSPIRE, or *Acrespire* [with *Malsters*] a spouting at the Blade-end.

ACRO'STICK [*Ἀκροστικός*, of *ἄκρον* the Top or Extremity, and *στιχῶν* a Verse, Gr.] a Poem or certain Number of Verses, whose initial Letters make up some Person's Name, Title, or some particular Motto.

ACROTE'RIA [*Ἀκροτήρια*, Gr. in

ACRO'TERES [*Ἀκροτήρες*, Gr. in *Architecture*] sharp Pinnacles and spiry Battlements, which stand in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Balusters; also Pedestals on the Corner and Middles of Pedements, to support Statues.

ACT [*Acte*, F. of *Actum*, L.] a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature: Also the time when Degrees are taken at *Oxford*; the same with *Commencement* at *Cambridge*.

Clerk of the ACTS, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commissions and Warrants; and registers the Acts and Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy.

ACTIFS, an Order of Friars that wear tawny-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

ACTILIA, Military Uensils. L. T.

ACTINO'BOLISM [*Ἀκτινοβολισμός*, of *ἄκτιν* a Sun-beam and *βολισ* a Plumb-line, of *βάλλω* to cast, Gr.] diffusion or irradiation of Light or Sound, by which it is carried or flows every Way from its Center.

A'CTION, an Act, Deed, or Feat; a particular Way of Delivery in a Speech or Sermon. F. L.

A'CTION *Physical* and *Philosophical*, is an Operation or Function which Men perform either by the Body alone or by both Body and Mind; and it is either voluntary or spontaneous.

Voluntary ACTION, depends on the Will, as Seeing, Walking, Running, &c.

Spontaneous ACTION, depends not on the Will, as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Heart, Arteries, &c.

A'CTION [in a *Law Sense*] is the Process or Form of a Suit, given by the Law in order to recover a Right.

A'CTION *upon the Case*, is a Writ brought against any one for an Offence done without Force, and by Law not specially provided for.

A'CTION *Civil*, tends only to the Recovery of that, which by Contract, &c. is due, as Money lent, &c.

A'CTION *mixed*, is when it is part Real and part Personal; and also is a Suit given by the Law to recover the thing demanded, and Damages for the Wrong done.

ACTION *Penal*, aims at some Penalty or Punishment, in the Person sued, either Corporal or Pecuniary.

ACTION *Personal*, is whereby a Man claims Debts, or other Goods and Chattels, or Damage for them, or for Wrong done to his Person.

ACTION *Popular*, is upon Breach of some Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may sue for himself and the King.

ACTION *Prejudicial* or *Preparatory*, is that which arises from some Doubt in the Principal.

ACTION *Real*, is whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Commons, in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION of a *Writ*, is when the Defendant pleads some Matter, by which he shews the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the Writ which he brought.

ACTION upon the *Statute*, is an Action brought against a Man upon an Offence against a Statute, whereby a Penalty is laid for so doing.

ACTION *Ancestral*, is that which we have by some Right descending from our Ancestors.

ACTION [spoken of a *Horse*] is the Agitation of the Tongue and Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a sign of Mettle.

ACTIONABLE, that will bear an Action, or afford Cause on which an Action may be grounded.

ACTIONARE, to prosecute one at Law, *L. T.*

ACTITATION, debating of Law Suits. *L.*

ACTIVE [*Atif*, *F.* of *Activus*, *L.*] ready or fit to act, quick, nimble, lively.

ACTIVE *Principles* [with *Chymists*] are the Spirit, Oyl, and Salt; because their Parts being briskly in Motion, do cause Action in other Bodies.

ACTIVE *Voice* of a *Verb*, which signifies Action or Doing. *Gram.*

ACTIVITY [*Ativite*, *F.* of *Activitas*, *L.*] Briskness, Nimbleness, Vigour.

ACTO, ACTON, } a Coat of Mail.

AKETON } *O. R.*

ACTON [of *Aac*, *Sax.* an Oak, and *Town*, *q. d.* Oak Town] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*, and elsewhere.

ACTON-BURNEL, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for a Parliament there held in the Time of *Edward I.* in which was ordained the Statute-Merchant, thence called the Statute of *Acton-Burnel*.

ACTOR, properly the Doer of any Thing; an Actor upon the Stage. *L.*

ACTOR [in the *Civil Law*] an Advocate or Proctor.

ACTRESS [*Atrice*, *F.* *Atrix*, *L.*] a Woman Player, she that acts on the Stage.

ACTUAL [*actuel*, *F.* of *actualis*, *L.*] really done: In *Metaphysics*, that is actual or in act, which has a real Being or Existence, and is opposite to Potential.

ACTUALITY } Perfection of Being.

ACTUALNESS } *L.*

ACTUARY [*Actuarius*, *L.*] a Clerk that registers the Acts and Constitutions of a Convocation, &c.

To **ACTUATE**, to bring into Act, to stir up, to move, to quicken. *L.*

ACULEATE, [*Aculeatus*, *L.*] having a Sting.

ACUMEN, an Edge or Point, Prick or Sting: Quickness of Wit, Subtlety, Shrewdness. *L.*

To **ACUMINATE** [*acuminatum*, *L.*] to sharpen or bring to a Point.

ACUMINOUS [*acuminatus*, *L.*] sharp edged, pointed, subtil.

ACURE [in *Chymistry*] is when a Liquor is heightened, and made more piercing by a stronger.

ACUTE [*acutus*, *L.*] sharp-pointed, keen, sharp-witted, ingenious subtil.

ACUTE-ANGLE [in *Geometry*] any Angle that is less than a right one, or which contains less than ninety Degrees.

An **ACUTE ANGLED Triangle**, is that which hath all its Angles Acute.

ACUTE-ANGULAR Section of a *Cone*, was a Term used by the antient Geometricians for the *Ellipsis*.

An **ACUTE Disease**, is that which is over in a little Time, but not without imminent Danger to the Patient.

An **ACUTE Accent** [in *Grammar*] shews when the Voice is to be raised, and is express'd thus (').

ACUTO [in *Musick Books*] a Voice or Sound is so called when high or shrill.

ADACTED [*adaetus*, *F.*] beat in, driven in by Force.

ADAGE [*Adagium*, *L.*] a Proverb, an old Saying.

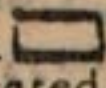
ADAGIAL, Proverbial.

ADAGIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

ADAG° } the slowest Movement in

AD° } Musick, especially if the

Word be repeated twice, as *Adagio, Adagio.*

ADAM [ *H. i. e.* red Earth] the first Man created.

ADAMANT [*Adamas*, *L.* of *Adamas*, *Gr.*] a Stone, a Diamond, the most glittering, hardest, and most valuable of all others.

ADAMANTINE [*adamantinus*, *L.*] of or belonging to Adamant; hard, inflexible.

ADAMICAL, of or belonging to Adam.

ADAMITES, a sort of Hereticks in *Bohemia*, who pretending to be restored to Adam's Innocence, went Naked in their Assemblies; and are said to condemn Matrimony, and have Women in common.

To

To ADA'PT [*adaptee*, F. of *adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to suit, to apply one thing to another.

A'DAR [𐤀𐤁𐤓 H. i. e. Mighty] the Name of the Twelfth Month among the Jews, answering commonly to part of February, and part of March with us.

ADA'RCON, a Jewish Gold Coin, worth fifteen Shillings Sterling.

A'DARIDGE, *Sal Armoniac*. C. T.

ADA'SHED, ashamed. O.

To ADAWE, to awaken, O. To slacken. Spencer.

To ADCO'RPORATE [*adcorporatum*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREDULITA'RE, to purge himself of an Offence by Oath. L. T.

To ADD [*addere*, L.] to join or put to.

To ADDE'CIMATE [*addecimatum*, L.] to take Tythes.

ADDELE, added, annexed. Chauc.

ADDE'PHAGY [*Ἀδδῆφαγία*, of *ἄδδῆλω* much, and *φαγῶμαι* to eat, Gr.] unsatiable Eating, Gluttony.

ADDER [Ætter, Sax. Adder, Du.] a Serpent whose Poison is the most deadly.

ADDERBOURN [of Adder and bourn, a River so called from its crooked Windings, like a Snake] a Town in the County of Wilts.

ADDERS-Tongue, an Herb having a single Leaf, in the midst of which is a little Stalk, like the Tongue of that Serpent.

ADDER-STUNG, said of Cattle when stung with venomous Reptiles, as Adders, Scorpions, or bit by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

ADDICE? [Ἀδεια, Sax. Ascia, L.

ADZE } Ἀξίς, Gr.] an Instrument generally made use of by Coopers.

To ADDICT [*addictum*, L.] to give up one's self wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind altogether to it, to follow it close.

ADDICTIO [in the Roman Law] a transferring or passing over Goods to another, or to him that will give most.

ADDICTIO in Diem, an adjudging a Thing or Person for a certain Price, unless, by such a Day, the Owner, or some other Person, give more for it: It is also used for taking an Administration, and paying the Debts of the Deceased. L. T.

ADDITAMENT [*Additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Increase or Advantage.

ADDITAMENTS [in Physick and Chymistry] are Things added a-new to the ordinary Ingredients of any Composition.

ADDITION [in General] an adding, putting, or joining to; Increase, Advantage, or Ornament. F. of L.

ADDITION [in Arithmetick] a Rule by which several Numbers are added together, to the end that their Total or Sum may be discover'd.

Simple ADDITION, is the gathering together of several Numbers that express Things of the same kind into one Sum.

Compound ADDITION, is the adding or summing up of Things of different Names or Kinds.

ADDITION [in Algebra] is the conjoining the Quantities proposed, still preserving their proper Signs.

ADDITION [in Law] is that which is given to a Man, besides his proper Name, and Surname, to shew of what Estate, Degree, or Mystery he is, the Place of his Birth or Habitation.

ADDITIONAL [*additionalis*, L.] that is added, over and above.

ADDITIONALES, additional Terms or Propositions, to be added to the former Agreement. L. C. L.

A'DDLE [A'del, a Disease, of A'dtan, to be sick, Sax. q. d. a sick or rotten Egg] rotten, empty.

ADDRE'SS [*Addresse*, F.] nice or dextrous Carriage in the Management of an Affair; also Application or Dedication to a Person; a short Remonstrance or Petition made by a Parliament to the Sovereign.

To ADDRE'SS [*addresser*, F.] to make Application to, to present a Petition, to direct a Letter to.

ADDUB'D, dub'd, created; as *addub'd* a Knight, &c.

ADDU'CENT Muscles. See *Adductores*.

ADDU'CTOR Oculi [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Eye so called, because it draws the Apple of it toward the Nose. L.

ADDU'CTOR Pollicis [in Anatomy] a Muscle that brings the Thumb nearer the Fore-finger. L.

ADDU'CTOR Pollicis Pedis [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Great Toe, which brings it nearest the rest. L.

ADDUCTORES [in Anatomy] those Muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the Parts of the Body, to which they are joined. L.

ADECATIST, one against Tythes.

ADELARD [of Edel, Teut. Noble, and ærd, Du. Nature, i. e. one of a generous Spirit] the Christian Name of a Man.

ADELANTA'DO, the Deputy of a Province, for a King or General. Span.

ADELING } [of Edel excellent, and
ATHELING } Ling, Sax. a Son] a
ETHELING } Title of Honour among
the English Saxons, properly belonging to
the Heir Apparent to the Crown.

ADELM [of Ea'd Felicity, and Helm an Helmet, Sax. i. e. a Protector of Happiness] the Name of a Bishop of Sherburn.

ADELMAN, Gentleman.

ADELRAD } [of Edel a Nobleman
ETHELRAD } and Ræce Counsel,
Sax.

Sax. q. d. an able Counsellor] the Christian Name of a Man,

ADELWALD [of *A'del* Felicity, and *Weald*, *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* one that can govern himself in Prosperity] a proper Name.

ADE'MPTION, taking away, a Revocation. *L.*

ADEN [*Ad'ny*, *Gr.*] a Glandule or Kernel in an Animal Body; also a Swelling in the Groin, the same as *Rubo*. *Anat.*

ADENOGRAPHY [of *Ad'ny* a Glandule, and *γράφω* to write, *Gr.*] a Treatise of the Glans

ADENO'SUS *Abscessus* [among *Physicians*] is a hard unripe Tumour, proceeding from obstructed Viscidities, that appear like a natural Gland, although in Parts free from them.

To **ADENT**, to fasten. *O.*

ADEPTISTS } [*Adepti* of *Adipisci*, to
ADEPTS } obtain, *L.*] the obtaining Sons of Art, Alchymist, who have gained the Secret of Transmutation of Metals, are said to have found out the *Grand Elixir*, commonly called the *Philosophers Stone*; of which there are said to be 12 always in being, another being taken in when one dies.

ADEPTION getting. *L.*

A'DEQUATE [*adequatus*, *L.*] equal, even, proportional.

A'DEQUATE Ideas [in *Philosophy*] are those Conceptions that perfectly represent the Archetypes and Images, which the Mind supposes them to be taken from.

ADEQUITA'TION, rising towards. *L.*

ADEFECTED Equations. See *Equationes*.

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption.

ADHATODA, the *Malabar* Nut-tree.

ADHERANDE, adhering, cleaving together. *Chauc.*

To **ADHERE** [*adherer*, *F.* of *adherere*, *L.*] to stick fast or cleave to, to be joined to, or take part with.

ADHERENCE } the Act of adhering

ADHERENCY } or sticking close to the Interests or Opinions of others. *F.*

ADHE'RENT [*Adherens*, *L.*] one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Favourer, or Follower. *F.*

ADHE'SION [*adhesio*, *L.*] a sticking, or cleaving to. *F.*

To **ADHI'BIT** [*adhibitum*, *L.*] to admit, to take, or apply to.

ADHIBI'TION, a taking or applying to. *L.*

ADJA'CENT [*adjacens*, *L.*] lying near to, bordering upon. *F.*

ADJACENT *Angles*. See *Angles*.

ADIA'PHOROUS [*Adiaphoros*, of *α neg.* and *διάφορος* different, *Gr.*] neutral, indifferent; a Name given by Mr. *Boyl*, to a kind of Spirit, which he distilled from

Tartar, &c.

ADIA'PHORY [*Adiaphoria*, *L.* of *Adiaphoria*, *Gr.*] Indifferency.

ADIAPNEUSTIA [of *α* and *διαπνεω*, *Gr.* to perspire] a Diminution or Obstruction of natural Respiration.

A'DJECTIVE [*Adjectif*, *F.* of *Adjectivum*, *L.*] a Word added to a Noun Substantive, to denote some Property of it. *Gram.*

ADIE'U [*q. d.* *Ad Deum te commendo*, I commend you to God] God have you in his Protection, Farewel. *F.*

To **ADI'NE** to entertain at Dinner. *Ch.*

ADINQUIRENDUM, a Writ in Law, commanding Inquiry to be made about the Merits of a Cause, depending in the King's Court.

To **ADJOIN** [*adjoinder*, *F.* of *adjungere*, *L.*] to join to.

ADJOINING, lying near to, Neighbouring

ADJOINING *Angles*, in *Geometry*. See *Angles*.

To **ADJOU'RN** [*adjourner*, *F.* of *ad* and *jour*, a Day] to put off to another Day or Time.

ADJOU'RNMENT [*Adjournement*, *F.*] an adjourning [in *Common Law*] the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Time or Place.

A'DIPAL [*Adipalis*, *L.*] fat, gross.

ADIPO'SA Membrana [in *Anatomy*] a Membrane or Skin that incloses the *Celulla Adiposa*. *L.*

ADIPOSA Vena [in *Anatomy*] a Vein arising from the descending Trunk of the *Cava*, which spreads it self on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys. *L.*

ADIPOSI Ductus [in *Anatomy*] are Vessels which convey the *Adeps* or Fat into the Interstices of the Muscles or Parts between the Flesh and the Skin.

A'DIPOUS [*adiposus*, *L.*] full of Fat, greasy.

ADIRA'TUS [*Law Term*] a Price or Value set upon things lost, as a Compensation to the Owner.

ADIT [*Aditus*, *L.*] the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

To **ADJU'DGE** [*adjudge*, *F.* of *adjudicare*, *L.*] to give Judgment or Sentence of the Court, to award or decree.

ADJUDICA'TION, a judging, a giving, a settling, by Sentence, Judgment, or Decree. *F.* of *L.*

A'DJUMENT [*Adjumentum*, *L.*] Help, Aid, Assistance.

A'DJUNCT [*Adjunctus*, *L.*] that which is joined to another Thing, a Circumstance.

ADJUNCT [in *Logick*] a Quality belonging to any Thing as its Subject.

ADJUNCT [in *Philosophy*] whatever comes to any Being from without.

AD JURA Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk against him that sought to get him out of Possession.

ADJURA TION, the Act of Adjuring, or earnest Charging. F. of L.

To **ADJURE** [*adjurer*, F. of *adjurare*, L.] to charge in God's Name, strictly or earnestly; to put one to his Oath; to command an evil Spirit by the Force of an Enchantment.

To **ADJUST** [*adjuster*, F.] to make fit, or set in Order; to settle or state an Account; to determine or make up a Difference.

A'DJUTABLE [*adjutabilis*, L.] that may help; helping.

A'DJUTANT [of *adjuvare*, L.] an Assister or Helper; an Officer in a Regiment who assists a superior Officer.

ADJUTANT General, an Officer that assists a General of an Army.

ADJUTO'R IUM [in *Anatomy*] a Bone so called, because it is very useful in lifting up the Arm. L.

ADJUTO'R IUM [in *Physick*] a means of Cure subservient to others of more Importance.

A'DJUTORY [*adjutorius*, L.] aiding or helping; the *Adjutory Bones*, are two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows. *Anat.*

A'DJUVANT [*adjuvans*, L.] helping, aiding, assisting.

To **ADJUVATE** [*adjuvare*, L.] to assist, or help.

To **ADLE** ? [of *Ædian*, *Sax.* a Reward] to Earn. *Line.*

AD LI'BITUM [in *Musick Books*] signifies, If you will, or, if you please.

ADME'ASUREMENT [*Law Term*] a Writ for the bringing those to Reason, who usurp more than their Part or Share.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Dower*] is a Writ that lies where the Widow of a deceased Person holds from the Heir or his Guardian, more as her Dower, than she has a just Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Pasture*] is a Writ that lies against such as having Common of Pasture belonging to their Freeholds, do overcharge it with more Cattle than they ought to do.

ADMENSURA TION, a measuring, or taking an Account of Dimensions.

ADMINICLE [*Adminiculum*, L.] an Help, Succour, or Support: Imperfect Proof. C. L.

ADMINI' CULAR [*adminicularis*, L.] Helpful, Succouring.

To **ADMINISTER** [*administer*, F. of *ministrare*, L.] to do Service to, to aid; to give or dispense; to govern, manage, or dispose.

ADMINISTRA TION, the Act of

administering; the managing or doing some Affair. F. of L.

ADMINISTRA TION [in *Law*] the disposing of the Estate or Goods of a Person that died without making a Will.

ADMINISTRATOR [*Administrateur*, F.] one that has the doing or managing of any Affair. L.

ADMINISTRATOR [in *Law*] he that has the Goods, &c. of a Person, dying without a Will, committed to his Care. L.

ADMINISTRA TRIX, she that has such Goods and Power committed to her. L.

A'DMIRABLE [*admirabilis*, L.] that deserves to be admired, wonderful, rare, excellent. F.

A'DMIRAL [supposed to be derived of *Amir*, a Governor in *Arab.* and *أماير*, Gr. belonging to the Sea] a Chief Commander of a Squadron of Ships. F.

Lord High ADMIRAL of Great Britain, he that has the chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the determining of all Maritime Causes, Civil and Criminal.

A'DMIRALTY [*Admirauté*, F.] the Office or Court for adjusting Maritime Affairs.

ADMIRATION, the Act of admiring, wondering, &c. F. of L.

To **ADMIRE** [*admirer*, F. of *admirari*, L.] to look upon with Wonder, to be surprized at.

ADMISSION } receiving into,
ADMITTANCE } trance upon. F.
of L.

ADMISSION [in a *Law Sense*] is when a Presentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Bishop, upon Examination allows the Clerk to be able.

To **ADMIT** ? [*admettre*, F. of *admittere*, L.] to receive, to allow of, to permit.

ADMITTENDO Clerico, a Writ granted to him that has recovered the Right of Presentation against the Bishop.

ADMITTENDO in Socium, is a Writ for the Association of certain Persons to Justices of Assize, being appointed.

ADMONESTE, to admonish *Chauc.*

To **ADMONISH** [*admonester*, F. of *admonere*, L.] to warn, advise, hint, or put in mind of, to reprove.

ADMONITION } a giving warn-
ADMONISHMENT } ing, advice, instruction. F. of L.

ADNATA Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the common Membrane of the Eye, otherwise called *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginea*. L.

ADNICHILED } annulled, brought
ADNITCHILED } to nothing, made void. O. L. F.

ADNUL, to disannul, or make void. *Chauc.*

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to the eighth Number] a Term used by some ancient Philosophers, signifying the Highest or Superlative Degree; because, in their Way of distinguishing Qualities, they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth. *L.*

ADO, ADOE, an Affair. *Chauc.*

ADOLESCENCE } [*Adolescenzia, L.*]

ADOLESCENCY } the Flower of Youth; the State from Fourteen to Twenty-five or Thirty in Men, and from Twelve to Twenty-one in Women. *F.*

ADOLPH [*Eadulph*, of *Eað* Happiness, and *Ulph* Help, *Sax.* happy Help] the Name of a Man.

ADONAI [אֲדֹנָי *H.*] *i. e.* Lord, and sometimes Lord God.

ALONIAH [אֲלֹנִיָּה *H. i. e.* ruling Lord, one of King *David's* Sons.

ADONIBE'ZEK [אֲדֹנִיבֶזֶק *H. i. e.* Lord of Bezek or of Lightning, of אֲדֹנִי Lord, and בֶּזֶק Lightning] a King of *Canaan*.

ADO'NICK Verse, a short sort of Verse, first made for bewailing the Death of *Adonis*.

ADO'NIS, the fair Son of *Cynaras* King of *Cyprus*, who being killed by a wild Boar, was changed into a Purple Flower by *Venus*, which bears his Name. *Poet.*

ADONIZE'DEK [אֲדֹנִי־צֶדֶק *H. i. e.* the Lord's Justice] an ancient King of *Jerusalem*.

To **ADO'PT** [*adopter, F. adoptare, L.*] to make one that is not of Kin capable to inherit. To take a Stranger into the Family, choosing him for a Son and Heir.

ADOPTION, the Act of adopting, a free Choice of one for a Son. *F. of L.*

ADOPTIVE [*adoptif, F. of adoptivus, L.*] belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

ADO'RABLE [*adorabilis, L.*] that is fit to be adored or worshipped: *Applied to Men*, worthy of all Honour and Respect. *F.*

ACORAT, a Chymical Weight of 4*l.*

ADORA'TION, the Act of adoring, Reverence, Worship, Observance, Respect; *F. of L.*

To **ADO'RE** [*adorer, F. of adorare, L.*] to pay Divine Worship to, to reverence, to shew profound Submission and Respect; to dote extravagantly upon.

To **ADO'RN** [*adornare, L.*] to beautify, deck, trim, or set off.

ADORNA'TION, a decking, or trimming.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM [among Physicians] signifies that the last prescribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the Medicines mentioned before. *L.*

AD QUOD DAMNUM, a Writ that lies to enquire what Damage it may be, for the King to grant a Fair, Market, &c. Or if any one will turn a common Highway,

and lay out another, as beneficial: Or for a private Person to give Lands in Mortmain to any Religious Use.

ADRADD, afraid. *Chauc.*

ADRA'MMELECH [אֲדֹרָמֶלֶךְ of אֲדֹרָ Greatness, or אֲדֹרָ a Cloak, and אֲדֹרָ a King, *H. i. e.* the King's Greatness or Cloak] an Idol of the *Assyrians*.

ADRAMING, churlish. *O.*

ADHRAMIRE } to oblige himself be-
ADRAMIRE } fore a Magistrate to do a thing. *L. T.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS } [*adsciticius, L.*]

ASCITI'TIOUS } added, borrowed, false, counterfeit, foreign.

AD TERMINUM *qui præterit*, a Writ of Entry, where a Man having leased Lands, &c. for Life, or Years, is kept from them by the Tenant or Possessor, after the Expiration of the Term.

ADRECTA'RE } to satisfy, to make

ADRIETARE } amends. *O. L.*

To **ADVA'NCE** [*avancer, F.*] to step or go forward; to prefer or raise one; to promote or further; to give before-hand.

ADVANCE Ditch [in Fortification] is a Ditch digged all along the *Glacis*, beyond the Counterscarp.

ADVANCE GUARD } the first Di-
VANGUARD } vision or Line

of an Army, ranged or marching in Battle-array: Sometimes a small Party of Horse, as 15 or 20, commanded by a Lieutenant beyond, and in sight of the main Guard.

ADVA'NCEMENT [*Avancement, F.*] Preferment, Promotion, &c.

ADVA'NCER [among Hunters] is one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, between the Back-antler and the Palm.

ADVA'NTAGE [*Avantage, F.*] Benefit, Good, Gain, Profit, Over-measure.

ADVANTA'GEOUS [*advantageuse, F.*] tending to one's Profit or Good; convenient, useful.

ADVECTI'TIOUS [*advectitious, L.*] brought from another Place, Foreign.

A'DVENT [*Adventus, L. i. e.* a coming] a Time appointed by the Church, as a Preparation for the approaching Festival of the Nativity of our blessed Saviour.

ADVENT Sundays, are 4, the first, if it fall not on St. Andrew's Day, Novemb. 30. 'tis the next Sunday after it.

ADVENTAILE } a Coat of Defence:

ADVENTAL } *Chauc.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS [*adventitious, L.*] that comes unexpectedly, and by chance.

ADVENTI'TIOUS Matter, such as does not properly belong to any natural or mix'd Body, but comes to it from some other Place.

ADVENTUAL, coming by Chance. *L.*

ADVE'NTURE [*Aventure, F.*] Chance, Hazard,

Hazard, Luck; accidental Encounter, Enterprize.

To ADVENTURE [*aventurer*, F.] to venture, or put to the venture; to hazard or run the risque of.

ADVENTUROUS [*aventureux*, F.] bold, daring, hazardous

ADVERB [*Adverbium*, L.] a part of Speech usually joined with a Verb, to express the Manner of an Action. *Gram.*

ADVERBIAL, of an Adverb, &c.

ADVERSAIRE, contrary, *Chauc.*

ADVERSARY, [*Adversaire*, F. of *Adversarius*, L.] an Opposer, one that is against another, or is at Law with him; an adverse Party.

ADVERSATIVE [as an *Adversative Particle*] a small part of Speech signifying some Contrariety and Opposition.

ADVERSE [*Adversus*, L.] contrary, opposite. *F.*

ADVERSE [in *Logick*] signifies that the two Contraries have absolute and perpetual Opposition one to another.

ADVERSITY, [*Adversité*, F. of *Adversitas*, L.] Affliction, Calamity, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

To ADVERT [*advertere*, L.] to mark, to mind, to take heed.

ADVERTENCY, Attention, Heedfulness, Mindfulness.

To ADVERTISE, [*avertir*, F. of *Adverttere*, L.] to give Intelligence or Advice of; to warn.

ADVERTISEMENT [*Avertissement*, F.] Advice, Intelligence, Information; also a putting in Mind.

To ADVESPERATE [*Advesperatum*, L.] to grow towards Night.

ADVICE [*Aviz*, F.] Counsel, Notice, or Account.

To ADVIGILATE [*advigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently.

ADVISEABLE, that may be advised upon, fit to be done.

To ADVISE [*Aviser*, F.] to Counsel; to give an Information or Account of; to consider or weigh in Mind.

ADULATION, Fawning, Flattery, L.

ADULATOR [*Adulateur*, F.] a fawning Fellow, a Flatterer, a Claw-back. *L.*

ADULATORY [*Adulatorius*, L.] belonging to, or full of Flattery.

To ADULCE [of *ad* and *dulceo*, L.] to sweeten, to make sweet.

ADULT } [*adulte*, F. of *adultus*,

ADULTED } L.] that is grown, or come to full ripeness of Age.

ADULTERATE [*adulteratus*, L.] adulterated, marred, spoiled, counterfeit.

To ADULTERATE [*Adulteratum*, L.] to corrupt, counterfeit, marr, or spoil.

ADULTERATION, the Act of Adulterating, Counterfeiting, Spoiling.

An ADULTERER [*Adultere*, F. *A-*

dulter L.] a Man who commits Adultery.

ADULTEROUS, of, or given to Adultery

An ADULTERESS [*Adultera*, L.] a Woman who commits Adultery.

ADULTERY [*Adultere*, F. *Adulterium*, L.] the defiling the Marriage-Bed, Incontinency between either two married Persons, or where one of them is married.

ADULTERINE [*Adulterin*, F. of *Adulterius*, L.] Forged, Counterfeited, Sophisticated: also Bastardly.

ADUMBRATED [*Adumbratus*, L.] shadowed, likened, resembled.

ADUMBRA'TION, a shadowing. In *Painting*, a Sketch or rough Draught of a Picture

ADUMBRA'TION [in *Heraldry*] an absolute taking away of the Charge or Thing born, so that nothing of it remains but the bare Proportion of the out Lines.

ADUNA'TION, an uniting or putting together, *L.*

AD UNGUEM at the Fingers ends, *L.*

ADUNCITY [*Aduncitas*, L.] Hookedness, Crookedness.

ADULPH [of *Eald* Ancient, and *Ulph* Held, *Sax. i. e.* Old Help] the Name of an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, Anno 790.

ADUNQUE } [*aduncus*, L.] hooked,

ADUNCOUS } crooked.

ADVOCACIES, Law suits, *Chauc.*

ADVOCAS, Advocates. *Chauc.*

ADVOCATE [*Avocate*, F. of *Advocatus*, L.] one that lays to Heart, takes care of and secures the Interest of another; thus Christ is said to be our Advocate.

ADVOCATE, a Man well versed in the Civil Law, who, either by Word of Mouth or Writing, maintains the Right of such Persons who need his Assistance.

ADVOCATE Ecclesiastical, the Patron of the Presentation and Advowson; Or the Advocate of the Causes and Interests of the Church, retain'd as a Counsellor to maintain her Rights and Properties.

ADVOCATIONE Decimarum, a Writ for the Claim of the fourth Part or upwards, of the Tythes that belong to a Church.

ADVOUTRIE, Adultery. *Chauc.*

To ADVOW } [*avouer*, F.] to justify

To AVOW } or maintain an Act formerly done. *L. T.*

ADVOWEE } [*Avoue*, F.] one who

AVOWEE } has a Right to present to a Benefice.

ADVOWEE Paramount, the highest Patron, that is to say, the King.

ADVOWSON } a Right that a Bishop,

ADVOWZEN } Dean, and Chapter, or any Lay-Patron has, to present a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void. *C. L.*

ADVOWSON Appendant, that which depends on a Manour, as an Appurtenance.

ADVOWSON *in Gross*, that Right of Presentation which is principal, sole, or absolute, and does not belong to any Manour as part of its Right.

ADVOWTRY, Adultery.

ADU'ST } [*aduste*, F. of *adustus*, L.]

ADU'STED } burnt, parched, overheated.

ADU'STIBLE, burnable, or that is capable of being burned. L.

ADU'STION, burning, scorching, parching. L.

A'DYTUM [*ἄδυτον*, of *ἀ* privative and *δύω* to go under or into, Gr.] a secret Place or Retirement in the Pagan Temples, where Oracles were given, into which none but the Priests were admitted; the Sanctuary.

ÆGAGROPILUS [among *Naturalists*] Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, containing Matter like Hair, and hard on the outside.

St. AGELNOTH [of *Ægla* to grieve, and *noht*, Sax. *not*, i. e. not at all void of Grief] the Name of one, commonly called the Good Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ÆGYLOPS } [*Ἀιγίλωψ*, of *Ἀἴξ* a

ANGYLOPS } Goat, and *ὤψ* the

ANCHYLOPS } Countenance, Gr.] a Swelling about the Glandules of the Eye, called *Caruncula Major*. *Ægylops* is taken for the *Fistula Lachrymalis*.

ÆGIPANES [*Ἀιγίπᾱνες*, of *Ἀἴξ* a Goat, and *πᾱν* the God of Shepherds, or *παν* all, Gr.] Beasts, partly like Men, having their Feet, and lower Parts, like Goats; Satyrs, Devils.

ÆGLOGA [of *Ἀιγίων λόγος*, the Speech of Goat-herds, Gr.] a Pastoral Song. See *Ecloga*.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM [*Unguentum*] a kind of deterfiv Ointment for Ulcers.

ÆIPATHY [*Ἀειπαθεία*, of *αἰεῖ* always and *πάθος* Affection or Passion, Gr.] a Passion of long Continuance.

St. ÆLFEGUS [of *Æl* all, and *Fæg* en, Sax. *merry*, *q. d.* always merry] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ÆLFRED [of *Æl* all, and *Frieðe*, Sax. *Peace*, *q. d.* all Peace] a pious and invincible King of the *English Saxons*, who, by his Prudence and Fortitude, composed many destructive Seditions in his Time.

ÆLGIVE [of *Æl* all, and *Liȝan*. Sax. to give] the Name of the Wife of *Edgar*, King of the *English Saxons*.

ELMFEOH } Peter-pence, used to be

ELMSFEOH } paid to the Pope.

ÆOLIPYLE } [*Ἄολος πύλαι*, Gr. the

ÆOLOPYLE } Gates of *Æolus*] an ancient Device to help smoaking Chimneys, A round hollow Ball made of Metal, with a Neck and small Hole, which being about two third parts filled with Water, and set on the Fire, the vaporous Air will break

forth with a great Noise and Violence: An Instrument called the *Hermetick Bellows*, to try if there be a *Vacuum* in Nature.

ÆNIGMA [*ἄνιγμα*, Gr.] a Riddle, an intricate Sentence, a difficult Question.

ÆNIGMA'TICAL [*Ænigmaticus*, L.] full of *Ænigma's* or dark Riddles.

ÆQUILIBRITY [*Æquilibritas*, L.] Equality of Weight.

ÆRA, a particular Account and reckoning of Time and Years, from some remarkable Event, as from the Creation of the World, the Destruction of *Troy*, the Building of *Rome*, the Nativity of *Christ*, the Flight of *Mahomet*, &c. L.

AER [*Aer*, L. *ἄηρ*, Gr.] one of the Four Elements; the Air, Weather.

AERIAL [*Aerius*, L. of *ἄέριος*, Gr.] belonging to the Air, airy.

AEROMANCY [of *ἄηρ* and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] a divining or foretelling of Things by certain Signs in the Air.

AEROMANTICK, belonging to Divination by the Air.

ÆRUGINEOUS [*Æruginosus*, L.] rusty, cankered, mildew'd.

ÆRUGO, Rust or Canker of Metal; Verdigrease; Mildew, Blasting of Corn. &c. L.

ÆRUMNOUS [*Ærumnosus*, L.] full of Trouble, wretched.

ÆS, Brass or Copper. L.

ÆSCHYNOMENOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] sensitive Plants, which as one comes near them with the Hand, shrink in their Leaves.

ÆSTIMATORY [*Æstimatorius*, L.] of or belonging to prizing or valuing, or of a Price or Estimation.

ÆSTIVAL [*Æstivalis*, L.] of or belonging to Summer.

To **ÆSTIVATE** [*Æstivatum*, L.] to sojourn or lodge in a Place in Summer Time.

ÆSTUARY [*Æstuarium*, L.] a Place overflowed with Sea-water, such as the Fens and Marshes in *Lincolnshire*; an Arm of the Sea, running up a good way into Land, like the *Bristol Channel*.

ÆSTUARY [in a Medicinal Sense] a receiving of Vapours or Steams of boiled Drugs in the Body, through a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To **ÆSTUATE** [*Æstuatum*, L.] to rage like the Sea.

ÆTATE PROBANDÆ, a Writ that lies for the Heir of the Tenant that held of the King in Chief, to prove him to be of full Age. L. T.

AETHELINGEY } [of *Æa* Water, and

ATHELNEY } *Æsel* Noble, Sax.

q. d. an Isle of Nobles] an Island in *Somersetshire*, where the Rivers *Pedrid* and *Thone* meet, in which King *Alfred* being discomfited by the *Danes*, hid himself.

ÆTHER

ÆTHER [*ἄιθῆρ*, Gr.] the Firmament, the Sky; that part of the Heavens that is above the three Regions of the Air. *L.*

ÆTHER [among *Philosophers*] is taken by some for that Medium or Fluid, in which all other Bodies float; by others, for the whole Atmosphere, and whatsoever is suspended in it.

ÆTHE'REAL [*æthereus*, *L.*] belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air; heavenly.

ÆTHEREAL *Matter* [among *Naturalists*] a very thin, fine transparent Fluid; that some will have to surround the Earth, up as far as the fixed Stars; which easily lets all things run through it.

ÆTHI'OPIS, an Herb of *Æthiopia*, with which, it is said, Inchanters formerly used to open Locks, dry up Rivers, &c.

ÆTHIOPS, a *Blackmoor*, a Native of *Æthiopia*. *L.*

ÆTHYOPS *Mineral* [*Chymist*] a Medicine made by incorporating equal parts of running *Mercury* with Flour of Brimstone deflagrating them in a Crucible.

ÆTIO'LOGY [*Ætiologia*, *L.* *Ἀἰτιολογία*, of *ἄντια* a Cause, and *λέγω* to say, Gr.] a shewing a Cause or Reason. *Rhet.*

ETIOLOGY [in *Physick*] the Reason or Account that is given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ETIOLOGICA [*Ἀιτιολογικά*, Gr.] that part of *Physick* which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, and their various Symptoms, in order to their Cure.

ETI'TES [*Ἀετίτις*, Gr.] the Eagle's Stone (falsely said to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest; but found by the sides of Rivers, in Fields and Mountains) which when shaken rattles, as if another was within it.

ÆTNA, a volcano or burning Mountain in *Sicily*, which continually sends forth Whirlwinds of Fire and Smoak, with Clouds of Ashes and Cynders (which are called *Pumice Stones*) and sometimes great Stones into the neighbouring Country.

AFARE, an *Affair*. *Chauc.*

AFFEAR, afraid. *Chauc.*

AFERDE, **AFERE**, in fear. *Chauc.*

AFFABI'LITY [*Affabilité*, *F.* of *Affabilitas*, *L.*] easiness of Address, Courtesy, Gentleness, Kindness.

AFFABLE [*affabilis*, *L.*] easy to be spoken to, civil, courteous. *F.*

AFFAIR [*Affaire*, *F.*] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To **AFFE'CT** *affectare*, *F.* of *affectare*, *L.*] to study or set one's Mind upon, to have an Inclination to; to hanker after, to love, to endeavour to get.

AFFECTA'TION, an eager Desire: also Affectedness, Formality, Niceness, Preciseness. *F.* of *L.*

AFFECTE, Affectation. *Chauc.*

AFFECTED [*affecté*, *F.* of *affectus*, *L.*] disposed or inclined to; over-curiously

done, studied; formal, nice, precise.

AFFE'CTED [in a *Physical Sense*] troubled or seized with a Distemper.

AFFE'CTION, Good-will, Kindness, Inclination towards, Love, Passion. *F.* of *L.*

AFFECTION [among *Physicians*] is often used where the Name of the Affection is put adjectively, as *Hypochondriac Affection*, and the like.

AFFECTION [among *Naturalists*] is often used in the same Sense as Properties; as the Affections of Matter are those Properties with which it is naturally endued.

AFFE'CTIONATE [*affectioné*, *F.*] well affected to, kind, loving, full of Affection.

AFFE'CTUS, the Affection, Disposition, or Motion of the Mind.

AFFECTUS [with *Physicians*] Sickness or Disorder of the Body.

AFFEE'RS } Persons appointed in
AFFERERS } Court leets, &c. to
AFFERORS } set Fines on Offenders punishable arbitrarily, for which no express Penalty is prescribed by Statute. *L. T.*

To **AFFERE** an *Amerciament*, is properly to lessen and mitigate the Rigour of a Fine.

AFFETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, or affecting Manner, and for that reason not too fast but rather slow.

AFFETTUO'SO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Affetto*.

AFFI'ANCE [*Affiance*, *F.*] Confidence, Trust.

AFFIANCE [in *Law*] the Plighting of Troth between a Man and Woman upon Agreement of Marriage.

To **AFFI'ANCE** [of *affidare*, *L.*] to betroath.

AFFIDA'RE, to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by Oath. *O. L. T.*

AFFIDATIO *Dominorum*, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDA'TUS, a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT, a Deposition or Witnessing a Thing by Oath. *L. T.*

To **make AFFIDAVIT**, to swear to the Truth of a Thing. *L. T.*

AFFIDIARE } *Ad Arma*, to be enrol-
AFFIDIARI } led and mustered for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. *O. L.*

AFFINAGE, a refining of Metals. *F.*

AFFI'NITY [*Affinité*, *F.* *Affinitas*, *L.*] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation or Agreeableness between several Things.

To **AFFI'RM** [*affirmer*, *F.* *affirmare*, *L.*] to assure, to avouch the Truth of a thing.

To **AFFIRM** [in *Law*] to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree, or Sentence.

AFFI'RMABLE, fit to be affirmed.

AFFI'RMANCE, the Act of affirming or ratifying after such a Manner.

AFFIRMA'TION, an affirming, assuring, or speaking point blank. *L.*

A F

AFFIRMATIVE [*affirmatif*, F. of *affirmativus*, L.] which serves to affirm, peremptory, positive.

To AFFIX [*affiger*, F. *affixum*, L.] to fasten to, to set up, or post up a Bill, &c.

To AFFLICT [*affliger*, F. *afflictum*, L.] to cast down, grieve, trouble, disquiet.

AFFLICTION, Adversity, Calamity, Distress; Grief, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble, Sorrow, Vexation, F. of L.

AFFLICTIVE [*afflictif*, F.] afflicting, that brings Affliction.

AFFLUENCE [*Affluentia*, L.] abundance, plenty, great store, wealth. F.

AFFLUX [*Affluxus*, L.] a flowing, as of Humours to any part of the Body.

AFFORA'RE, to set a Value or Price upon any Thing. O L T.

AFFORCIAMENT, a Fort, Fortrefs or strong hold. O

AFFORCIAMENTUM *Curia*, a calling of a Court upon any extraordinary Occasion. O L.

AFFORCIA'RE, to add, increase, or make stronger. L T.

AFFORCIA'TUS, a thin Cloth used for Caps. O L.

AFFO'RD [perhaps of *ad* and *Boar'd*, Sax. a Table, *q. d.* to allow Victuals for the Table] to give, yield, produce, &c.

To AFFO'REST, to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and turn it into a Forest. L T.

To AFFRA'NCHIZE. See *Enfranchize*.

AFFRAID [see *Afraid*, of *affrayer*, F. to scare] to be in Fear.

AFRAID, [*q. d. j'ai fraid*, F. I am cold, my Blood is chilled through Apprehension of some impending Evil.

AFFRA'Y, a Fray, Fight, or Skirmish, F.

AFFRA'Y [in a Law Sense] Terror caused in the Subject, by making only an unlawful Shew of Violence.

AFFRETAME'NTUM } the
AFFRETTAME'NTUM } Freight of a Ship. O L.

A'FFRI } Bullocks or Beasts of the
A'FFRA } Plough O L.

AFFRICA'TION, rubbing upon or against. L.

AFFRIGHT [of A and *Fritan*, Sax.] to put into a fright or fear, to scare.

AFFRONT, Abuse, Injury, Wrong, F.

To AFFRONT [*affront*, F. *q. d. Ad-frontare*, L.] to set Front against Front, or oppose one to one's Face] to offer an Affront, to abuse, to brave, or swagger over.

AFFRONTIVE, abusive, injurious.

AFFRON'TIVENESS, Impudence, Abusiveness.

AFFU'SION, a pouring in or upon, L.

AFFYCHED, affected. *Chauc.*

AFGODLESS, Ungodliness, Sax.

To AFIE to promise. *Chauc.*

To AFIE, to file. *Chauc.*

AFORCED, forced, ravished. *Chauc.*

AFOREYENE, afore, against. *Chauc.*

A G

AFORN, before. *Chauc.*

AFRETE, full freighted. *Chauc.*

AFRICA, one Quarter of the Earth.

AFRICUS, the Wind South-west and by West, so called from its blowing from *Africa*. L.

AFT } [*Æftan* behind, *Abax-*

ABAFT } *tan*, Sax.] any Action or Motion from the Stem of the Ship to the Stern. S T.

AFTER [from *Æftan*, Sax.] later in time.

AFTER-KINDRED, remote Kindred.

AFTER-MATH, the After Grass, or second Mowings of Grass, or Grass or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER Sails, the Sails which belong to the Main and Miffen Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

A'GA, an Officer of the *Turks*, as the *Aga* or Chief Captain of the *Janizaries*.

AGABUS [*Ἄγας*, Gr. a Grasshopper] the Name of a Prophet. H.

AGAG [*Ἄγας*, H. i. e. a Garret or upper Room] a King of the *Amelekites*.

AGA'I, is the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice*, of the Value of Current Money or Bank Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 per Cent. in favour of the Notes.

AGAIN [*Agan*, Sax.] another time.

AGAINST [*Agan*, *Ouzean*, Sax.] opposite to, instead of. *Chauc.*

AGALMA [*Ἄγαλμα*, Gr.] the Image or Impression of a Seal. O.

AGAPÆ [*Ἀγάπαι*, Gr.] Love Feasts, Feasts among the Primitive Christians, after receiving the Lord's Supper together.

AGARI'CK, a whitish Mushroom, or an Excrecence growing in the Form of a Mushroom, on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, especially the Larch-tree; also on Oaks. It is distinguished into Male and Female, the Latter only is used in Physick, and the Male by Dyers.

AGA'ST [A and *Grayt*, Sax. a Spirit or Spectre, *q. d.* frightened with the sight of a Ghost] put in a Fright, dismayed with Fear.

AGATE, just going. *Chesh.*

A'GTAE [*Ἀχάτης*, L. of *Ἀχάτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone of several sorts.

AGATHRID, gathered. *Chauc.*

A'GE [from *Age*, F. or probably of *Apā*, Sax. always] the whole Continuance of Man's Life: also a Space of Time of 100 Years compleat.

A'GE [in Law] the special Time which enable Men or Women to do that, which before, for want of Age and Judgment, they might not do; as at 12 Years of Age a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Leet, at 14 he is at Age of Discretion, and at 21 of the full Age.

A'GE PRIER [Law Term] is when an Action being brought against one who is under Age, he moves the Court, praying that the Action may be staid till he is of full Age.

A'GE,

A'GE AGEYNE } against, a-
 AGEYNES, AGEYNS } gain, Coau
 AGE'LASTICK [of ἀγέλας Gr., of a
 privative, and γέλαω to laugh, Gr.] never
 laughing, one who never laughs, morose.

AGEMOGLANS } [i. e. unlaugh
 AGIAMO'GLANS } Turks] Christi-
 ans Children, who being seized on while
 young by Turkish Officers, are instructed in
 the Mahometan Principles, and made Jani-
 zaries.

A'GENT [Agens, L.] a Doer, a Factor
 or Dealer for another; a President who
 manages the Affairs of State in a Foreign
 Country.

A'GENT [in a Physical Sense] that which
 acts upon Bodies, and causes all Generation
 and Corruption.

A'GENFRIDA, the true Lord o
 Owner of any Thing. O. L.

A'GENT and Patient [Law Phrase] used
 when one is both the Doer of the Thing
 and the Party to whom it is done; as
 where a Woman endows herself with the
 fairest Possession of her Husband.

AGE'RASY [Ἀγέρας Gr., of ἀ priva-
 tive, and γέρων old Age, Gr.] a vigorous
 old Age.

To A'GGERATE [aggeratum, L.] to
 heap up.

ACGE'STED [aggestus, L.] heaped up.

To AGGLOMERA'TE [agglomera-
 tum, L.] to roll or wind up in a Bottom.

To AGGLU'TINATE [agglutinatum,
 L.] to glue together.

AGGLUTINA'TION [in Physick] the
 Addition of new Substance, or the giving a
 greater Consistence to the Animal Fluids,
 whereby they are fitter for Nourishment.

To AGGRA'NDIZE [Aggrandir, F.]
 to make great, enlarge; to raise, prefer,
 advance.

AGGRA'NDISEMENT [Aggrandisse-
 ment, F.] a making great. &c.

To A'GGRAVATE [aggraver, F. ag-
 gravatum, L.] to make heavy or grievous;
 to enlarge on the heinousness of the Crime.

AGGRAVA'TION, aggravating. L.

To A'GGREGATE [aggreger, F. ag-
 gregatum, L.] to join together; to unite to
 the same Body; to admit or receive into a
 Society.

AGGREGATE [aggregé, F. of aggre-
 gatum, L.] the whole Sum or Mass that
 arises from the gathering together, or com-
 pounding several Things.

A'GGREGATE [in Arithmetick] the
 Total or Sum of divers Numbers added to-
 gether.

AGGREGA'TION, the Act of aggre-
 gating or joining together. F. of L.

AGGRE'SSES [in Heraldry] the same
 as Pellets or Balls. See Ogresses.

AGGRE'SSION, setting upon. F. of L.

AGGRE'SSOR [Aggressor, F.] an As-
 sailer, one that first sets upon or assaults. L.

AGGRE'STEIN [in Falconry] a certain
 Disease in Hawks.

AGGRIE'VED [of grever, F. or ad
 and gravis, L.] afflicted, troubled, wronged.

AGHA'ST, agast, frightened, terrified.
 Chauc.

AGI'LDE [of A and Iildan, Sax.] a
 Person so vile, that he who killed him was
 to pay no Mulet for his Death: Free from
 Penalty. L. T.

A'GILE [agilis, L.] active, quick,
 nimble, swift. F.

A'GILER [A and Iilt, Sax.] an Ob-
 server, an Informer.

AGI'LITY [Agilite, F. of Agilitas,
] Activity, Nimbleness.

AGILTED, offended. Chauc.

AGILLA'RIUS, a Hayward, or Keep-
 er of Cattle in a common Field, &c. O. L.

To AGIST [Giste a Bed, &c. or Gister,
 F.] signifies to take in and feed the Cattle
 of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to
 take the Money for the same. O. L.

AGISTA'TOR } the Officer that takes
 AGIS'TER } Cattle into the Forest,
 AGIS'TOR } &c. called in English
 Gift or Guest-taker. O. L.

AGISTMENT } the Function of taking
 AGIS'TAGE } Cattle into the King's
 Forest, &c. the Herbage or Feeding of
 Cattle in a Forest, Common, &c.

A'GITABLE [Agitabilis, L.] that may
 be agitated or moved.

To A'GITATE [agizer, F. agitatum,
 L.] to tumble and toss, to stir up, to bandy;
 to debate a Question.

AGITA'TION, violent Motion, jolt-
 ing, tumbling and tossing; Disquiet or Di-
 sturbance of Mind; also the Management of
 a Business in hand. F. of L.

AGITA'TION [in a Philosophical Sense]
 the brisk intestine Motion of the Corpuscles
 of natural Bodies.

AGITA'TOR, one that carries on any
 Business or Design. L.

A'GLET, the Tag of a Point; a little
 Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing
 out of some Trees before the Leaves. L.

A'GLETS } [among Florists] are the
 A'CLEEDS } Pendants which hang on
 the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in
 Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, &c.

A'GNAIL [from A'ge vexed, and
 Na'le Nail, q. d. a pained Nail] a Sore
 at the Root of the Nail on the Fingers or
 Toes.

AGNATI [Civil-Law, h. e. ad nati]
 Male Descendants of the same Father in
 different Lineage.

AGNA'TION, Kindred by Blood, be-
 tween Males descended from the same Fa-
 ther. L.

A'GNES [Ἀγνὴς, Chaste, Gr.] a proper
 Name of a Woman.

AGNI'TION, an Acknowledgement or
 Recognizance of some Person or Thing by
 some

some Mark or Token.

To AGNI'ZE [of *agnosco*] to acknowledge, to confess, to avow.

AGNOI'TES, certain Hereticks, *Anno* 300, who called in question the Omniscience of God; and also others, *Anno* 335, who asserted that Christ knew not when the Day of Judgment should be.

AGNO'MEN [among the *Romans*] a Name added to the Surname of a Person upon Account of some particular Action, as one of the *Scipio's* was called *Africanus*, from his brave Exploits in *Africa*, &c.

To AGNO'MINATE [of *ad nominare*, L.] to add to a Name, to nick name.

AGNOMINA'TION, a Nick name. L.

A'GNUS *Castus*, the Chaste-tree, a Tree so called by the Ancients, because they imagined the Leaves of it were effectual to hinder Venereal Desires. L.

A'GUUS *Dei* [i. e. the Lamb of God] the Figure of the Holy Lamb with a Cross, stamp'd upon a Piece of white Wax, and bless'd by the Pope, in order to be given or sold as a precious Relique. L.

AGO [from *Azan*, *Sax.* by, past] as long ago.

AGO, *Agon*, *gon*. past. *Chauc.*

AGONA'LIA [from *ἀγωνίζομαι*, Gr.] certain Feasts, held annually among the ancient *Romans*, *Jan.* 9. with Games, playing of Prizes, and other Exercises, in Honour of *Janus*.

AGONI'ST [*Agonista*, L. *Ἀγωνιστής*, Gr.] a Champion, one that strives for the Mastery.

AGONI'STIC 2 [*agonisticus*, L. of AGONI'STICALS *ἀγωνιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to Champions, or Feats of Chivalry, Warlike.

AGO'NISM [*Agonisma*, L. of *Ἀγωνισμός*, Gr.] a Combat or Trial of Skill.

AGONIZANTS, certain Friars in *Italy*, who assisted those who were in Agonies.

A'GONY [*Agonie*, F. *Agonia*, L. of *Ἀγώνια*, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, the Pains of Death, an Horror or trembling Passion.

AGONYCLETÆ, Hereticks in the Eighth Century, who never kneeled, but always prayed standing. Gr.

AGOU'TY, a little *American* Beast like a Rabbit.

AGRAMED, grieved. O.

AGRA'RIAN Law, a certain Law made by the old *Romans*, for sharing the Lands gotten by Conquest, amongst the common Soldiers. L.

A'GREAT, by the Great or Lump. *Sax.*

AGRE 2 [of *agreer*, F.] to please, AGREIN 5 to content, to be pleased; also in good part, kindly. *Chauc.*

To AGREGE 3 To aggravate.

To AGREGE 3 *Chauc.*

To AGREE' [*agreer*, F.] to yield or

consent; to strike up a Bargain; to make up a Difference.

AGREE'ABLE [*agréable*, F.] that agrees or suits with; also Charming, Graceful. Pleasant.

AGREE'MENT [*agrément*, F.] Agreeableness, Reconcilement, Union; Articles agreed upon, Bargain, Contract.

AGRESTA, the Juice of unripe Grapes; also the Oil from unripe Olives. L.

AGRESTICAL [*agreste*, F. of *agrestis*, L.] Rustical.

AGREVE, to grieve, to provoke, to aggravate. *Chauc.*

AGRICOLA'TION [*agrum colere*] the Art of Husbandry, Improvement of Land. L.

AGRICU'LTURE [*Agricoltura*, L.] the same as *Agricolation*.

AGRIMONY [*Ἀγοιμύων*, Gr.] an Herb.

AGRI'PPA [of *Agro Partu*, L. one born with his Feet foremost, or coming into the World with Difficulty] a Man's Name.

To AGRISE [of *Ἀγρίσαν*, *Sax.*] to affright; to fear, to be terrified.

AGROFE, Grieved. O.

AGROTED, surfeited. *Chauc.*

AGRUTCHE, to grudge. *Chauc.*

AGRYPNI'A [*Ἀγρυπνία*, Gr.] a watching or dreaming Slumber.

A'GUE [*Aigu*, F. sharp, an Ague, at least, in the Paroxysm, being so] a Disease.

AGUILER, a Needle Case. *Chauc.*

A'GUISH, troubled with an Ague, or tending to an Ague.

AGU'RAH [*אגורה* H.] an Hebrew Coin. See *Gerah*.

AGYNII, a sort of Hereticks, who sprung up, *Anno* 194, who said that God forbade Marriage and eating of Flesh. Gr.

AGYRTÆ [*Ἀγύρται*, Gr.] formerly was applied to Strollers, who pretended to supernatural Assistances; but now to all Quacks, and illiterate Pretenders to Physick. L.

AHAB [*אחאב* H. i. e. the Brother's Father, of *אח* a Brother, and *אב* a Father] a wicked King of *Israel*.

AHAZ [*אחז* H. i. e. a taking or possessing] an idolatrous King of *Judah*.

AHAZIAH [*אחזיה* H. i. e. the Apprehension or Sight of the Lord, of *אחז* he apprehended, and *יה* the Lord] a King of *Israel*.

AHIE'ZER [*אחיעזר* H. i. e. a Brother's Help] a Prince of *Dan*.

AHI'MELECH [*אחיהמלך* H. i. e. a King's Brother, of *אחי* the Brother, and *מלך* the King] a Priest who received *David* at *Nob*.

AHI'TOPHEL [*אחיותפל* H. i. e. a Brother forsaken, of *אחי* a Brother, and *תופל* fallen, &c.] a Counsellor to King *David*.

AHO'LIAH [*אהוליה* H. i. e. the Tabernacle or Brightness of the Lord, of *אהל*

אֹהֶל a Tent, and **יְיָ** the Lord] an excellent Workman.

AHOLI'BAMAH [אֹהֶל יְבִמָּה H. i. e. my Tent or famous Mansion, of **אֹהֶל** my Tent, and **בְּמָה** High] the Name of *Esau's* Wife.

AID [*Aide*, F.] Assistance, Help, Succour.

AID [in *Law*] a Subsidy or Tax.

AIDDE CAMP } an Officer in the Ar-

AIDDU CON } my that always attends on each of the Generals in the Camp, to receive and carry their Orders.

To **AID** [*aider*, F.] to assist, to help, to succour.

AID MAJOR, or } a Military Officer,
A'DJUTANT } who eases the Major of part of the Burthen of his Duty, and supplies his Place when he is absent.

AIDON [*Aidon* C. Br. the Wing of an Army] a Castle in *Northumberland*, where *Cambden* supposeth was a Station of the Roman Army under *Julius Caesar*.

AIE and AYE, an Egg. *Chauc.*

AIEN again. *Chauc.*

AIGREEN, the Herb House-leek.

AILE [*Aieul*, F.] a Writ where Lands descend from the Grandfather, and the Father dies before Entry, and one abateth. *L.T.*

To **AIL** [*Ailian*, Sax.] to be sick, or ill at ease.

AILES FORD [אֵילֵסֶפֶד, Sax. i. e. the Eagles Ford] a Town in *Kent*, noted for a great Overthrow given *Hengist*, and his Saxon Army, by *Vortimer* the British King.

AILMENT [*Able*, Sax.] a light Disorder, or Indisposition of Body

AILS, beards of Wheat. *Essen.*

To **AIM** [*Esmer*, F.] to direct to a Mark; to design; to purpose.

AIM [*Esme*, F.] the Point where one looks to shoot at a Mark, Design, Purpose.

AIR [*Aer*, L. *Air*, Gr.] one of the four Elements wherein we breathe: A Tune in Musick; Carriage, Countenance, Looks. *F.*

AIR [among *Philosophers*] signifies the Fluid in which we breathe, that is compressible, dilatible, and covering the Earth to a great height; and differs from *Aether*, in refracting the Rays of the Celestial Luminaries.

AIR Pump, an Instrument contrived to draw the Air out of proper Vessels.

To **AIR** [*aireir*, F.] to dry before the Fire; also to expose to the Air.

AIRE } [in *Falconry*] a Nest of Hawks,
AIRY } or other Birds of Prey.

AIRY [*aerius*, L.] belonging to the Air; brisk, full of Life; also that is of no Substance, thin, light.

AIRY Triplicity [among *Astrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*.

AISIAMEN'TA, Easements or Conveniences. *L.T.*

AISTHESIS [*Aisthesis*, Gr.] the Sense; also the Act of Feeling.

AISTHETERION } [*Aisthēterion*, Gr.
AISTHETERIUM } the Seat of the common Sensory in the Brain, the Organ of Instrument of Sense.

AIT, or } a little Island in a River
EYGH } where Osiers grow. *Sax.*

AIUS *Locutus*, a speaking Voice, to which the Romans erected an Altar.

A'JUTAGE, the Spout for a *Jet de eau* in any Fountain. *F.*

AKER [*Acepe*, Sax.] an Acre.

AKEK-STAFF, an Instrument to cleanse the Plough Coulter.

AKNOW, known. *Chauc.*

AL, an *Arabick* Particle put to Words to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, &c.

AL } *Calō*, Sax. Old, Ancient]

ALD } which put to the Name of Places signifies Antiquity; as *Aldborough*, *Aldgate*.

A'LA, the Wing of a Bird, a Pinion. *L.*

ALA [in *Botany*] the Angle which Leaves, or Foot-stalk of Leaves, make with the Stalk, or with any Branches of it.

ALABASTER [*Alabaster*, Gr.] a sort of soft white Marble.

ALABASTRA [in *Botany*] are those little green Leaves of a Plant which compass in the Bottom of the Flower.

ALABANDICAL, barbarous, sottish.

ALABUNDIE, a kind of Rose.

ALÆ, the Wings of an Army. *L.*

ALÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose, the upper part of the Ear; also the Arm-pits; also the Lips of the *Pudendum* in Women, or the Process of the *Os Sphenoides* or Wedgelike Bone.

ALA'CRITY [*Alacritas*, L.] cheerfulness, briskness, liveliness, courage.

ALAHAB, the Scorpion's Heart. *Arab.*

A-LAMIRE, the lowest Note but one in the 3 *Septenaries* of the *Gamut*, or Scale of Musick.

ALAMODE [*à la mode*, F. after the Fashion] a sort of Silk or Taffety.

A LA MODE, fashionable. *F.*

ALAN [a Greyhound, *Sclavon.*] a proper Name of Men.

ALANDES, Greyhounds. *Chauc.*

ALANERARIUS [of *Alan*, F. a sort of Dog] a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels, or Setting Dogs, for the Sport of Hawking. *O.L.*

ALANTOM, at a distance. *N.C.*

ALARGID, bestowed. *Chauc.*

ALA'RM } [*Alarme*, F.] a Signal

ALA'RUM } given to take Arms upon the sudden Arrival of an Enemy. [In a *Figurative Sense*] all manner of sudden Fear or Fright; also a sort of Clock to call Persons up at a fixed time.

ALARUM Post, the Ground appointed to each Regiment, by the Quarter-Master-General, for them to march to in case of an Alarm.

To ALARM [*alarm*, F.] to give an alarm, to fright, &c.

ALA'SS [*Helas*, F. *Eylees*, Du. *Abilasso*, Ital. q. d. *O me lassum*, L. O tired me] an Interjection of Grief.

ALA'Y [among *Hunters*] is when fresh Dogs are sent into the Cry.

ALB } the Alb or Aub, a white Vest-
A'LBA } ment or Surplice used by the Priest, officiating at Divine Service. O. R.

ALBA Firma, a yearly Rent, payable to the Chief Lord of a Hundred, so called because paid in white Money, or Silver, and not Coin, called *Black mail*. L. T.

ALBADARIA, the largest Bone of the Great Toe, at the Top of the *Metatarsus*. Arab.

ALBANOIS, Hereticks in the Eighth Century, who held two Principles of things, the one Good, and the other bad.

St. ALBANS, a Town in the County of *Herford*, noted for the Murder of St. Alban, called by the *English Saxons* *Wepplancey-tep*, as *Camden* says; whence in Latin *Verulamium*, in *English* *Verulam*.

ALBERT [*Albrecht*, Teut. all-bright] a proper Name of Men.

ALBIFICATION [among *Chymists*] whitening of Liquor. L. *Chauc*.

ALBION [probably of *Albis Rupibus*] the ancient Name of *Great Britain*, so called from its white Rocks.

ALBRICIAS, a Word used by *Spanish Merchants*, signifying a Reward of good News.

ALBUGINEA Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a very thin Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Whiteness. L.

ALBUGINEA Testis [in *Anatomy*] the white Membrane immediately involving the Testicles. L.

ALBUGINEOUS [*albugineus*, L.] belonging to the White of the Eye.

ALBU'GO the Pin and Web, a white Speck in the horny Tunicle of the Eye: also the White of the Eye, being that part where the *Albuginea*, or *Tunica Adnata*, sticks to the *Sclerotis*.

A'LBUM white, whiteness, L. White Rent, Rent paid in Silver. L. T.

A'LBUM Canis, white Dogs Turd. L.

A'LBUM Rofas, an Ointment so called from *Rhasis* the Inventor.

ALBUMAZAR, a famous *Arabian* Philosopher, Physician, and Astrologer.

ALBUNA, the tenth Sybil, worshipped near *Tiber*.

A'LBURN Colour, brown. See *Auburn*.

ALCADE } a sort of Judge or Minister

ALCAID } of Justice among the *Spaniards*.

ALCAHEST. See *Alkalest*.

ALCA'IC Verses, Verses in Latin, &c. consisting of two Dactyls, and two Troches,

so called from *Alcaus*, the first Inventor.

ALCALI. See *Alkali*.

ALCHAEST [among *Chymists*] Mercury prepared.

ALCHAMISTER, a Chymist, an Alchymist. *Chauc*.

ALCHYMIST, a Student of *Alchymy*.

ALCHYMY [from *Al Arab* and *Chym* Gr.] the Sublimer part of Chymistry, which teaches the Transmutation of Metals, and the making the Philosophers Stone, according to their Cant.

ALCHOCODEN [the Giver of Life, Arab.] a Planet that bears Rule in the Principal Places of an Astrological Figure at a Person's Nativity.

ALCHORAD [in *Astrology*] a Contrariety in the Light of the Planets.

ALCOHOL } [among *Chymists*] the pure
ALCAHOL } Substance of any Thing separated from the more gross; a very fine and impalpable Powder, or a very pure well rectified Spirit.

ALCOHOLIZATION [among *Chymists*] a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and waterish Parts.

To ALCOLIZE, to subtilize, to reduce into the Alcohol.

ALCOLA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

A'LCHORAN } the Alcoran [from *Al*
A'LCORAN } and *Koran* to read, Ar. the Turks Bible, or Books of their Law, written by *Mahomet*.

ALCORA'NES, high, slender Turrets generally built by *Mahometans* near their Mosques and Churches.

ALCOVE, a particular Place in a Chamber, separated by the Partition made with Pillars, Rails, &c. within which is set a Bed of State, and sometimes Seats frequent in Noblemen's Houses in Spain. F.

ALCYONIA, Halcyon Stones, Stones bred by the Froth of the Sea, wherewith the King's Fishers make their Nets.

ALDBURGH [*i. e.* Old Borough] a Town in the County of York.

ALDEBA'KAN [in *Astrology*] the Name of a Royal fixed Star of the first Magnitude, placed in the Head of the Constellation of the Bull. Arab.

A'LDER [*Ælðon*, Sax.] Elder, *i. e.* the first.

A'LDERMAN [*Ealderman*, Sax.] formerly one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the Saxons, *Arhelm* was the first, *Thane* the lowest, and *Alderman* the same as Earl among the Danes: But now Aldermen are Associates to the chief Civil Magistrate of a City, or Town Corporate.

ALDGATE } the East Gate of the City
ALGATE } of London, so called from *Alð*, Sax. Old, and Gate.

ALDERS-

ALDERSGATE, one of the Northern Gates of the City of London; as *Cambden* thinks, so called from *Aldrick* a Saxon, who first erected it; but probably, *q. d. Elderf-gate*, because it was either first founded, or at least, afterwards repaired by the Elders or Seniors of the City.

ALDER, a tall strait Tree.

ALDINGHAM [of *Ælðing* a putting off, *Ælðian*, Sax. to detain or hinder] a Village in *Lancashire*, so called from its craggy rough Ways, which hinder Travellers.

ALDRED [of *all* and *dread*, *i. e.* fear, *q. d.* all Fear, or a Corruption of *Alfred*] a Christian Name.

ALDULPH [of *Ealð*, Sax. ancient and ulph, Help, *i. e.* Old Help] an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, Anno 790.

ALDWORTH [of *Alð* Old and *Worð* Sax. a Walk, *i. e.* Old Walk] a Town in the County of *Berks*.

ALE [*Eale*, Sax.] a Drink well known.

ALE CONNER } an Officer appointed

ALE TASTER } in every Court Leet, to look to the Affize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.

ALE HOOF [*Ale-behoðan*, Sax.] Ground Ivy, so called, because it serves to clear Ale or Beer.

ALE HOUSE [*Eal-huy*, Sax.] a House where Drink is sold.

ALE DRAPER [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt Liquors; an Alehouse-Keeper or Victualler.

ALERT [*Ale*, F. of *Ala*, L. a Wing] pert, brisk, upon the Wing.

ALE-SHOT, a reckoning, or part to be paid at an Ale-house.

ALE-SILVER, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of London, by those who sold Ale within the City.

To **ALEIDE** [of *Alæðan*, Sax.] laid, or led. *Chauc.*

ALESBURY [of *Ægleyburig*, Sax. *i. e.* Eaglesbury] a Town in *Buckinghamsh.*

ALE-STAKE, a Maypole. *O.*

ALE'CTO, one of the Furies.

ALEDGE } to diminish, allay, ease,

ALEGE } excuse. *Chauc.*

ALEGEAUNCE } ease relief, release,

ALEGEMENTE } ceasing, abatement

ALEGGEMENT } *Chauc.*

ALEGAR [*q. d.* Ale-eager] four Ale and Beer, a sort of Vinegar. *C.*

ALECTRYOMACHY [of *Ἀλέκτωρ* a Cock, and *μάχη* a Fight, Gr.] a Cock fighting.

ALE'CTRYOMANCY [ab *Ἀλέκτωρ* and *μαντεία* Prophecy, Gr.] a Divination by Cocks.

ALEMBICK, or *Limbeck* [אֵלֶמְבִּיק Arab. of *لَب* Arab. and *Ἀμβίξ*, Gr. a Pot or Cup] a Still, a Chymical Vessel for Distilling.

ALFRETON [*Ælfreð'tun*, Sax. *q. d.* *Alfred's Town*] a Town in *Darbyshire*, as

some think, built by King *Alfred*.

ALLER [*sans Four i. e.* to go without Day, F.] to be finally dismissed the Court, no farther Day being appointed. *L. T.*

ALE'RT, upon the Wing, brisk, chearful, F.

ALET, the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey escape.

ALETHEIA [*Ἀλήθεια*, Gr. *i. e.* Truth] a proper Name of a Woman.

ALEUROMANCY [of *Ἀλευρον* Meal and *μαντεία*, Gr. Prophecy] a kind of Divination by Cake or Paste.

ALEXANDER [of *Ἀλέξω* to help, and *ἀνὴρ* a Man, *i. e.* the Helper of Men, or strong Help] a proper Name of Men.

A'LEXANDERS } an Herb common

ALISSANDERS } in Gardens.

ALEXANDERS Foot, a certain Plant, whose Root resembles a Foot.

ALEXI'CACON [*Ἀλεξικακόν*, of *ἀλέξω* to drive away, and *κακός* Evil, Gr.] a Remedy against all Evils.

ALEXIPHARMICK } [*Ἀλεξίφάρ-*
ALEXIPHARMICAL } *μακ* of *ἀλέξω* to drive out, and *φάρμακον* Poison Gr.]
endued with a Quality to expel Poison: also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALEXIPYRETUM } [*Ἀλεξ. πυρέ-*
ALEXIPYRETICUM } *τον* of *ἀλέξω* and *πυρέτος* a Fever, Gr.] a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITE'RICAL } [of *Ἀλεξίτηριον*,
ALAXITE'RICK } of *ἀλέξω* and *δολιχότηριον* Poison, Gr.] that which preserves from or drives out Poison; also that is good against Fevers of a malignant kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALFE'T [of *Ælan* to burn, and *Φατ* a Vessel, Sax.] in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* Law, signified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, into which a Person accused of a Crime, thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some Time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt, he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.

ALFE'TUM, a Caldron or Furnace. *O.*

ALFRED [of *Æl* all, and *Frēde*, Peace, *i. e.* all Peace, the Name of a wise, pious, and learned King of England, who made a Law, that all Freemen possessing two Hides of Land, should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

ALFRIDARY [among *Arabian* Astrologers] a temporary Power the Planets have over the Life of a Person.

ALGATE, if so be, notwithstanding, altogether. *O.*

ALGATES, ever, even now, for all that. *O.*

A'LGARET [among *Chymists*] a strong emetick and cathartick Powder, made of the Butter of Antimony.

A'LGEBRA [*Algebre*, F. of *Algebra*, L. from *Al* excellent, and *Giabr*, *Arab.* the Name of its supposed Inventer] a peculiar Science, which takes the Quantity sought, whether it be Number or a Line, as if it were known or granted; and then by the help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequence, till at length the Quantity, at first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities, which are certainly known, and therefore is likewise known, and it is two-fold, *viz.* Numeral or Literal.

A'LGEBRA, *Numeral or Vulgar*, was that of the Ancients, and served only for the Resolution of Arithmetical Questions, and is when the Quantity sought is represented by some Letter and Character, but all the given Quantities are express'd by Numbers.

A'LGEBRA, *Literal or Specious*, or the *New Algebra*, is that Method by which, as well the given or known Qualities, as those that are unknown, are all severally express'd or represented by Alphabetical Letters; and is generally used for all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

ALGEBRAICAL, pertaining to Algebra.

ALGEBRAIST [*Algebraiste*, F.] one skill'd in the Art of Algebra.

ALGEBRAIC Curve [*in Mathematicks*] a Figure whose intercepted Diameters bear always the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates.

A'LGEMA [*Ἀλγυμα*, Gr.] a Pain, a sad troublesome Sensation, impress'd upon the Brain from a smart vexatious Irritation of the Nerves. *Philosoph.*

A'LGEBE [*in Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, in the right side of *Perseus*. *Arabick.*

A'LGID [*Algidus*, L.] cold, chill.

ALGIDITY [*Algiditas*, L.] Coldness, Chilness, &c.

ALGIFICK [*algificus*, L.] making chill or cold.

ALGORISM, is the practical part of Operation in the several Parts of Algebra.

ALGORITHM, the Sum of the principal Rules of numeral Computation, *viz.* Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

ALGOUS [of *Alga* a Weed, L.] full of Weeds.

ALGUAZIL, a Serjeant or Officer in *Spain*, who arrests People, and executes the Magistrates Orders.

ALGUM } a sort of fine Wood growing
ALMUG } on Mount *Lebanon*.

ALGUZ, *Orion's* Left-Foot, a Star. *Ar.*

ALHABAR, a Star in the Great-Dog. *Arabick.*

ALHIDADA } [*Arabick*] the Ruler or

ALIDADA } Label, that moves on
the Center of an Astrolabe, Quadrant, &c.
and carries the Sight.

ALHOLLANDTIDE [corruptly for

Alhallow's Tide, q. d. all holy Men, or all Saints Tide] All Saints Day, the first Day of November.

A'LIAS, a second or further Writ issued after a *Capias*, which had not due Effect.

ALIBLE, nourishable, nourishing. L.

ALICE [*Adeliza*, Lat. Barb. of *Adel*, Teut. of *Ædel Sax.* Noble, and *Heisten*, Teut. to be called, q. d. descended of a great Family] a Name of Women.

A'LIEN [*Alienus*, L.] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a Foreign Country.

To **ALIENE** [*alienere*, F. of *alienare*, L.] to convey the Property of one thing to another. L. T.

To **A'LIENE in Fee**, to sell the Fee-simple of any Land, Tenements, &c. L. T.

To **ALIENE in Mortmain**, to make over an Estate to a religious House, or other Body Politick. L. T.

ALIEN Priors, those Cells of Monks formerly established in *England*, which belonged to Foreign Monasteries.

To **A'LIENATE** [*alienere*, F. *alienatum*, L.] to transfer or make over the Property of any thing to another; to sell; also to estrange or draw away the Affections.

ALIENATION, the Act of alienating, making over, selling, &c. F. of L.

ALIENABLE that may be alienated.

ALIETY, otherness.

ALIFORMES Musculi [*in Anatomy*] Muscles arising from the Pterygoid Bones, as also from the Process of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. L.

ALIFORMES Processus, the Prominences of the *Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part. L.

ALIGEROUS [*aliger*, from *alas gerere*] winged, bearing Wings.

To **ALIGHT**, to condescend. *Chauc.*

A'LIMENT [*Alimentum*, L.] Food, Nourishment: Wha ever serves to nourish or supply the Decays of, and to recruit the animal or vegetable Body. F.

ALIMENTARY [*alimentarius*, L.] of or belonging to Nourishment.

A'LIMONY [*Alimonia*, L.] Food, Maintenance, Sustainance.

A'LIMONY [*in Law*] that Allowance that a married Woman may sue for upon a Separation from her Husband, when she is not charged with Adultery, or Elopement.

ALIPEDE [*alipes*, L.] swift-footed, nimble.

A'LIQUANT [*Aliquantus*, L.] somewhat, a little.

A'LIQUANT Parts [of a Number] are such Parts as are not contained in the Number so many Times, but that some Remainder will be left. *Arithm.*

A'LIQUOT [*Aliquoties*, L.] divers Times.

A'LIQUOT Part [of a Number] is such a part as is contained in the Number precisely so many Times. *Arith.*

ALI-

ALITU'RE [*Alitura*, L.] Nourishment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Affection of new nutritious Juice.

ALKAHEST [among *Chymists*] an universal *Menstruum*, which is capable to resolve or reduce all manner of Bodies into a Liquor of its own Substance.

ALKAKE'NGI, Winter-Cherry, the Fruit of one sort of the Plant Nightshade.

ALKALI [among *Chymists*] a fixed Salt, extracted from the Ashes of calcin'd Herbs, or Minerals, by Means of a boil'd *Lixivium*: Likewise any earthy Matter that ferments or works with *Acids*, is called *Akali*.

ALKALIZATE Bodies [among *Chymists*] are such as have their Pores naturally so formed, that they are fit to be pierced, and put into Motion by the Points of the *Acid* poured in upon them.

ALKALIZATE Spirit of Wine, is a pure and rich Spirit, which will burn all away; and even fire Gun-powder.

ALKALIZA'TION [among *Chymists*] a turning into an *Alkali*, as when Spirit of Wine is impregnated with some *Akali*, to heighten its dissolving Quality.

ALKANET, the Herb Spanish Bugloss.

ALKERMES, a Confection made of certain red or scarlet Grains, call'd *Kermes*.

ALL, comprehending the several Parts of the whole.

ALL-A-BONE, a made Request. O.

ALL-HALLOWS, All Saints.

To ALLABORATE [*allaboratum*, L.] to labour vehemently.

ALLANTOIDES } [in *Anatomy*] one
ALLANTOI'S } of the Coats that belong to the Child in the Womb, which being placed between the *Amnion*, receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder, by the Navel and *Urachus*. L.

ALLAR, the Alder Tree.

To ALLA'Y [*allayer*, or *allier*, F.] to alleviate, to mitigate, assuage or ease; to lessen Pain; to mix Metals with a baser sort.

To ALLA'Y a Pheasant, to cut or carve it at Table.

ALLBEE, although, albeit. *Chauc.*

AL, ALL } although, altogether, quite.

ALLE } *Chauc.*

ALLECTA'TION, an alluring. L.

ALLE'CTIVE [*allectare* or *allicere*, L.] that is of an alluring, charming, engaging, or inticing Quality.

To ALLE'GE [*alleguer*, F. of *allegare*, L.] to produce a thing for Proof, to quote, to instance in.

ALLEGA'TION, alleging or proving; quoting an Authority, Book, &c. to make good any Point or Assertion. F. of L.

ALLEGIANCE [from *Alligare*, to bind to L.] anciently signified the legal Subjection of every Vassal to his Lord: The natural and sworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince.

ALLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] to defend, excuse, or justify by Course of Law.

ALLEGORICAL [*Allegorique*, F. of *ἀλληγορικος*, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking the Nature of an Allegory.

To ALLEGO'RIZE, to use Allegories, to explain a thing according to the allegorical Sense.

ALLEGORY [*Allegorie*, F. *Allegoria*, L. of *ἀλληγορία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, consisting of one continued Metaphor, running through the whole Discourse.

ALLE'GRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick ought to be performed in a gay, brisk, lively, and pleasant Manner; but yet without Hurry or Precipitation.

When **POCO** preceeds it, it diminishes the strength of its Signification, and intimates that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk and gay, as the Word **ALLEGRO** standing alone requires: When the Word **PIU** preceeds **ALLEGRO**, it adds to the strength of its signification, and requires, that the Musick be performed more gay and brisk, than the Word **ALLEGRO**, standing by it self requires.

ALLE'GRO, ALLE'GRO, i. e. the Word *Allegro* repeated signifies much the same as *Piu Allegro*.

ALLE'GRO ma non Presto [in *Musick Books*] signifies gay, brisk, and lively, yet not too fast or quick.

ALLELU'JAH } [הללויה] of
HALLELU'JAH } הללויה praise ye, and יהוה the Lord, H. i. e. Praise ye the Lord] also the Name of an Herb, otherwise called French or Wood Sorrel

ALLEMA'ND } a kind of grave solid
ALMAIN } Musick, where the Measure is good, and the Movement slow.

ALLEMA'NDA [in *Musick Books*] is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common Time, and in two Parts or Strains, each Part play'd twice over.

ALLEVIA'RE [O. R.] to levy or pay an accustomed Fine or Composition. L.

To ALLE'VIATE [*alleviarum*, L.] to ease, to allay, to assuage.

ALLEVIA'TION, an alleviating, allaying, or easing. L.

ALLEY [*Allée*, F.] a narrow Lane; a Walk in a Garden.

ALLI'ANCE, an uniting or joining Families by Marriage; or of Commonwealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League. F.

To ALLIDE [*allidere*, L.] to dash or hit against.

ALLI'CIENCY [from *allicere*, L.] Inticingness, Alluringness.

ALLI'ED [*allie*, F.] matched, joined, or united by a League.

To ALLIE, to marry. *Chauc.*

ALLIES, Princes or States who have entred into an Alliance or League, for their mutual

mutual Preservation and Defence.

ALLIGATION, a tying or binding to. *F. of L.*

ALLIGATION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule by which such Questions are resolved as relate to the mixing divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Drugs, &c. of unequal Price; so as to find how much of each must be taken, according to the Question.

ALLIGATION *Medial*, is when having the several Quantities and Rates of divers Simples proposed, we discover the mean Rate of a Mixture, compounded out of these Simples.

ALLIGATION *Alternate*, is when having the Rates of divers Simples given, we find out such Quantities of them as are necessary to make a Mixture, which may bear a certain Rate proposed.

ALLIGATOR, a *West-Indian* or larger sort of Crocodile. *L.*

ALLINGHAM } [perhaps of Allin'a,
ALLINGTON } altogether, and Ham,
a Village, or Ton, Town, *Sax. q. d.* a very famous Town] in *Hampshire*.

ALLIOTICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which by Fermentation and Cleansing alter and purify the Blood.

ALLITERATION, a repeating and playing upon the same Letter. *L.*

ALLIOTH [in *Astronomy*] a Star in the Tail of the great Bear.

ALLISION, a dashing against or to Pieces. *L.*

ALLOCATION, an adding or placing to. *L.*

ALLOCATION [in *Law*] an Allowance made on Account in the Exchequer.

ALLOCATIONE *Facienda*, a Writ for the Accountant to receive such Sums from the Treasurer, &c. as he by Virtue of his Office hath lawfully and reasonably expended.

ALLOCUATION, a talking to; a Speech of a General to his Soldiers, animating them to fight, or to avoid Sedition. *L.*

ALLODIAL } [of A and Leod, *Sax.*]

ALLODIAN } that is free, or for which no Rents or Services are due.

ALLOGIT lodged; *Chauc.*

ALLONGE [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or Pass at the Enemy.

ALLOPHYLUS [Ἀλλόφυλος, of ἄλλος another, and φυλὴ a Tribe, *Gr.*] one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; a Stranger or Alien.

To ALLOT [from *ad*, *Lat.* and *ἵλω*, *Sax.*] to appoint or assign, to set out, to deliver or share by Lot.

ALLOTTING of Goods, is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into several Parcels, to be bought by divers Persons, whose Names being written on as many Pieces of Paper, are applied by an indifferent Person to the respective Parcels or Lots.

ALLOTMENT, an Allotting, Appoint-

ment, Assignment.

To ALLOW [allowen, *F.*] to give or grant, to approve of, to permit.

ALLOWABLE, that may be allowed or approved of.

ALLOWANCE, Portion, Maintenance, Salary; an allowing or permitting.

ALLOY } [A'oy, *F.*] a certain Quantity
ALLA'Y } of a baser Metal mix'd with a finer, to make a due Temper.

ALLUBESCENCY, a Willingness. *L.*

To ALLUDE [alludere, *L.*] to play upon, to speak in reference to some other thing or matter.

A'LLUM [Alumen, *L.*] a Mineral.

To ALLUMINATE [of allumer, *F.*] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letter he paints.

ALLUMINOR, one whose Trade is to paint upon Paper, Parchment, &c.

To ALLURE [of *ad*, *L.* and *Lure*] to decoy or intice, to draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLUSION, a likening or applying one Thing to another. *F. of L.*

ALLUVION, a flowing near unto, a swelling of Waters, a Deluge.

ALLUVION [Civil Law] an Accession along the Shore made by Inundations.

ALLUVIUMS, little Islets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream. *L.*

IN ALL WISE, by all means. *Chauc.*

ALMACANTARS } [in *Astronomy*]

ALMACANTERS } on the Globe,

ALMACANTERAS } are Parallels of

Altitude, whose common Zenith is the Pole or Vertical Point.

ALMACANTER Staff, an Instrument to take Observation of the Sun, to find its Amplitude and Variation of the Compass.

ALMAGEST, the Title of an excellent Treatise of the Sphere, written by *Ptolomy*.

ALMAIN [Alleman, *F. q. d.* all Man; but *Cluverius* derives it of *Allemanni*, because they were a Mishmash of Men of all Nations and Countries] a German.

ALMAIN [in *Musick*] a certain kind of Air that moves in common Time.

ALMAIN Rivets, a certain light kind of Armour, with Plates of Iron for the Defence of the Arms.

ALMAN, or } a Furnace used by

ALMOND Furnace } Refiners, and called a Sweep, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinder, &c.

A'LMANACK, Distribution or Numbering, *Arab.* Whence our Yearly Accounts, in which the Days of the Week, the Months, the Festivals, the Changes of the Moon, &c. are set down, are called Almanacks; tho' some will have it from the *High Dutch*, *Al-maent-achie*, i. e. an Observation of all the Moons.

ALMANDINE, a coarse sort of Ruby.

ALMANDRES, Almond-trees. *Chauc.*

ALMA'RIA [in *Old Records*] the Archives of a Church, a Library.

ALMESSE,

ALMESSE, ALMOSE } Alms. *Chau*
ALMOUS } *cer.*

ALMICANTHARS [in *Astronomy*] the *Arabian* Name of the Circles, which are imagined to pass through every Degree of the Meridian parallel to the Horizon, or to the Zenith. See *Almacantars*.

ALMI'GHTY [of *Al* and *Mihtē*, *Sax.*] All-powerful.

ALMESFEOH } Alms-money, *Peter*.
ALMSFEOH } pence, a Tribute formerly annually paid in *England* to the Pope on the eighth of *August*.

ALMO'IN. See *Frank almoïn*.

ALMONA'RIMUM } a Cupboard or Safe
ALMORIE'TUM } to set up broken
ALMERIOLA } Viſuals, to be distributed as Alms to the Poor. *O. R.*

ALMOND [*Amande*, *F.*] a Fruit.

ALMONBURY, or *Albonbury*, i. e. the City or Grove of *St. Alban*, a City in *Yorkshire*, where *Paulinus* the Apostle built a Cathedral, and dedicated it to *St. Alban*, the first *English* Martyr.

ALMONDS of the Throat, a glandulous Substance like two Kernels on each side of the Uvula, at the Root of the Tongue.

ALMONARY, a Treasury for Alms.

ALMONER } [*Aufmonier*, *F.*] a
ALMNER } Church Officer, belonging to a King or Prince, whose Business it is to see to the Distribution of the Alms.

ALMONRY } the Office or Lodgings
AUMRY } of the Almoner; also the Place where the Alms are given.

ALMOST [al meſt, *Du.* Alle all mayt *Sax*] for the greatest part.

ALMS [*Ælmeſ*, *Sax.* or corrupt. of *ἐλεημοσύνη*, *Gr.*] whatsoever is freely given to the Poor for *G-d's* sake.

ALMS-HOUSE, a House built by a private Person, and endowed with a Revenue for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or disabled People.

ALMU'GIA [in *Astrology*] the Planets facing one another in the Zodiack. *Arab.*

ALMU'TEN [in *Astronomy*] the Lord of a Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

ALMU'TIUM, a Garment which covered the Priest's Head and Shoulders *O. R.*

ALNAGE, measuring with an Ell, Ell measure.

ALNAGER } [*Alner*, *F.*] an Officer
ALNEGAR } whose Business it was
AU'NEGER } to look to the Affize of Woollen Cloth, but now is only Collector of the Subsidy granted to the King.

ALNCESTER [of the River *Aln* which runs by it] a Town in *Cumberland*, famous for a Synod of *English Saxons*.

ALNUS, a Place where Alders grow.

ALODARII, Lords of free Manours, Lords Paramount. *L. T.*

ALODIUM, a free Manour. *O. L. T.*

A'LOES [*Aloe*, *L.* or *Ἀλόν*, *Gr.*] the Juice

of a Tree that bears the same Name. *Fr.*

ALO'ES *Caballina*, the grosser sort of Aloes, so called, because mostly used by Farriers for Horses.

ALOE'TICK, of or belonging to Aloes, ALOE'TICKS, Medicines chiefly consisting of Aloes.

AL'OFT [of *Alle* all, and *Oxep* above, *Sax.*] on high. *S. T.*

ALOGY [*ἀλογία*, *Gr.*] Unreasonableness, Gluttony.

ALOGOTROPHY [of *ἄλογος* & unreasonable, and *τροφή* Nutri i n, *Gr.*] a disproportionate Nutrition, when one Part of the Body is nourished more or less than another, as in the Rickets, &c.

ALONDE, upon Land. *Chauc.*

ALONE [of *Alie* all and *Æn*, *Sax.* one] by himself, &c.

ALONELY, only. *Chauc.*

ALOOF [*q. d.* all off] at a distance.

ALONG [*Au long*, *F.* *q. d.* *ad longum*, *L.*] forward

ALOPECY [*Alopecie*, *F.* *Alopecia*, *L.* of *Ἀλωπεκία*, or *ἀλάπηξ* a Fox, *Gr.*] a Disease called the Fox Evil or Sculf, when the Hair falls off from the Head by the Roots.

To ALOSE, to praise. *Chauc.*

ALOVE'RIMUM a Purse. *O. L. T.*

ALP, a Bulfinch, a Bird. *C.*

A'LPHA [*Ἄλφα*, *Gr.*] the first Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet

A'LPHABET [*Ἀλφά Βήτα*, *Gr.*] the whole Order of the Letters in any Language, from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first Letters in the *Greek* Tongue.

ALPHABETICAL } [*Alphabetique*, *F.*

ALPH'ABETICK } of *Alphabeticus*, *L.*] belonging to or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

ALPHEG [of *Alle* all, and *Fezan*, *Sax.* to conjoin, *q. d.* a Man fit for all Things, one that can do any Thing, Jack of all Trades] a Christian Name.

ALPHE TE, the Star *Lucida Corona*.

ALPHITO'MANCY, Divination by Barley meal. *Gr.*

ALPHO'NSINE Tables, Astronomical Tables made by *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*.

ALPHONSUS [from the *Gothick* Word *Alphung*, i. e. our Help] a Name of Men, common among the *Portuguese*, &c.

A'LPHUS, a Disease, when the Skin is rough, and looks as if it had Drops of white upon it, much like Morpew.

ALPINE [*Alpinus* *L.*] of or belonging to the *Alps*, Mountains in *Italy*.

ALQUIER, a Corn Measure at *Lisbon*, one Peck, three Quarts and one Pint.

ALRAME'CA } the Name of the Star

ALRUMECH } *Arcturius*. *Arab.*

ALRESFORD [*q. d.* the Ford of the River *Alre*] a Place in *Hampshire*, famous for a pitch'd Battle fought there.

ALRIC

ALRIC ? [*Alaricus*, L.] a King of
ALARIC } *Kent.*

ALS, alas. *Spenc. and Chauc.*

ALSE, as. *Chauc.*

ALSWOLD [of Alle all, and Weal-
 Tan, Sax. to Govern, *q. d.* to govern all,
 or of Alle all, and Weal's wood, his Ter-
 ritories, consisting most of Woods and Fo-
 rests] a King of the Northumbrians.

A'LTAEHEST *Paracelsi* [*Chymist.*] a
 mixed Body reduced to its first Principles.

ALTAR [*q. d. altara*] the Place
 whereon they offered Sacrifice.

A'LTARAGE [*Law-Term*] the Free-
 Offerings made at the Altar by the People :
 also all the Profits that arise to the Priest
 by reason of the Altar. *L. T.*

ALTA *Tenura*, the high Tenure in Chief,
 or by Military Service. *O. L. T.*

To **A'ALTER** [*altere*, *F.* of *alterare*,
L.] to change, to turn, to vary.

AL'TERABLE, that may be altered, *F.*

ALTERA'NTIA, Medicines which
 serve to alter, purify, and restore the due
 Mixture of the Blood, &c. *L.*

AL'TERATE, altered. *Chauc.*

ALTERA'TION, change. *F.* of *L.*

ALTERA'TION [in a *Physical Sense*]
 is the Acquisition or Loss of such Qualities
 in any Bodies as are not Essential to the
 Form of the Body.

ALTERA'TIVES [among *Physicians*]
 are such Medicines as have no immediate
 sensible Operation, but gain upon the Con-
 stitution, by changing the Humours from a
 State of Distemperature to a State of Health.

To **ALTE'RCATE** [*altercatum*, *L.*]
 to chide, brawl, wrangle, contend, &c.

ALTERCA'TION a contentious Dis-
 pute, Brawling, Wrangling. *L.*

ALTERING *Medicines* [in *Pharmacy*]
 are such as purify and restore the due Mix-
 ture of the Blood, and other circulating
 Humours.

ALTERN [*alternus*, *L.*] by Turns or
 Changes.

ALTERN *Base* [in *Oblique Triangles*]
 the true Base is either the Sum of the Sides,
 and then the Difference of the Sides is the
Altern Base ; or else the true Base is the
 Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum
 of the Sides is called the *Altern Base*.
Trigon.

ALTE'RNATE ? [*alternatus*, *L.*]

ALTE'RNATIVE } that which is
 done by Turn or Course, one after ano-
 ther. *F.*

ALTER'NATE *Angles* [in *Geometry*]
 are two equal Angles, which a Line, cutting
 two Parallels, makes those Parallels the one
 on one side of the cutting Line, and the o-
 ther on the other.

ALTER'NATE *Proportion* [in *Geome-
 try*] is when in any set of Proportionals the
 Antecedents are compared together, and the
 Consequents together.

ALTERNATION ? a Changing by
ALTERNITY } Turns. *L.*

ALTERNATI'VEMENT [in *Musick
 Books*] signifies to play or sing two *Airs* by
 turns, one after another, several times over.

ALTHÆ'A [*'Aθαία*, *Gr.*] Marsh-
 mallows, or wild Willows.

ALTIEN, Muscovy Money, worth 3 *d.*

ALTILO'QUENT [*Altiloquus*, *L.*]
 speaking high.

ALTILOQUY [*altiloquium*, *L.*] loud
 talk.

ALTI'METRY, the Art of taking and
 measuring Heights. *Gr.*

ALTI'SONANT [*altisonans*, *L.*] high
 sounding.

ALTITO'NANT [*altitonans*, *L.*]
 Thundering from on high.

A'LTITTDE [*altitudo*, *L.*] height.

A'LTITUDE of a *Figure* [in *Geometry*]
 the nearest Distance between the Vertex or
 Top of that Figure and its Base.

A'LTITUDE of the *Sun* or *Star*, the
 height of the Sun or Star above the Ho-
 rizon, or the Arch of an Azimuth, inter-
 cepted between the Sun or Star and the Ho-
 rizon.

The *Sun's Meridian A'LTITUDE*, is an
 Arch of the Meridian contained between the
 Sun, and the Horizon, at the Time when
 the Sun is in its Meridian.

A'LTITUDE of *Motion*, is a Term
 used by *Dr. Willis* for the Measure of any
 Motion, counted according to the Line or
 Direction.

ALTI'VOLANT [*Alti volans*, *L.*] fly-
 ing high.

A'LTO ? [in *Musick Books*] signifies

A'LTUS } the Upper or Counter Tenor,
 and is commonly met with in Musick of se-
 veral parts.

A'LTO *Viola* [in *Musick Books*] signi-
 fies a small Tenor Viol.

A'LTO *Violino* [in *Musick Books*] signi-
 fies a small Tenor Viol.

A'LTO *Concertante* [in *Musick Books*]
 signifies the Tenor of the little Chorus, or
 the Tenor that sings and plays throughout.

A'LTO *Ripieno* [in *Musick Books*] signi-
 fies the Tenor or the great Chorus, that
 sings or plays now and then in some parti-
 cular places.

A'LTO and *Basso*, or } the absolute Sub-
IN A'LTO and *Basso* } mision of the
 Differences, high and low, small or great
 to a Judge or Arbitrator. *L. T.*

ALU'DEL [among *Chymists*] are Pots
 or Glasses without Bottoms, set on the Top
 one of another, for the subliming any Mat-
 ter in a Chymical Furnace.

ALVEA'RIMUM, a Bee-hive, or Hive
 of Bees, or Place where it stands. *L.*

ALVEARIUM [in *Anatomy*] the in-
 ward Cavity of the Ear, where the Ear-wax
 is bred.

An ALVE'ARY [*Alvearium*, L.] a Bee-hive, or Places where Bees are kept.

ALVE'OLI [in *Anatomy*] those Cavities in the Jaws where the Teeth are placed. L.

ALVETUM, the same as *Alnetum*, an Alder-grove. O. R.

ALVI'DUCA [of *Alvus* the Paunch and *Duco* to lead. L.] loosening Medicines.

A'LUMEN, Allum, a Mineral Salt. L.

A'LUMEN *Saccharinum* [in *Physick*] a mixture of Roch-allum, Rose-water, and the White of an Egg.

ALU'MINOUS [*Alumineux*, F.] of *Aluminosus*, L.] of or belonging to Allum.

ALUTA'TION, Tanning of Leather.

ALVUS [among *Physicians*] in a larger Sense signifies the *Abdomen*; in a stricter Sense the Condition of the Bowels. L.

A'LWAYS [Ellopeza, Sax.] ever.

ALWERTON [q. d. all peap topn] i. e. a Town furnished with many Banks to keep off the Waters.

ALWIN [of Alle all, and Win. Sax. a Victor, q. d. one who won all at disputing] an eminent English Sax. Tutor to Charles the Great.

AM [Eom, Sax.] as, I am.

AMAASA such Pieces of Glass as are used in ennammelling.

AMABY'R { the Old Custom or Price

AMVABY'R { which was to be paid to the Lord of the Manour for the Virginity of a new married Woman. O. L. T.

AMAI'D { amazed, surprized. Chau-

AMAYS'D { cer.

AMAIN [from A and Maegen, Sax. Might, or A-main, F.] a Sea Term when a Ship of War bids Defiance to another, and commands to yield, *Strike amain*, i. e. lower your Top sails.

AMAI'NABLE, tractable.

AMAISTRIE { to Master, to get the

AMAISTRIEN { better of. Chauc.

A'MALEK [למלק H. i. e. a licking or smiting People, of מלך a People, and למלך he licked] the Son of Eliphaz.

To AMA'LGAMATE [among *Chymists*] to mix Silver with Gold, or some other Metal, so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste, or very fine Powder.

AMALGAMA'TION, the Corrosion of Metals by Mercury *Paraesitis*

An AMA'LGAME, any Metal amalgamated, or reduced to a Powder or Paste. F.

AMALGAMINGE, an Amalgame. Chauc.

To AMAND [*amandare*, L.] to send away, to remove.

AMANSES, Gems, precious Stones C. T.

AMANUEN'SIS, a Clerk or Secretary; a Writer of what is dictated by another. L.

AMARA'NTHUS [אמרנח, of

AMARANTUS { a privative, and *magis* to fade or wither, Gr.] Everlasting

a Flower that lasts long without any sensible decay. L.

AMA'RITUDE, Bitterness. L.

AMA'ROUS { [*amarus*, L. ama-

AMA'RULENT { *rulentus*, L.] bitter, froward.

A'MASA [אמאס H. i. e. sparing the People] the Son of Abigail.

AMASHED, dark, confused, Chauc.

AMAZIAH [אמציח, of אמצח Strength, and אלה the Lord, H. i. e. the Strength of the Lord] a King of Judah.

To AMASS [*amasser*, F.] to heap up, hoard or treasure up.

To AMATE, to daunt, discourage, affright, &c. Chauc.

AMATO'RII *Musculi* [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Eyes, which give them a Cast sideways, and assist that particular look called Ogling. L.

A'MATORY [*amatorius*, L.] belonging to Love-matters.

AMAURO'SIS [*Αμαυρόσις*, Gr.] a Dimness or Loss of Sight, without any external Fault to be seen in the Eye.

AMAY'L, Enamel. O.

To AMA'ZE [of A and Maeye, Sax. a Galf] to astonish, daunt, surprize.

AMA'ZONS, certain warlike Women living near the River *Thermodeon* in Asia, who cut or burnt off their right Paps, and killed all their Male Children.

A'MBAGES, idle Circumlocutions, or a connecting of Words far from the Purpose. L.

AMBARVA'LIA, a Festival Time, when the Romans, in a solemn Procession, pray'd for their Fields and Corn. L.

AMBA'SSADOUR { [*Ambassadeur*, F.]

EMBA'SSADOUR { one sent by one Sovereign Prince or State to another, to treat about some Business of Importance.

AMBA'SSADRESS [*Ambassadrice*, F.] an Ambassadour's Wife.

A'MBE [Αμβη, Gr.] the Ridge or Edge of a Mill.

A'MBE [in *Surgery*] a superficial Jutting out of the Bones.

A'MBER [*Ambre*, F. *Ambar*, L. of Αμβρα, Gr.] Amber, a Gum.

A'MBER G ease [*Ambre gris*, F.] a sweet-scented clammy Juice or Perfume.

AMBIDE'XTER, one who uses both his Hands alike. L.

AMBIDE'XTER [in *Law*] a Juror who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, of or belonging to such foul Practices, Juggling.

A'MBIENT [*ambiens*, L.] encompassing or encircling round about.

AMBIFA'RIOUS [*ambifarius*, L.] having a double meaning.

AMBI'GENAL *Hyperbola* [in *Geometry*] hath one of its infinite Legs inscribed in it, and the other circumscribed about it.

AMBIGUI'TY [*Ambiguité*, F. of *Ambiguitas*, L.] double Meaning; Obscurity in Words.

AMBI'GUOUS, doubtful, uncertain. L.

AMBI'LOQUENT [*ambiloquus*, L.] double tongu'd.

A'MBIT [*Ambitus*, L.] is the Bounds, Perimeter, or Circumference of any Figure. *Geometry*.

AMBI'TION [of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go] a Thirst after, or an immoderate Desire of Honour and Promotion. F. of L.

AMBI'TIOUS [*ambitieux*, F. of *ambitiosus*, L.] full of Ambition, greedy of Honour, &c.

A'MBITUDE, encompassing round. L.

To **A'MBLE** [*ambler*, F.] to Pace or walk softly.

AMBLESIDE, the Ruins of an ancient City in the County of *Westmoreland*, call'd by the *Romans* *Amblogana*.

AMBLING, the most easy Pace of a Horse in going.

AMBLO'TICKS [*Ambiotica*, L. 'Αμβλωτικά, Gr.] Medicines that cause Abortion.

A'MBLYGON [of 'Αμβλὺς blunt, and γωνία, Gr. a corner] a Figure that has an obtuse Angle.

AMBLIGO'NIAL ['Αμβλυγώνιος, Gr.] obtuse Angular.

AMBOLIF, oblique. *Chauc.*

AMBRESBURY [of *Ambrose*, King of the *Britains*, who was slain there, and our English Bury] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

AMBROSE ['Αμβρόσιος, Gr. Immortal] a proper Name of Men.

AMBRO'SIA ['Αμβροσία, Gr.] the delicious Food and Jellies which, as the Poets feign, the Heathen Gods eat: also a Medicine prepared to be as pleasing to the Palate as possible: Likewise an Herb called the Oak of *Jerusalem*. L.

AMBROSIAL } [*Ambrosiacus*, L.] be

AMBROSIAN } longing to *Ambrosia*.

AMBRE } [*Aumoire*, F.] a Cupboard

A'MMERY } for the keeping of cold

AU'MRY } and broken Victuals. C.

AMBS-A'CE, See *Ace*.

AMBULA'TION, Walking. L.

AMBULA'TION [in *Physick*] the spreading of a *Ganore*. L.

A'MBULATORY [*ambulatoire*, F. of *ambulatorius* L.] walking up and down.

A'MBURY } a Disease in Horses break-

ANBURY } ing out in spongy Swellings.

AMBUSCADE } [*Embusher*, F.] a

AMBUSH } body of Men, who

AMBUSHMENT } lie hid in a Wood

&c. to rush out upon, or inclose an Enemy

unawares: or the Place where the Soldiers hide themselves; a lying in wait privily to surprize, catch, or intrap one.

AMBUS'TION, a Solution of the *Continuum*, caus'd by some external Burning: a Burn or Scald.

AMEL-CORN, *French Rice*, a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

AMEL, among, betwixt. C.

AMEN [*amen*, F.] verily, so be it.

AME'NABLE [of *amener*, F.] easy to be led or ruled: In Law it is apply'd to a Woman being governed by her Husband.

To **AME'ND** [*amender*, F. of *Emendare*, L.] to reform, to correct; to repair, to make, or grow better.

AME'NDMENT [*Amendement*, F.] Reformation, Correction.

AME'NDMENT [in Law] the Correction of an Errour committed and espy'd before Judgement.

AME'NDS, Satisfaction or Recompence.

AME'NITY [*amœnitas*, L.] Pleasantness.

AMENUSED, diminished, lessened. O.

To **AME'RCE** [*Amercier*, F.] to [e] Fine or Forfeiture upon one.

AME'RCEMENT } [of *Merci*, F.]

AME'RCIAMENT } a pecuniary Punishment imposed upon the Offenders at the Mercy of the Court; it differs from a Fine, which is a Punishment certain and determined, by some Statute. L. T.

AME'RCIAMENT Royal, is when a Sheriff, Coroner, &c. is amerced by the Justices for the Abuse of his Office.

AME'ERICA, a fourth Part of the World, which was last discovered, and so called from *Americus Vesputius*.

AMEROUS, *Amirous*, amorous, *Chauc.*

AMERSHAM [*A'mun'zeyham*, from *Ac* an Oak, *mun'd* a Fence or Mound, and *Ham*. Sax. a Village, *q. d.* a Village fenc'd from the Violence of the Winds with a row of Oaks; or from *Agmundus* the Builder of it] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

AMERY } [*Enrice*, Sax. always

AMERICK } Rich] a proper Name of Men.

A'MESS } [*Amistum*, L.] an Orna-

A'MICE } ment which Popish Priests

A'MICT } wear on their Arms when they go to say Mass.

AMETHO'DICAL [of A Negative and *Methodus*, L.] that which is done without Method, or without any Methodical Rational Prescription, as Quacks do.

A'METHYST [*Amethyste*, F. *Amethystus*, L. of 'Αμέθυστος, of a privative and μέθυσκω to inebriate, because, as some say, it is an Antidote against Drunkenness, Gr.] a precious Stone of a purple Colour, and faint Lustre.

A'METHYST [in *Heraldry*] is a purple Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

AMEVED, moved. *Chauc.*

AMFRACTUOUS [amfractus, L.] full of windings or turnings.

AMFRACTUOSITY [amfractuositas, L.] a bending, winding, or turning.

AMIALE [amabilis, L.] lovely, worthy to be loved. *F.*

AMIALE Numbers, such as are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot Parts, as these two Numbers 284 and 220.

AMIABLENESS [amabilitas, L.] Loveliness, Friendliness.

AMIA'NTUS [Amiantus, Gr.] a kind of Stone like Allum, tozy like Wooll, which being cast into the Fire, will not burn or consume; called Earth-flax, or Salamanders-hair. *L.*

AMICABLE [amicabilis, L.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving.

AMICABILITY [Amicabilitas, L.] Friendliness, Lovingness.

AMICIA, a Cap made with Goats or Lambs Skin. *O. R.*

AMIENT, a Roman Gold Coin, in value 17 s. 1 d. 3 qrs.

AMINADAB [אֱמִינָדָב] *H.* a free or vowing People] the Father of *Nashon*.

To **AMINISH**, to diminish. *Chauc.*

AMMISSION, loss. *L.*

To **AMIT** [amittere, L.] to lose.

AMIT'TERE Legem Terræ [in Law] to lose the Law of the Land, i. e. to lose the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; to become infamous. *L.*

AMITY [Amicitia, F. Amicitia, L.] Affection, Friendship, Love.

AMMA [with Surgeons] a Girdle or Truss used in Raptures to hinder the Intestines from bearing down too much.

AMMAILA'RE, to enamel. *O. R.*

AMMISHA'DDAI [אֱמִישַׁדַּדַּי] *H.* i. e. the People of the Almighty] a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

AMMON [אֱמֹן] *H. i. e.* the Son of my People] the Son of *Lot*.

AMMONI'ACUM Gummi, Gum Ammoniac, a Gum brought from the *East-Indies*, supposed to ooze from a certain umbelliferous Plant.

AMMS ACE [Ambesas, F.] when the two Aces are thrown upon the Dice.

AMMUNITION [Munition, F.] all sorts of Warlike Stores and Provision.

AMMUNITION Bread, Bread provided for, and given to the Soldiers.

AMNESTY [Amnestie, F. Amnestia, L. of 'Amnesia, Gr.] the Act of Oblivion a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects for all former Offences.

AMNIGENOUS [amnigenus, L.] bred in or near a River.

AMNION [Ἀμνίον, Gr.] the innermost
AMNIOS } Membrane, with which the

Fœtus in the Womb is immediately covered.

AMNON [אֱמֹן] *H. i. e.* True; also an Artificer or School-Master] the first born Son of King *David*.

AMOE'BEAN Verses, Verses which answer one another by Course. *L.*

AMO MUM, certain Grains of a purple Colour, spicy Smell, and biting Taste; the Fruit of a Tree in the *East-Indies*; some take it for a Shrub in *America*; the Herb *Jerusalem*, or our Lady's Rose.

AMONESTED, admonished. *Chauc.*

AMMORETTES, Love Stories. *Chauc.*

AMORO SO, an amorous Man, a Love, a Gallant. *Span.*

AMORO SITY, Lovingness.

A MOROUS [amoureux, F. amarus, L.] belonging to Love, or apt to fall in Love.

AMORROW, to Morrow. *Chauc.*

A-MO'RT [Amort, Fr.] Extinguished, Dead: Whence one that is in an Ecstasy, or melancholy Fit, is said to be *All-amort*, i. e. quite dead hearted.

AMORTIZATION } the Act of A-
AMORTISSEMENT } mortifying See
Mort-main. *L.*

To **AMORTIZE**, to kill. *Chauc.*

AMOS [אֲמוֹס] *H. i. e.* a Burden or Burdening] the Name of a Prophet.

AMO TION, removing away. *L.*

To **AMO VE** [amovere, L.] to remove, to take away from.

To **AMOUNT** [moner, F.] to rise up in Value, &c.

AMOURIST [un Amoureux, F.] an amorous Person, one apt to be in Love.

AMOURS [Amores, L.] Love-intrigues or Concerns. *F.*

AMOUSES [in Chymistry] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMUZ [אֲמוֹז] *H. i. e.* Stout or Strong] the Father of the Prophet *Isaiah*.

AMPER } [of Amppe, Sax.] a Swell-

AMPOR } line; also a Flaw in Cloth,

AMPEMERINUS [of 'Ampē about, and ἡμέρα a day, Gr.] a Quotidian Distemper, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHIBIOUS [Amphibie, F. Amphibius, L. of 'Αμφίβιος, of 'Αμφί and βίω, Life, Gr.] that lives both upon Land and in the Water, as Frogs, Otters, &c.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES [Ἀμφιβλεστοειδής, of 'Αμφίβλεστον a Net, Gr.] a soft, white, slimy Coat of the Eye that resembles a Net.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL Amphibologique, F. of Amphibologicus, L.] belonging to Amphibology.

AMPHIBOLOGY [Amphibologie, F. Amphibologia, L. of 'Αμφιβολία, of ἀμφί about, and βάλω to cast or throw, Gr.] in Grammar, a dark Speech that has a double-meaning.

AMPHIBRACHYS [of 'Αμφί and βραχὺς

ῥαχὺς short, Gr.] a Foot of a *Latin* and *Greek* Verse, having one long Syllable in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRA'NCHIA [*Ἀμφοβραχία*, Gr.] certain Places about the *Glandules* or *Kernels* in the *Jaws*, that serve to moisten the *Throat*, *Stomach*, &c.

AMPHIDÆ'UM [*Ἀμφοδαῖον*, Gr.] the *Summit* or *Top* of the *Mouth* of the *Womb*. *Anat.*

AMPHIMACER [*Ἀμφοι and μακρὸς*, Gr.] a Foot in *Latin* Verse, that has a short Foot in the *Middle*, and a long one on each side. *Gram.*

AMPHISBÆNA [*Ἀμφισβῆνα*, of *ἄμφοι* and *βῆνω* to go, Gr.] a *Serpent* which seemeth to have two *Heads*, and goes both ways. *L.*

AMPHISCHII [*Ἀμφισχιοι*, of *ἄμφοι* on both sides, and *σκία* shadows, Gr.] *Inhabitants* of the *Torrid Zone*, whose *Shadows*, at different *Times* of the *Year*, fall both ways. *Geogr.*

AMPHISMELA, an *Anatomical Instrument*, used in the *Dissection* of *Bodies*.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [*Amphitheatrum*, *L.* of *Ἀμφοιθέατρον*, of *ἄμφοι* about, and *θεῖναι* to behold, Gr.] a *Place* built by the *Romans*, of a round or oval *Figure*, containing a great *Number* of *Seats*, one above another, where the *People* saw divers *Shows* and *Sports*. *F.*

A'MPHORA [*Ἀμφορεύς*, Gr.] an ancient *Measure* of *Liquid Things*, containing 8 *Gallons* of *Oil*, 72 *Pounds* of *Wine*, 80 *Pounds* of *Honey*, or 180 *Pounds*.

AMPHYCTIONS, a *Name* of the *Members* of the great *Council* of *Greece*.

A'MPLE [*amplus*, *L.*] large, wide, spacious, abundant. *F.*

AMPLIA'TION, an *Enlargement*. *F. L.*

AMPLIA'TION [*in Law*] a *deferring* a *Judgment* till the *Cause* be better *certified*.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an *enlarging* or *dilating* upon an *Argument*, to work upon the *Hearers*, and gain their *Belief* to what is said. *F* of *L.*

To A'MPLIFY [*amplifier*, *F.* of *amplificare*. *L.* to *inlarge* or *dilate*.

A'MPLITUDE, *Largeness* of *Extent*, *Greatness*. *L.*

A'MPLITUDE of the *Sun* or *Stars* [*in Astronomy*] an *Arch* of the *Horizon*, intercepted between the *East* and *West* *Points* of it, and the *Center* of the *Sun* or *Stars* at their *Rising* or *Setting*, and is either *Northern* or *Southern*.

AMPUTA'TION, a *Cutting* or *Lopping* off. *L.*

AMPUTA'TION [*in Surgery*] the *cutting* off any *putrified* *Member* of the *Body*.

AMRAM [אֶרְמָרָם, of אֶרְמָרָם a *People*, and אֶרְמָרָם high, *H.* i. e. a high *People*] the *Father* of *Moses*.

AMRAPHEL [אַמְרַפֶּל, of אֶרְמָרָם he hath said, and מְרַפֶּל Destruction, *H.* i. e. a *speaking* *Destruction*] a *King* of *Shinar*.

A'MULET [*Amulette*, *F.* of *Amuletum*, *L.*] any kind of *Charm* worn about the *Neck*, or any *Part* of the *Body*, to preserve against *Witchcraft* or *Diseases*.

AMURCOSITY [*amurcositas*, *L.*] *Dregginess*.

To AMU'SE [*amuser*, *F.* q. d. *musâ detinere*] to *stop* or *stay* a *Person* with a *trifling* *Story*, to make him *lose* his *Time*, to feed with *vain* *Expectations*, to hold in *Play*.

AMU'SEMENT [*Amusement*, *F.*] an *idle* or *trifling* *Employment* to pass away *Time*; a *Toy*, a *Divertisement*; also the making of *vain* *Promises* to gain *Time*.

A'MY [*Amie*, *F.* friendly or kind] a proper *Name* of *Women*.

AMY *Prochein*, the next *Friend* who is to be *intrusted* for an *Infant* or *Orphan*.

AMY'GDALATE, an *Artificial* *Milk*, or *Emulsion*, made of *blanched* *Almonds*, &c.

AMY'NTICA *Emplastra* [*in Pharmacy*] *Defensive*, *Strengthening* *Plaisters*.

AMYRED, taken out of the *Mire*. *Ch.*

A'NA, a *barbarous* *Word* used in *Physicians* *Bills*, and signifies that an *equal* *Quantity* of each *Ingredient* is to be taken in *compounding* the *Medicine*.

A'NA, an *East* *Indian*, *Coin*, worth 1 s. 11 16th of 1 d. *Sterling*.

ANABA'PTISTS [*Anabaptiste*, *F.* of *ἀνα* and *βαπτίζω*, Gr. i. e. to rebaptize] a *Seet*, whose chief *Tenet* is, That *Persons* ought not to be *Baptized*, till they are able to give an *Account* of their *Faith*.

ANABIBA'ZON [*in Astronomy*] the *Dragon's* *Head*, or the *Northern* *Node* of the *Moon*, where she passes the *Ecliptick* from *South* to *North* *Latitude*.

ANABROCHI'SMUS [*ἀναβροχισμός*, Gr.] a *Way* of *drawing* out the *pricking* *Hairs* of the *Eye-lids*, that are turned *inwards*. *Surgery*.

ANABRO'SIS [*ἀναβρωσις*, Gr.] an *Erosion*, *corroding* or *eating* away, a *consuming* or *wasting* of any *part* of the *Body* by sharp *Humours*.

ANACA'MPTICAL } [*of ἀνακμπτω*,
ANACA'MPTICK } Gr.] *bowing*, *re-*
flexing, or *returning* back or again: a *Word* frequently used of *Echoes*.

ANACA'MPTICKS, } a *Branch* of a
Or CATOPTRICKS } *Science* of *Op-*
ticks, which by the *Rays* of some bright *Object* reflected on a *plain* *Surface*, considers its *Form*, *Dimension*, and *Distance*.

ANACATHA'RTICK *Medicines*, are such as cause *Vomiting*.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS [*ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*, of *ἀνα* again, and *κεφαλαῖον* a *sum-*
ming

ming up the Heads of Things, Gr.] a brief Summary or Recapitulation of the Heads of any Matter spoken or delivered in Writing. *L.*

To ANACE'PHALIZE, to repeat the Heads of a Matter.

ANACHORETAL } of an Anacho-
ANACHORETICAL } rite or Monk.

ANACHORETA. See *Anchoret*.

ANACHRONISM [ἀναχρονισμός, of ἀνά and χρόνισμός, of χρόν Time, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, or in the Computation of Time, an undue Connexion of it. *F.*

ANACK, a sort of fine Bread made of Oatmeal,

ANACLA'TICKS, a part of Opticks which treats of all sorts of Refractions, the same with *Dioptricks*.

ANACOENOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby we seem to deliberate, and argue the Case with others, upon any Matter of Moment.

ANACOLLE'MATA, Medicines apply'd to the Forehead or Nostrils to stop bleeding: also Medicines that will breed Flesh and conglutinate the Parts. *L.*

ANACOLUTHON } [ἀνακόλυθον, of
ANACOLUTHUS } a privative, and
κόλυθον consequent, Gr. i. e. an Inconsequence in Discourse] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Word that is to answer another is not expressed.

ANACREO'NTICK Verse, a sort of Verse that takes its Name from *Anacreon*, a famous *Greek* Lyrick Poet.

ANADE'SMA [of ἀνά and δεσμός, Gr.] a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADIPLO'SIS [ἀναδιπλωσις, Gr.] a redoubling: A Figure in *Rhetorick*, when the last Word in the End of a Verse or Sentence begins the next.

ANADIPLO'SIS [in *Physick*] a frequent Reduplication of Fevers, &c.

ANA'DOSIS [in *Physick*] the Distribution of Chyle thro' its proper Vessels; also whatsoever tends upwards, as a Vomit. *Gr.*

ANÆSTHESIA, a Defect of Sensation, as in paralytick and blasted Persons. *Gr.*

ANAGLYPHICE, or } [ἀναγλυπτική, Gr.]
ANAGLYPHICK ART } the Art of carving, chasing, engraving, or imbossing Plate.

ANAGO'GE [ἀναγωγή, of ἀνά again, and ἄγω to lead, Gr.] an Elevation of the Mind to search after the hidden Meaning of a Passage, but more especially the mystical Sense of the Holy Scriptures. *L.*

ANAGO'GICAL [anagogique, *F.* anagogicus, *L.* of ἀναγωγικός, *Gr.*] mysterious, or which hath an elevated and uncommon Signification.

A'NAGRAM [Anagramme, *F.* Anagramma, *L.* of ἀναγράμμα, *Gr.*] a short

Sentence made by transposing the Letters of one's Name, in order to make out something to the Honour of the Person; thus *Galen* by Transposition is *Angel*.

ANAGRAMMATISM [ἀναγραμματισμός, *Gr.*] the Art of making Anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST [Anagrammatiste, *F.*] a Maker of Anagrams.

ANA'GRAPHE [ἀναγραφή, of ἀνά and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Description, a registering or recording of Acts, an Inventory, a Breviate.

ANAGRIF'GREF. Fornication, the lying with an unmarried Woman. *Spelm.*

ANAK [אֶנַךְ *H. i. e.* a Collar] the Name of a Giant.

ANALE'CTS } [ἀναλέκτα, *Gr.*] Frag-

ANALE'CTA } ments gathered from
Tables; also Collections of Scraps out of Authors.

ANALECTES [ἀναλέκτες, *Gr.*] a Servant that gathers up the Fragments after Dinner, also a Scholar well read. *L.*

ANALE'MMA [ἀνάλεμμα, *Gr.*] an Orthographick Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the Meridian. *L.*

ANALE'PTICKS, Medicines which cherish the Nerves, and renew the Spirits and Strength. *Gr.*

ANALE'PTICK [analepticus, *L.*] Restorative.

ANALO'GICAL [analogique, *F.* analogicus, *L.* of ἀναλογικός, *Gr.*] Proportional, belonging to Proportion.

ANA'LOGISM [Analogismus, *L.* of ἀναλογισμός, of ἀνά and λογίζω to reason, *Gr.*]

ANA'LOGISM [in *Logick*] a forcible Argument from the Cause to the Effect.

ANA'LOGISM [in *Physick*] a Comparison of Causes that help their Likeness, or judging of Diseases by similar Appearances.

ANA'LOGOUS [analogus, *L.*] proportionable, answering in Fashion, Proportion, Resemblance, bearing Relation to.

ANA'LO'Y [Analogie, *F.* Analogia, *L.* of ἀναλογία, *Gr.*] like Reason, Proportion, Relation.

ANA'LOGY [in the *Mathematicks*] the Comparison of several Ratios of Quantities or Numbers one to another.

ANA'LYSIS [Analyse, *F.* ἀνάλυσις, of ἀνά and λύσις a Solution, *Gr.*] Resolution, the Art of discovering the Truth or Falshood, Possibility, or Impossibility, of a Proposition: The reducing of any Substance to its first Principles. *L.*

ANA'LYSIS [in *Anatomy*] an exact Division of all the Parts of a human Body.

ANALY'TICAL } [analytique, *F.* a-

ANALYTICK } nalyticus, *L.* of
ἀναλύτικος, *Gr.*] of or belonging to an Analysis, or Method of solving, &c.

ANALY'TICK [in *Logick*] a part of that Science which teaches to decline and continue Reasons, as Grammar does Words.

ANALY'TICKS or the λ [*ἀναλυτικά*, *Gr.*] i. e. *Agenda*, so called, as being nothing else but a general Analysis of pure Mathematicks.

To ANALYZE Bodies [among *Chymists*] is to dissolve them by Fire, in order to find out the several Parts of which they are composed.

ANAMNE'SIS [of *ἀνάμνησις*, of *ἀνὰ* and *μνησκόμαι* to remember, *Gr.*] a Remembrance of that we seem'd to forget. *Rhetorick.*

ANAMNE'TICKS [of *ἀνάμνησις*, *Gr.* remembrance] Medicines which restore the Memory, as all spirituous Things do.

ANANIAH λ [*אֲנַנְיָהּ*, of λ a Cloud or Answer, and λ the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Cloud or Divination of the Lord] a proper Name.

ANAPÆST [*ἀνάπαις* Θ , of *ἀνὰ* again and *παίω* to strike, *Gr.*] a Latin Verse, whose Feet consist of three Syllables, the two first short, and the last long.

ANAPÆSTICK Verses. See *Anapæst.*

ANA'PLEORA [*ἀναπλορά*, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when the same Word is repeated at the Beginning of every Verse or Member of a Sentence. *L.*

ANAPHRODISIACI [of *ἀνὰ* and *ἀφροδίτην* *Venus*, *Gr.*] Persons impotent in Venereal Intercourses.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [*ἀναπλήρωσις*, *Gr.*] a filling up or supplying: That Part of Surgery, whereby is restored by Art what either Nature has denied, or has by chance decayed. *L.*

ANAPLEROTICK Medicines, such as fill up Ulcers with Flesh.

ANATOLOGE'TICAL, inexcusable.

A'NARCHY [*Anarchie*, *F.* *Anarchia*, *L.* of *ἀναρχία*, *Gr.*] want of Government in a Nation or State; being without Rule.

ANARE'TA [with *Astrologers*] a Name given to the fatal Planet in a Nativity which threatens Death.

ANARRHOE'A [among *Physicians*] a Species of Fluxion opposite to a Catarrh, when Humours regurgitate upward. *Gr.*

ANASA'RCA [*ἀνασάρκα*, of *ἀνὰ* and *σάρξ* *Flesh*, *Gr.*] a white soft yielding Swelling of the Body, which dents in when the Flesh is press'd; a kind of Dropsy. *L.*

ANASTOICHI'ASIS, a Chymical Resolution of mix'd Bodies into their first Principles. *Gr.*

ANASTOMA'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which open the Pores and Passages, as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. *Gr.*

ANASTO'MOSIS [*ἀναστόμισις*, of *ἀνὰ*

and *στόμα* the Mouth, *Gr.*] an opening or loosening.

ANASTO'MOSIS [in *Anatomy*] an Effluxion of Blood, Lympha, or Chyle at the meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly.

ANASTRO'PHE [*ἀναστροφή*, of *ἀνὰ* and *στρέφω* to turn, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, when that Word is set foremost which should naturally follow, as *Italianum contra. L.*

ANA'THEMA [*ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθημι*, i. e. I place on high, *Gr.*] any Offering or Gift, set apart or given to God, or to his Church. *L.*

ANATHE'MA [*Anatheme*, *F.* of *ἀνάθημα*, of *ἀνατίθημι* to renounce or give up to, *Gr.*] a solemn Curse or Sentence of Excommunication; also the Thing accursed, or Person cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To ANATHE'MATISE [*anathematizer*, *F.* *anathematizare*, *L.* *ἀνατίθημι*, *Gr.*] to excommunicate, put under a Curse, &c.

ANA'TOCISM [*Anatocismus*, *L.* of *ἀνατοκισμός*, of *ἀνὰ* and *τόκος* Θ *Usury*, *Gr.*] the annual Increase or Interest of Money, Simple or Compound.

ANATO'MICAL [*Anatomique*, *F.* *Anatomi us*, *L.* of *ἀνατομικός*, *Gr.* of or belonging to Anatomy.

ANA'TOMIST [*Anatomiste*, *F.* *Anatomicus*, *L.* of *ἀνατομικός*, *Gr.*] a Person skill'd in the Art.

To ANA'TOMIZE [of *ἀνατέμνω*, *Gr.* to cut up] to dissect or cut up the Body of a Man or Beast, in order to view its Parts.

ANA'TOMY [*Anatomie*, *F.* *Anatomia*, *L.* of *ἀνατομή* of *ἀνατέμνω* to dissect, *Gr.*] a neat Dissection or cutting up the Body of Man or Beast, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained, for the Use of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

A'NATRON, a Salt drawn from the Water of the River Nile in Egypt.

ANCASTER [of *An* and *Caſt* λ *Sax.* a Castle] a Town in Lincolnshire.

ANCE'STROUS [*Ancestres*, *F.* of *Anceſſores*, *L.*] Forefathers.

ANCE'STREL, belonging to Ancestors, as *Homage Ancestrel*, i. e. Homage that has been done by one's Ancestors. *L. T.*

A'NCHOR [*Ancre*, *F.* of *Anchora*, *L.* of *ἄγκυρα*, *Gr.*] an Instrument of Iron that holds a Ship in the Place she rides.

A'NCHOR [in *Architecture*] is a Carving somewhat resembling an Anchor.

A'NCHOR of Brandy, &c. in Holland, ten English Wine Gallons.

To A'NCHOR [*Ancher*, *F.*] to cast Anchor.

A'NCHORAGE [*Anchorage*, *F.*] Ground

A'NCHORING fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, so that she may ride it out safely.

ANCHO-

A'NCHORAGE [in Law] is a Duty paid to the King for casting Anchor in the Pool of a Harbour.

A'NCHORET [*Anachorette*, F. *Anachoreta*, L. of *Ἀναχωρητής*, of *ἀνά* and *χωρῆναι* to retire, Gr.] a Hermit or Monk that leads a solitary Life in a Desert, for the sake of Devotion.

ANCHORESS, a Nun.

ANCHO'VE [*Anchois*, F. of *Anchione*, Ital.] a small Spanish Sea-fish.

A'NCHYLOPS, a Swelling between the Corner of the Eye and the Nose. Gr.

A'NCIENT [*Ancien*, F.] Old, that which is of former Time.

A'NCIENT } [among Sailors] a Flag or
A'NSHENT } Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.

A'NCIENT *Demeasne* [L. T.] a Tenure, whereby all Manours belonging to the Crown in the Days of King Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, were held.

A'NCIENTS [in the Middle Temple] a Title of such as are past their Reading, and do never read.

A'NCIENTLY [*Ancienneté*, F.] Ancientness, Eldership, Seniority. L. T.

ANCLE [*Ancleop*, Sax. *Ankle*, Dan.] the Joint between the Leg and Foot.

A'NCOME, a Felon, a Swelling or Bump that is hard and hot.

A'NCON [*ἄγκων*, Gr.] the Top or Point of the Elbow; the backward and greater shooing part of the Cubit, called *Ulna*.

A'NCONES [in Architecture] are the Corners or Coins of Walls; Cross-beams or Rafter.

ANCONÆ'US, a Muscle of the Elbow which helps to extend it.

A'NCONY [at the Iron Mines] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-Bar, of about three Foot long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each end.

ANCY'LE [in Anatomy] the Contraction of the Ham, or other Joints. Gr.

ANCYLOBLE'PHARON, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea*, or the *Albuginea*, or when both Eye-lids grow together.

ANCYLOGLO'SSUS [*ἄγκυλόγλωσσος*, *ἄγκυλη* a Constriction, and *γλῶσσα* the Tongue, Gr.] one that is Tongue-tied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

ANCYROIDES [*ἄγκυροειδής*, Gr.] the shooting forth of the Shoulder Bone in the Form of a Beak.

AND [Anð, Sax.] a Conjunction.

ANDANTE [in Musick Books] chiefly respects the thorough Base, and signifies that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact and each Note made very equal and distinct from one to the other.

Largo ANDANTE } [in Musick Book]
ANDANTE *Largo* } signifies that tho' the Musick must be performed slow, yet the Time must be observed very exactly, and the Sound of each Note must be very distinct, and separated one from another.

ANDERNESS [*Acmundeyne*, of Ac an Oak, Mound a Mound, and Næye a Promontory, q. d. a Promontory encompassed with Oaks to defend it from the Winds] a Place in Lancashire.

ANDOLIANS [in Cookery] a sort of Puddings made in Hogs Guts.

ANDOVER [*Anteyapan*, Sax. i. e. the Ferry of the River *Anton*] a Town in Hampshire.

ANDOVILLE [in Cookery] a sort of Chitterling, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts, stuffed with minc'd Meat. F.

ANDOVILLE'T [in Cookery] minc'd Veal and other Ingredients, rolled into a Pelt. F.

ANDRADSWALD, a Wood in Sussex, once 120 Miles long.

ANDREDSWALD [from *Andred* Fear, q. d. a dreadful or terrible Wood] a Wood, part in Sussex, and part in Kent.

A'NDREW [*Ἀνδρέας*, Gr. Manly or Courageous] a Man's Name.

St. A'NDREWS in Scotland, which in old Times, was called *Regimund*, q. d. *St. Regulus's Mount*, which *Urgus* King of the *Picts*, having converted into an Archbishop's See, gave much Church Land to.

ANDRO'GYNE } [*Ἀνδρόγυνος*, of
ANDROGYNUS } *ἀνὴρ* a Man, and
γυνή a Woman, Gr.] an Hermaphrodite, or one that is both Male and Female, or that is castrated and effeminate.

ANDROMEDA [in Astronomy] a Northern Constellation.

ANDRO'TOMY [of *ἀνὴρ* and *τέμνω* to cut, Gr.] a Dissection of Human Bodies.

To ANE'AL, to bake or harden Glass, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

ANEMIUS *Furnus* [among Alchymists] a Wind Furnace, used to make strong Fires for melting Metals, &c.

ANE'MONY, Emony, Wind-flower.

ANEMOS'COPE, a Machine invented to shew the Change of the Air or Shifting of the Wind.

ANENT, concerning or relating to. *Scot.* Overgainst, in *Old English*.

A'NES } Spikes or Beards of Barley, and
AWNS } other bearded Grain. C.

ANELACIUS, a short Knife or Dagger. O.

A'NET the Herb Dill.

ANEURISM [of *ἀνεύρυσμα*, Gr.] a Dilation or Bursting of the Arteries, so that they continually beat and swell.

ANFEST,

ANNEWST, almost, nigh, near hand, about. C.

ANEY ? Uneasiness, Vexation. *Chaucer*.
 ANOE } *cor.*

ANERACTUOUS [of *Anf. actus*, L.] full of Turnings and Windings; intricate.

ANFRACTUOSITY, a Winding or Turning; Intricacy. L.

ANGARIA [*Angarie*, F.] a pressing of Horses, Teams, Men, Ships, &c. for the publick Use.

ANGEIOTOMY [*ἀγγειοτομία*, of *ἀγγεον* Vessels, and *τομή* a cutting, Gr.] a cutting open the Vessels; as in opening a Vein or Artery.

ANGEL [*Angé*, F. *Angelus*, L. of *ἄγγελος*, Gr.] a Messenger or Bringer of Tidings, and is generally applied to those intellectual and immaterial Beings, which God makes use of as his Ministers to execute the Orders of Providence.

ANGEL, a Gold Coin worth about 10 s.

ANGEL Shot, a Cannon Bullet cut in two, and having the Halves linked together with a Chain.

ANGEL Bed, an open Bed without Bedposts.

ANGELICA, a Sudorifick Herb.

ANGELICA Vestis, a Monkish Garment, which Laymen put on a little before their Death; that they might have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks.

ANGELICAL, of or belonging to, and partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGELICI, a sort of Christian Heretics, who worshipped Angels.

ANGELICUS Pulvis, a Distinction given by *Schroder* to *Mercurius Vita*. L.

ANGI [among Physicians] those Tumours in the Groin called Buboes.

ANGILD [An $\times$ Trist, Sax.] a Valuation according to the Value of a Criminal. O. L. T.

ANGIMA, the Quinsy, a Disease. L.

ANGIOLOGY [*ἀγγειολογία*, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a Human Body; as the Veins, Arteries, &c.

ANGLE [An γ el, Sax. of *Angulus*, L.] a Corner, also a Fishing Rod. F.

ANGLE [in Geometry] a Space comprehended between the meeting of two Lines.

A Plain ANGLE, the Inclination or Aperture of two Lines meeting in a Point.

Rectilineal ANGLE ? is when the two Right-lined ANGLE Lines, which form the Angle, are Right Lines.

Curvilineal ANGLE, is when the two Lines that form the Angle, are curved and crooked.

Mixt ANGLE, is when one of the Forming Lines is right, and the other curved.

ANGLES Adjacent ? such who have
 Contiguous ANGLES } one Leg common

to both Angles, and both taken together, are always equal to two Right ones.

ANGLE of Incidence [in Geometry] is the Angle which the Incident Line makes with the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of Incidence [in Catoptrick] is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on the Body, with any Tangent Line of that Body, which is next to the Luminous Body.

External ANGLES, are the Angles of any right lin'd Figure without it, when all the Sides are severally produced or lengthened.

An Acute ANGLE, is that which is less than a Right one, or contains less than 90 Degrees.

ANGLE of Reflection, is the Angle which the Reflected Line makes with the Perpendicular.

Internal ANGLES, all Angles made by the Sides of any right lin'd Figure within.

A Right ANGLE, is when one Right Line falls upon another perpendicularly, so as to leave an equal Space on each Side.

An Obtuse ANGLE, is greater than a right Angle, and consists of more than 90 Degrees.

Oblique ANGLES, are such which are either Acute or Obtuse, in Opposition to right Angles.

Opposite, or ? are those that are
 Vertical ANGLES } made by two right Lines crossing each other, which only touch in the Angular Point.

A Solid ANGLE, is made by the meeting of three or more plain Angles joining to a Point.

A Spherical ANGLE, an Angle made by the meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

ANGLE of the Circumference, [in Fortification] is the mix'd Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

An ANGLE at the Circumference, is an Angle made by any two Chords, which meet there in a Point.

ANGLE of Longitude [in Astrology] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

ANGLE of Parallax [in Astronomy] is that Angle which is made by two Lines, imagined to be drawn from the Center of a Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

ANGLE of the Segment, is made by the Circumference of a Circle, and a Right Line cutting it.

ANGLE of the Sun's Position, is an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with any Arch of any other

other great Circle, which passes through the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE of Refraction [in Catoptricks] is the Angle which the Refracted Ray makes with the Incident Ray, continued without any Refraction.

ANGLE Refracted [in Catoptricks] is the Angle made by the Refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of the Interval of two Places [in Opticks] is an Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to those Places.

ANGLE of the Bastion [in Fortification] an Angle made by the Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE at the Center [in Fortification] an Angle made in the midst of the Polygon by two Angles proceeding at the Center, and ending at the two Angles nearest to the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Complement of the Line of Defence [in Fortification] is an Angle proceeding from the Intersection of the two Complements one with the other.

ANGLE of the Courtin } [in Fortifi-
ANGLE of the Flank } cation] the Angle which is made by, or contained between the Courtin and the Flank.

ANGLE of the Counterscarp [in Fortification] an Angle made by two Sides of the Counterscarp, which meets before the middle of the Courtin.

ANGLE diminished [in Fortification] an Angle made by the Face of the Bastion, with the outward Sides of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Extremour Figure } [in
ANGLE of the Polygon } Fortification] is that which is made in the Center of the Bastion, by the meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure.

ANGLE Flanked [in Fortification] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE Flanking inward [in Fortification] is the Angle made in the Flanking-Line and the Courtin.

ANGLE Flanking outward [in Fortification] that which is made by the meeting of the two Rasant Lines of Defence, i. e. the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged.

ANGLE forming the Face [in Fortification] is that which is composed of one Flank and one Demi-gorge.

ANGLE of the Mote [in Fortification] is an Angle made before the Courtin, where it is intersected.

ANGLE Re-entring } [in Fortification]

ANGLE Rentrant } is an Angle that points towards the Body of the Place.

ANGLE Sillant } [in Fortification] is

ANGLE Saliant } an Angle that advances with its Point towards the Country, as the Angle of the Counterscarp before the Point of a Bastion; also called Serrant and Nif.

ANGLE of the Shoulder, or Epaule [in Fortification] is an Angle made by the Lines of the Face and Flank of the Bastion.

ANGLE of the Tenaille } [in Fortifi-
ANGLE Flanking outward } cation] that which is made by the two Lines Fichant, i. e. the Faces of the two Bastions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin.

ANGLE of the Triangle [in Fortification] is half the Angle of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the East [in Navigation] is that Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon.

ANGLES of a Battallion [in Military Affairs] are such as are made by the last Men at the ends of the Ranks and Files.

ANGLES [in Astrology] are certain Houses of a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens; as the Horoscope of the first House is termed the Angle of the East.

To ANGLE [of Angel, Sax. a Hook] to fish with an Angle or Fishing Rod.

ANGLESEY [Angles Ea, i. e. the Isle of the English] so called when the English took Possession of it; an Island lying in the Irish Sea, over-against Caernarvon in North Wales; formerly called *Odne* by the Saxons, and *Mona* by the Romans.

A'NGLIA, that part of the Island of Great Britain that is now call'd England. L.

A'NGLICISM [Anglicisme, F.] is the English Idiom or Manner of Speech peculiar to England

A'NGLICUS Sudor, an Epidemical Colliquative Fever, such as was in the time of King Henry VII. L.

ANGUELLES [with Falconers] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

ANGUIFER } a Cluster of Stars

ANGUITENENS } in the Heavens resembling a Man holding a Serpent. L.

ANGUIGENOUS [ex anguibus genitus, L.] ingendred or begotten of Serpents.

A'NGUISH [Angoisse, F. of Angor, L. Angst, Teut. Anght, Du.] excessive Pain and Grief; great Trouble of Body and Mind.

A'NGUISHOUS full of Anguish. Chau.

A'NGULAR [Angulaire, F. of Angularis, L.] belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

ANGULARITY, Squareness; also an abounding in Nooks and Corners. L.

ANGULOSITY [angulosus, L.] the Quality of that which has several Angles.

ANGUST [Angustus, L.] narrow.

ANHELATION, a difficulty in fetching one's Breath. L.

ANHELOTE } signifies, that every

ANLOTE } one should pay his respective Part or Share, according to the Custom of the Country. O. L. T.

ANHELUS [among Physicians] breathing short, or shortness of Breath. L.

ANIE'NTED,

ANIENTED, frustrated, made void.
ANILITY [*Anilitas*, L.] the Old Age of a Woman.

A'NIMA, the Breath, the Soul, the Principle of Life. L.

ANIMA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit, and is of much the same Signification with *Vivace*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA *Hepatis* [in *Chymistry*] Salt of Steel, esteem'd as the Soul of the Liver, for its Efficacy against its Distempers. L.

A'NIMABLE [*animabilis*, L.] which may have Life capable of being animated.

ANIMADVERSION, serious Consideration or Observing; Correction; a Remark or Observation on a Book, &c. F. of L.

ANIMADVERSIVE, that considers or reflects.

To ANIMADVERT [*animadvertere*, L.] to bend or turn the Mind to a thing, to take notice of, to remark, to observe.

A'NIMAL [*Animalis*, L.] Living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as, the *Animal Spirits*. L.

A'NIMAL [among *Moralists*] is opposed to Rational.

A'NIMAL, a Living Creature, any thing that has Life and Sense. F. of L.

ANIMAL *Faculty*, the Act by which a Man exercises Motion, Sense, and the principal Functions of the Mind; as Imagination, Reasoning, &c.

ANIMA'LCULA, very small Animals, such as by the help of Microscopes have been discovered in several Fluids, as in Pepper Water, in Human Seed, &c. L.

ANIMALITY [*Animalitas*, L.] the Being or Quality of an Animal.

A'NIMAL *Secretion* [among *Physicians*] that Separation of Juices from one another that is performed by the Glands.

To A'NIMATE [*animare*, F. *animatum*, L.] to enliven or quicken; to hearten or encourage.

A'NIMATED *Mercury* [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver, which being impregnated with some subtil and spirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot when mingled with Gold.

A'NIMATED *Needle*, a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone.

ANIMATION [among *Hermetick Philosophers*] an imaginary Perfection of something new brought in o their Process.

ANIMODAR [in *Astrology*] a Method of rectifying Nativities.

A'NIMOSITY [*Animositas*, F. *Animositas*, L.] Stomachfulness, Stoutness, Willfulness; also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

ANIMOSITIES, Quarrels, Contentions, Heart-burnings, &c.

A'NIMUS, the Mind, distinguished from

Anima, as expressing the Faculty of Reasoning, whereas *Anima* is the Being in which that Faculty resides. L.

ANI-SCALPTORES [*i. e.* the Arse-scratchers, L.] a Pair of Muscles so called from the Action which is performed by the help of them.

A'NK'RED [in *Heraldry*] a Cross for a Coat of Arms, the Ends of which are shap'd like the Flook of an Anchor.

ANLACE, a Falchion or Sword, shap'd like a Scythe. O.

ANNA } [] H. *i. e.* Gracious } a Christian Name of Women.

ANNA'LIST [*Annaliste*, F.] a Writer of Annals.

A'NNALS [*Annales*, F. and L.] yearly Chronicles; a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages or Events happening in a Kingdom or State from Year to Year.

ANNAS [of] H. *i. e.* Gracious] a High-Priest of the Jews.

A'NNATS } First-Fruits, paid out of A'NNATES } spiritual Benefices to the Pope, being the Value of one Year's Profit.

ANNE'AL, a Commodity brought from Barbary, to be used by Painters and Dyers.

ANNEA'LING [from *On-ælan*, Sax.] a staining and baking of Glass, so that the Colour may go quite through it: also a Method of baking Tiles.

To ANNE'X [*annexer*, F. *annexum*, L.] to unite or join one thing to another.

ANNEXA'TION, a fast knitting or binding, uniting of Lands or Rents to the Crown.

ANNIENTED [of *aneantir*, F.] frustrated, brought to nothing, made void. L. T.

To ANNI'HILATE [*annihilatum*, L.] to bring or turn to nothing, to destroy utterly.

ANNIHILA'TION, a destroying or turning to nothing any created Being. L.

ANNI *Nubiles*, the Age in which a Maid becomes fit for Marriage, which is at 12 Years. L. L. T.

ANNIVE'RSARY [*anniversaire* F. of *anniversarius*, L.] that comes every Year at a certain Time: Done yearly at a certain time, or celebrated every Year.

ANNIVE'RSARY *Days*, solemn Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints.

An ANNIVE'RSARY, a year's Obit or Service, said by a Popish Priest for a Person deceased.

ANNO DOMINI [in the Year of our Lord] the Reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth. L.

ANNOMÆANS, the Name of the thorough pac'd *Arians* in the 4th Century, because they held the Essence of the Son of God, unlike that of the Father.

ANNO'SITY [*Annoſitas*, L.] agedneſs.

ANNOTATION [*q. d. notatio ad*] a noting or marking; alſo a Remark, Note, or Obſervation. F. of L.

To **ANNOY** [*ennuyer*, F. *annoiare*, Ital.] to moleſt, to hurt, to prejudice, to endamage.

ANNOYANCE [from *Ennuſi*, F.] Prejudice, Damage, Injury, Nuiſance.

A'NNUA Penſione, a Writ from the King to an Abbot or Prior, demanding of him an annual Penſion, due to him for one of his Chaplains.

ANNUA'LLA, a yearly Salary paid to a Prieſt for keeping an Anniverſary. L.

A'NNUAL [*annuel*, F. *annuus*, L.] of or belonging to a Year, yearly.

A'NNUAL Leaves [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch as come up in the Spring, and periſh in the Winter.

ANNUENTES Muſculi [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles at the tranſverſe Root of the Vertebra of the Back, ſo called, becauſe they make the Head nod directly forward.

ANNUELERE, Secular. *Chauc.*

ANNU'ITY [of *Annuus*, L.] a yearly Rent to be paid for Term of Life, or Years.

To **ANNU'L** [*annuller*, F.] to make void, to aboliſh, to repeal.

A'NNULAR Cartilage [in *Anatomy*] the ſecond Griſtle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe.

A'NNULAR Proceſs [in *Anatomy*] is a Protuberance made by the meeting of the Proceſs of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the Sides thereof.

A'NNULAR Protuberance [in *Anatomy*] part of the Human Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the backward Prominences.

A'NNULARY [*Annularis*, L.] with Rings. in the Form of a Ring.

A'NNULET [in *Heraldry*] a little Ring, which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms.

A'NNULETS [in *Architecture*] ſmall ſquare Parts turned about in the *Corinthian Capital*, under the Quarter Round.

To **ANNU'MERATE** [*annumeratum*, L.] to put or reckon into the Number.

ANNUNCIATION, the Delivery of a Meſſage, L. It is peculiarly apply'd to *Lidy-Day*, *March* the 25th, which is ſo called from the Angel's Meſſage to the Virgin *Mary*, concerning our Saviour's Birth.

ANNUS Climactericus, the Years 63 and 81, of which there is a fooliſh Opinion, that Men muſt needs dye. They conſiſt of a Number of 9, as 7 times 9 is 63, and 9 times 9 is 81.

ANODY'NES [*Anodini*, F. of α privative, and *adōm* Pain, G.] ſuch Re-

medies as alleviate or quite take away Pain.

ANO'MALISM [*ἀνωμαλισμός*, Gr.] in Anomaly, an Irregularity. *Gramm.*

ANO'MALOUS [*anomale*, F. *anomalus*, L. of *ἀνόμαλος*, of α privative, and *ὅμαλος* equal, Gr.] that which is out of Rule; irregular. unequal, uneven.

ANO'MALY [*Anomalie*, F. *Anomalia*, L. of *ἀνομαλία*, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugation of Verbs, or Declenſions of Nouns. &c. *Gram.*

ANO'MALY [in *Aſtrology*] an Inequality or Unlikeness in the Motions of the Planets.

ANO'MALY of a Planet, Mean or Equal [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is the *Area* contain'd under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

The *Mean ANO'MALY of the Sun or Planet*, [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the *Ecliptick*, between its mean Place and its *Apogee*.

The *Mean ANO'MALY of the Center* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the *Zodiack*, of the *Primum Mobile*, bounded by the *Linea Apſidum*, and by the Line of the mean Motion of the Center.

The *True ANO'MALY of the Center*, is the ſame Arch of the *Zodiack*, bounded by the Line of the Center.

ANO'MALY of the Orbit, is the Arch or Diſtance of a Planet its *Apheſion*.

ANO'MPHALOUS [of $\alpha\nu$ and *ὀμφαλός* a Navel, Gr.] without a Navel, as it is ſuppoſed our firſt Parents were created, not wanting Nouriſhment that Way.

ANO'N by and by.

ANO'NYMAL } [*anonyme*, F. *ano-*
ANO'NYMOUS } *nymus*, L. *ἀνώνυμος*, Gr.] Nameleſs, or without a Name.

ANO'NYMOUS Spirit [in *Chymiſtry*] a ſort of Spirit that may be ſeparated from Tartar, and ſeveral ſorts of Wood.

ANO'REXY [*Anorexia*, L. of α and *ὄρεξις*, Gr.] want of Appetite, a loathing of Meat.

ANOISANCE } [*Nuiſance*, F.] any Hurt
NOISANCE } or Damage done to a
NUISANCE } publick Place, as a Highway, &c. or to any private one, by Encroachment, or by laying any thing that may cauſe Infection, &c. L. F.

A'NSÆ } [in *Aſtronomy*] are the various
ANSES } Poſitions of the Ring of *Saturn*, which ſometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet.

ANSELM [*haufshelm*, Teut. a Defender of his Companions] a proper Name of Men.

To **A'NSWER** [*ἀνῳρῶμαι*, *Sax.*] to give an Answer; to be proportionate.

An A'NSWER [*Antypage*, Sax.] a Response.

A'NSWERABLE, obliged to answer to a Thing, accountable; proportionable, that has the same Relation to.

ANT [*Æmet*, Sax. *Ameyls*, Teut.] an Insect, a Pismire, an Insect.

ANTA'CIDA [q. d. *Antizacida*, L.] those Things which destroy Acidity.

ANTA'GONIST [*Antagoniste*, F. *Antagonista*, L. or *ἀνταγωνιστής*, of *ἀντί* against and *ἀγωνίζομαι* to strive, Gr.] one that strives for the Mastery against, or out-vies another; an Adversary; he that in Disputation opposes another.

ANTA'GONIST [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of an opposite Situation, or contrary Quality.

ANTA'LGICUS [of *ἀντί* and *ἀλγος* Pain, Gr.] a Medicine that asswages Pain.

ANTANA'CLASIS [*ἀντανάκλασις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word spoken in one Sense is handsomely turned to another. L.

ANTANAGO'GE [*ἀντανάγωγη*, Gr.] a Figure in Logick, when not being able to answer the Accusation of the Adversary, we return the Charge, by loading him with the same Crimes. L.

ANTAPHRODITICKS, Medicines against the French Pox. Gr.

ANTAPHRODISIACK [of *ἀντί* and *ἀφροδίσια*, Gr. *Venu*] a Term given to Medicines that extinguish Venereal Desires; also Antivenereal.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [*ἀνταπόδοσις*, of *ἀντί*, *δοσ*, and *δίδωμι*, G.] the Counter part or latter Clause of a Similitude, answering the former. Rhet.

ANTAPOPLECTICK [of *ἀντί* and *ἀποπληκτικός*, Gr.] good against an Apoplexy.

ANTA'RTICK [*antarctique*, F. *antarcticus*, L. of *ἀνταρκτικός*, of *ἀντί* against or opposite to, and *ἀρκτικός* Northern, Gr.] as the Antartick Pole, i. e. the South Pole, which is so called from its being Diametrically opposite to the Arctick or Northern Pole.

ANTA'RTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heavens, described at 32 Degrees and half from the Antartick Pole.

ANTARTHRI Ticks. See *Antiarthriticks*.

ANTASTMATICKS. See *Antiasthmaticks*.

A'NTEACTS, past Acts.

A'NTEAMBULATION, a walking before. L.

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, foregoing. L.

ANTECE'DENCE [in *Astronomy*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to

the usual Course or Order of the Signs in the Zodiac.

ANTECE'DENT [*antecedens*, L.] foregoing, going before in Time.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Grammar*] is that Word which the Relative refers to.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Logick*] is the former Part of the Syllogism or Argument.

ANTECE'DENT Signs [in *Physick*] are such Signs and Causes as are observed before a Disease.

ANTECE'DENT of a Reason [in *Mathematicks*] is that Term of Quantity which the Mind considers first in comparing it with another; or the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion.

ANTECESSOR, a goer before. L.

ANTECURSOR, a Fore-runner, a Dragoon, a Scout. L.

An A'NTEDATE [*Antidate*, F.] an older Date than it ought to be.

To A'NTEDATE [*antidater*, E.] to Date a Letter, &c. before the time.

ANTEDILUVIAN [*Antediluvianus*, L.] whatever was before Noah's Flood.

ANTEDILUVIANS, those Generations or Persons from Adam that were before the Flood.

A'NTELOPE, a kind of Deer having wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN [of *Ante* and *Meridianus*, L. belonging to the Time before Noon or Mid-day.

ANTEMETICKS [among *Physicians*] Medicines which stop vomiting. Gr.

ANTENDEI'RIS [among *Physicians*] a contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign, forbidding that to be used, which appeared to be proper for a former Indication.

ANTEPAST [of *ante* and *pastus*, L.] a Fore-taste.

ANTEPENU'LTIMA [in *Grammar*] the third Syllable of a Word from the End, the last but two.

ANTEPILEPTICKS [of *ἀντί* and *ἐπιληπτικός*, Gr.] Medicines against Convulsions.

To A'NTEPONE [*anteponere*, L.] to set before, to prefer.

ANTEPREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] are Things necessary to be known beforehand, for the better understanding the Predicaments.

ANTE'RIOR [*antérieur*, F.] that is before the former. L.

ANTERIO'RITY [*Anteriorité*, F.] Priority of Time.

A'NTES [in *Architecture*] square Pillars, which the Ancients placed at the Corners of their Temples. L.

ANTE'STATURE [in *Fortification*] a Traverse, a small Intrenchment made of Palisadoes, or of Sacks filled with Earth. F.

To

To ANTEVENE [*Antevenire*, L.] to prevent, to come before.

ANTHE'LIA } [in *Anatomy*] the Pro-

ANTHE'LIX } tubercle of the Ear, or the Inward Brink of the outward Ear.

ANTHELMINTHICKS. See *Antielminticks*.

ANTHEM [*Antienne*, F. of *Anthema*, Ital. q. of *ανθυμιος*, Gr.] a Divine Song, sung alternately by two opposite Choirs or Chorus's.

ANTHERÆ [among *Botanists*] those little Knobs that grow on the Tops of the *Stamina* of Flowers, called *Apices*. Gr.

ANTHO'LOGY [*Ανθολογία*, of *ανθος* a Flower, and *λογία* Speech, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Flowers; a choice Collection of Sentences or Epigrams.

ANTHONIANS, an Order of Monks, founded by St. *Anthony*, Anno 324.

ANTHONY [of *Ανθος*, Gr. a Flower] a proper Name of Men.

ANTHOS [*Ανθος*, Gr.] a Flower; but by way of Excellency appropriated to Rosemary Flower.

ANTHRACOSIS *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a scaly, corrosive Ulcer in the Eye. L.

ANTHROPO'LOGY [*Ανθρωπολογία*, of *Ανθρωπος* a Man, and *λογία* Speech, Gr.] a Discourse or Description of a Man, or a Man's Body.

ANTHROPOME'TRIA [of *Ανθρωπος* a Man, and *μετρίω*, Gr. to measure] the considering of a Man Anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHI'TICAL, belonging to *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES [*Anthropomorphite*, L. *Ανθρωπομορφισται*, of *ανθρωπος* a Man, and *μορφή* Form, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks that appeared in Egypt, A. D. 395, and were so called from their chief Tenet, viz. That God had Bodily Shape.

ANTHROPOPA'THY [*Ανθρωποπάθεια*, of *Ανθρωπος* and *πάθος* Passion, Gr.] a being endued with the Passions or Affections of Men.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI [*Anthropophages*, F. of *Ανθρωποφάγοι*, of *ανθρωπος* and *εσθίων* eating, Gr.] Men-eaters; Savages that eat Man's Flesh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY [of *Ανθρωπος* a Man, and *σοφία*, Gr. Wisdom] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHUPNOTICKS. See *Antihypnoticks*.

ANTHYPOPHO'RA [*Ανθυποφωρά*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the Objections and Insinuations that the Adversary may make, are fairly answered.

ANTHYSTERICKS [of *αντι* and *υστερικος*, Gr. Hysterick] Medicines good against Fits of the Mother.

ANTI'ADES [*Ανιάδες*, Gr.] the Glandules and Kernels, commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; also an Inflammation in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRODITICKS [of *αντι* and *Αφροδιτη*, Gr. Venus] Medicines which allay Lust.

ANTIARTHRITICKS [of *αντι* and *αρθριτικος*, Gouty, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIASTHMA TICKS [of *αντι* and *ασθματικος*, Asthmatick, Gr.] Remedies against the *Asthma*.

ANTIAXIOMATISM [of *αντι* and *αξίωμα* an Axiom, Gr.] that which is against any known Axiom.

ANTIBA'CCHIUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verse that has the two first Syllables long, and the 3d short.

ANTICACHECTICKS [of *αντι* and *καχεξία*, Gr. Disposition] Medicines which correct the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICARDIUM [*αντικαρδιον*, of *αντι* against, and *καρδια* the Heart, Gr.] the Pit of the Stomach, or Heart-pit.

ANTICHAMBER [*Antichambre*, F.] any outward Chamber which is next, or near the Bed-Chamber; an Apartment in a House before the principal Chamber; a Withdrawing Room.

ANTICHRE'SIS [*αντιχρησις*, Gr.] a Mortgage or Pawn left for the Use of the Creditor till the Debt is paid.

ANTICHRIST [*Antichristus*, L. of *αντιχριστος*, of *αντι* against, and *Χριστος*, Christ, Gr.] an Adversary to Christ, a Seducer, who put himself in the Room or Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN [*Antichretien*, F.] of or belonging to Antichrist.

ANTICHRISTIANISM [*Antichristianisme*, F.] the Principles or Practices of Antichrist.

To ANTI'CIPATE [*anticiper*, F. *anticipare*, L.] to do a Thing before the proper time come, to prevent.

ANTICIPATION, the Act of anticipating. F. of L.

ANTICK [*antique*, F. of *antiquus*, L.] old, antient.

An A'NTICK [*Une antique*, F.] a Buffoon, a Juggler.

A'NTICKS } several odd Fi-
A'NTICK-WORK } gures or Shapes of Men, Birds, Beasts, &c. rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artificer.

To Dance the ANTICKS, to dance after an odd and ridiculous manner, or in a ridiculous Dress, like a Jack-pudding.

ANTICHO'LICA [of *αντι* and *χολικος* the Cholick, Gr.] Remedies against the Cholick.

ANTICHRONISM [*Anti-chronismus*, L. of *ἀντιχρονισμός*, of *ἀντί* contrary, and *χρόν* Time, Gr.] false Chronology.

ANTICOR, a dangerous Sickness in Horses.

ANTIDA'CTYLUS [in Grammar] a Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyle, having the first two Syllables short, and the last long.

ANTIDICOMARIANS, Hereticks, who were against the Virgin Mary.

ANTIDOTE [*Antidotus*, L. of *ἀντιδοτόν*, Gr.] a Counter-poison, a Remedy against deadly Poison. F.

ANTIDYSENTERICK [of *ἀντί* and *δυσεντερικός* Dropical, Gr.] Medicines against Dysenteries, or the Bloody Flux.

ANTIEMI'NTHICKS [*ἀντι* and *ἐλμινθ* a Worm, Gr.] such Medicines as destroy Worms in human Bodies.

ANTIEME'TICKS [*ἀντί* and *ἰμετικός*, Gr.] Medicines which stop Vomiting.

ANTIEPILEPTICKS [of *ἀντί* and *ἐπιληπτικός* Epileptical, Gr.] Medicine against the Falling-Sickness.

ANTIEPILEPTICK Elixir [in Chymistry] the Spirit of a human Head mixt with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which Opium has been dissolved.

ANTIHECTICKS [of *ἀντί* and *ἑκτικός*, Gr.] Remedies against the Heetick Fever or Consumption.

ANTIHECTICUM Poteriz [among Chymists] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin, with the Martial Regulus of Antimony, and fix'd with Salt-petre.

ANTIHYPNOTICKS [of *ἀντί* and *ὑπνός* sleepy, Gr.] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTIHYPCHO'NDRIACKS [of *ἀντί* and *ὑποχονδριακός* Hypochondriack, Gr.] Medicines against Melancholy.

ANTILOEMICA [of *ἀντί* and *λοιμός*, Gr.] Medicines against Melancholy.

ANTILOGARITHM [of *ἀντί* and *λογαριθμός*, Gr.] the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to 90 Degree. See Logarithm.

ANTIOLOGY [*Antilogia*, L. of *ἀντιλογία*, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in an Author.

ANTILOPE See Antelope.

ANTIME'TRICAL [of *ἀντί* and *μετρικός*, Gr. Metrical] contrary to the Rules of Verse or Metre.

ANTIMERIA [*ἀντιμερία*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure when one part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETA'BOLE [*ἀντιμεταβολή*, of *ἀντί*, *μετα*, and *βάλλω*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Sentence is elegantly inverted.

ANTIMONARCHIAL [of *ἀντί* and *μοναρχία*, Gr.] that is against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONARCHICAL [of *ἀντί* and *μοναρχικός*, Gr.] that is against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONY [*Antimonie*, F. *Antimonium*, L.] a Mineral, consisting of a sort of sulphurous and metallick Substance.

ANTIMONIUM Diaphoreticum [in Chymistry] a Medicine made one part of Antimony, and three of Salt-petre.

ANTIMONIUM Medicamentosum [in Chymistry] a Preparation of five Ounces of Antimony, four of Salt-petre, and one of Salt of Tartar.

ANTIMONIUM Resuscitatum [among Chymists] a Preparation of equal Parts of Antimony and Sal-Armoniac sublimed three times together.

ANTINEPHRITICKS [of *ἀντί* and *νεφρικός*, Gr.] Medicines against Distempers of the Reins.

ANTINOMIANS [of *ἀντινομία*, of *ἀντί* against, and *νόμος* the Law, Gr.] a Sect who hold the keeping of Moses's Law, to be unprofitable under the Gospel, and that Children are born without Sin, and that good Works do not farther, nor evil hinder Salvation.

ANTINOMASIA [*ἀντινομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative is used for a proper Name.

ANTINOMY [*ἀντινομία*, Gr.] a Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTIPÆDOBAPTISTS [of *ἀντί* *παίδων* and *βαπτισμῶν*, Gr.] those who are against baptizing Infants.

ANTIPAGMENTS [in Architecture] the Garnishings of Posts and Pillars.

ANTIPARASIASIS [in Rhetorick] a Figure whereby one granting something to his Adversary, does thereby turn it to deny more strongly. Gr. of L.

ANTIPARASTASIS [*ἀντιπαράστασις*, of *ἀντί*, *παρα*, and *ἵστω*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the one grants what the Adversary says, but denies his Inference. L.

ANTIPARALYTICK [of *ἀντί* and *παραλυτικός* Palsical, Gr.] good against the Palsey.

ANTIPASIS [among Physicians] the same with Revolution.

ANTIPATER [of *ἀντί* against, and *πατήρ* a Father, Gr. i. e. instead of, or against a Father] a proper Name of Men.

ANTIPATHETICAL, of Antipathy.

ANTIPATHY [*Antipathie*, F. *Antipathia*, L. *ἀντιπαθεία*, of *ἀντί* against, and *πάθος* Affection, Gr.] a Contrariety of natural Qualities betwixt some Creatures and Things: a natural Aversion.

ANTIPATHY [in Physick] a Contrariety and Repugnancy, in the Body or Medicines: A loathing or abhorring of any thing without a just Cause.

ANTIPE-

ANTIPE-

ANTIPE-

ANTIPE-

ANTIPERISTA'LICK [of ἀντί, περί, and σελτικός, Gr.] as the *Antiperistaltick Motion of the Guts*, is the Worm-like, or the Wave-like Motion of them inverted; by which the Excrements are carried upwards instead of downwards.

ANTIPERISTASIS [ἀντιπεριστάσις, of ἀντί, περί, and ἵσχυς, Gr.] according to the *Peripateticks*, is a certain Invigoration of any Quality, by its being environed and kept in by its contrary; as the Invigoration of internal Warmth, by the Repulsion of external Cold. L.

ANTIPHA'RMACUM [of ἀντί and φάρμακον, a Medicine, Gr.] a Remedy against Poison, or any Disease. L.

ANTI'PHONE [*Antiphona*, L. of ἀντίφωνον, Gr.] the Answer made by one Choir to another, when the Psalm or Anthem is sung between two.

ANTIPHONERE, a Book of Anthems. *Chauc.*

ANTIPHRA'SIS [*Antiphrase*, F. of ἀντιφρασις, Gr.] a Figure where a Word hath a Meaning contrary to its original Sense.

ANTIPHTHI'SICA [of ἀντί and φθιστικός, Phthickical, Gr.] Medicines against the Phthick or Consumption.

ANTIPLEURI'TICUM [of ἀντί and πλευρίτις, Gr.] a Medicine against the Pleurisy. L.

ANTIPODA'GRICA [of ἀντί and ποδάγρας, Gouty, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTI'PODES [of ἀντί and πῆς, Gr. a Foot,] such Inhabitants of the Earth as live Feet to Feet, or diametrically opposite one to the other.

ANTI'PODIA [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which one Foot is exchanged for another, if both be of equal Measure.

ANTIPOPE [of ἀντί and Pope] a false Pope, chosen by a particular Faction, against one duly elected.

ANTIPTO'SIS [ἀντιπῶσις, of ἀντί against or for, and πῶσις a Case, Gr.] Medicines which temper and allay too much Heat in Fevers, as Acids do; Feverish.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIVM [of ἀντί Gr. and Quartanarius, L.] a Remedy against a Quartan Ague.

ANTIQUARY [*Antiquaire*, F. of *Antiquarius*, L.] one that is well skill'd, or applies himself to the Study of Antiquity, or ancient Medals and Coins.

To **ANTIQUATE** [*antiquatum*, L.] to abolish, repeal, make void.

ANTIQUATED [*Antiquatus*, L.] grown out of Date or Use.

ANTIQUA'TION, an abrogating, or leaving off the Use of. L.

ANTI'QUE *Work.* See *Antick*.

ANTI'QUITY [*Antiquitas*, F. of *Antiquitas*, L.] Ancientness, the State of old Things.

ANTISABBATA'RIANS, a Sect who deny the Sabbath.

ANTI'SCII [ἀντισκιοί, Gr.] People who live in two Places opposite one to the other; the one on the North, and the other on the South-side the *Aequator*, so that their Shadows at Noon fall different Ways, one directly opposite to the other. *Geog.*

ANTI'SCIONS [in *Astrology*] certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, answering one to the other.

ANTISCORBU'TICKS [of ἀντί, Gr.] and *Scorbutum*, L.] Remedies against the Scurvy.

ANTISI'GMA, a Mark in ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verses is to be changed.

ANTISO'PHIST [*Antisophistes*, L. of ἀντισοφιστής, of ἀντί against, and σοφιστής a Sophister, Gr.] a Counter-Sophister, one that disputes on the contrary Part.

ANTISPASMO'DICKS [*Antispasmodica*, L. of ἀντί against, and σπασμός the Cramp, Gr.] Remedies against Cramps and Convulsions.

ANTISPA'STICKS [of ἀντί and σπαστικός, Gr.] Remedies that divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTI'SPASTUS [ἀντισπαστός, Gr.] a Foot in Verse having the first Syllable short, the second and third long, and the fourth short. *Gram.*

ANTI'STOICHON [ἀντιστοιχόν, of ἀντί against, and στοιχείον a Rudiment, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when one Letter is put for another, as *Promuscis* for *Proboscis*.

ANTI-STROPHE [ἀντιστροφή, of ἀντί and στρέφω to turn, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Change is made between two Things that depend one on another; as the *Servant of the Master*, and the *Master of the Servant*.

ANTITA'CTES, a Sect of Hereticks, who taught that Sin rather deserved Reward than Punishment.

ANTITHE'NAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles that extend the Thumb. Gr.

ANTI'THESIS [ἀντιθέσις, Gr.] a setting one thing against another; Opposition.

ANTI'THESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a sort of Flourish when Contraries are ingeniously opposed to Contraries in the same Period or Sentence; so that the Excellency of the one, and Inferiourness or Evil of the other may appear; as, *he gain'd by losing, and by falling rose*.

ANTITHETS [ἀντιθετά, Gr.] Opposites, Contraries.

ANTITRA'GUS [in *Anatomy*] the outward Part of the Ear, opposite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, such as deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Persons in the Godhead.

ANTITYPE [*Antitypum*, L. of ἀντίτυπον, Gr.] that which answers, or is prefigured

figured by a Type; as the *Pascal Lamb* was a Type, to which our Saviour, that Lamb of God, was the *Antitype*.

ANTIVENE'REAL Medicines [of *ἀντί*, Gr. and *Venerens* of *Venus*, L.] such as are good against the *French Pox*.

ANTILERS [*Andouillers*, F.] Branches of a Sa's Horn.

ANTOCOW, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

ANTOE'CI 2 [of *ἀντί* against, and *ἄντιος*, Gr. to dwell] Inhabitants of the Earth, who live under the same Meridian but opposite Parallels.

ANTONOMASIA [*Anonomase*, F. *ἀντωνομασία*, of *ἀντί* instead of, and *ὀνομαζω* to name, Gr.] a Trope in *Rhetorick*, when the proper Name of one thing is apply'd to several others; as when we call any voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*, or when instead of a proper Name we use a common one; as when for *Cicero*, we say *Orator*, for *Aristotle*, the *Philosopher*, &c. L.

ANTONOMASTICALLY, by the Figure *Anonomasia*.

ANTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach. L.

ANVIL [*Anvil*, Sax.] a Tool on which Smiths hammer their Works.

ANUS [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*; also a Cavity in the Brain, which arises from the Contact of the four Trunks of the *Medulla Spinalis*. L.

ANWEALD [*Anweald*, Sax.] Authority.

ANWICK 2 [*Calpie* of the River *Aln* and *Wic*, Sax. a Haven] a Town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the Captivity of *William*, and Death of *Malcolm the III*, Kings of *Scotland*.

ANXIETY [*Anxiété*, F. of *Anxietas*, L.] Vexation, great Trouble of Mind.

ANXIOUS [*anxius*, L.] bringing or causing Anxiety.

ANXIOUS [*Anxius*, L.] Careful, Doubtful, Sad, Sorrowful, Thoughtful.

ANY [*Anig*, Sax, *Cenigh*, Du.]

AONIAN Mount, the Hill *Parnassus* in *Boeotia*, the Residence of the Muses.

AORIST [*ἀόριστος*, Gr.] Indefinite, two Tenses in the Greek, which denote Time indefinitely, done lately, or long ago, or like to be done.

AORTA [of *ἀίρω* to lift up, or because it receiveth the Air Gr.] a Vessel or little Chest, whence it is transfer'd to the great Artery.

AORTA [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which proceeds from the Left Ventricle of the Heart, has three Valves of the same Use and Figure, as the Semilunary Valves in the Pulmonary Artery.

APACE [of *A* and *Pace*] fast, quick.

APAGMA [*ἀπαγμα*, Gr.] the thrusting

of a Bone or other Part out of its proper Place. *Surgery*.

APAGOGICAL Demonstration [in *Logic*] is such a does not prove a Thing directly, but shews the Absurdity which arises from denying it.

APALD, paid. *Chauc.*

APAIR, to impair. *Chauc.*

APART [*Aparté*, F. q. d. *A parte*, L.] aside, separate.

APARTMENT [*Appartement*, L.] that Part of a large House where one or more Persons lodge separately by themselves.

APATHY [*Apathie*, F. *Apathia*, L. of *ἀπάθεια*, Gr.] a freedom from all Passions, an insensibility of Pain; Indolency.

AP'UME [in *Heraldry*] an Hand opened with the full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers extended.

An **APPE**, [Ape, Sax.] a Monkey.

APELLA [in *Anatomy*] is the Nut of the Penis lying bare, either by Distemper or Circumcision; for which last Reason, a Jew or circumcised Person is so called. L.

APELLITÆ, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, who taught that Christ left his Body dissolved in the Air, and so ascended into Heaven without it.

APEPSY [*Apepsia*, L. *ἀπεψία*, Gr.] a bad Digestion, or Sourness in the Stomach.

APE'RIENS *Palpebram Rectus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, so called from its Use, which is to open the Eye-brow.

APE'RIENT Medicines [in *Physick*] such as are of an opening Quality.

APE'RTIO *Portarum* [among *Astrologers*] signifies some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations.

A'PERTURE [*Apertura*, L.] an opening

APERTURA *Tabularum*, the breaking open a last Will and Testament. L. L. T.

APERTURA *Feudal*, the Lots of a Feudal Tenure, by default of Issue to him, to whom the Feud or Fee was first granted. L. T.

A'PERTURE [in *Opticks*] is the Hole next to the Object-Glass of a Telescope, &c. through which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, and thence is carried to the Eye.

A'PERTURE [in *Geometry*] is the Inclination of Lines which meet in a Point, and form an Angle.

A'PERTURES [in *Architecture*] are the Openings in any Building, such as Doors, Windows, Stair-Cases, &c.

APE'TALOUS [of *A* and *Petalum*, L. of *πέταλον*, Gr.] a Leaf without Leaves.

APE'TALOUS Flowers or Plants [in *Botany*] are such as want the fine coloured Leaves call'd the Petals.

APETITETH, coveteth. *Chauc.*

A'PEX, the Top, Point, or uppermost Part of any Thing. L.

APHÆ'RESIS [*ἀφαίρεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the beginning of a Word as *mit* for *eruit*.

APHE'LION } [*ἀπὸ* and *ἥλιος*, Gr.]
APHE'LIUM } the Sun] that Point of the Earth, or any Planet, in which it is the farthest distant from the Sun that it can ever be. *Astron.*

APHE'TA [In *Astrology*] a Planet taken to be the Giver of Life in a Nativity.

APHE'TICAL belonging to *Apheta*.

APHILANTHROPIA [*ἀφιλανθρωπία*, the Love or Delight in Mankind or their Conversation, Gr.] the first approaches of Melancholy, when Persons begin to dislike Company and Conversation.

A'PHONY [*Aphonia*, L. of *ἀφωνία*, of *ἀ* privative and *φωνή* a Voice, Gr.] a want of Voice.

APHORISTICAL, belonging to an

A'PHORISM [*Aphorisme*, F. *Aphorismus*, L. of *ἀφορισμός*, Gr.] a short select Sentence, briefly expressing the Properties of a Thing, and experimented for a certain Truth; a general Maxim or Rule in any Art or Science.

APHRODISIA [*ἀφροδίτη*, Gr. Venus] Venereal Intercourses of both Sexes.

APHRODISIA *Phrenetis*, a mad and violent Love Passion in Maids.

APHRODISIACKS [*ἀφροδισιακός*, Gr.] Things which excite Lust or Venery.

APHRODISIACAL, of *Venus* or Love.

A'PHTHÆ, Wheals or Pimples about the internal Parts of the Mouth: as also about the Ventricle and Guts in Infants, &c. the Thrush. L.

A'PIARY [*Apiarium*, L.] a Place where Bees are kept, or Bee-hives.

A'PICES of a Flower [in *Botany*] Knobs growing on the Top of the *Stamina*, in the middle of the Flower. L.

APIES, Opiates. *Chaucer*.

A'PLANES [*ἀπλάνης*, Gr. i. e. not wandering] the fixed Stars so called, in Opposition to the Planets: Also the Spheres themselves, in which they are placed.

APNOE'A [*ἀπνοία*, of *ἀ* privative and *πνέω* to breathe, Gr.] want of Breath an entire Suppression of Breathing, or at least as to Sense, as it happens to Persons in a Swoon. L.

APO'CALYPSE [*Apocalypsis*, L. *ἀποκάλυψις* Gr.] a Revelation or Vision; the Revelation of St. John. Gr.

APOCALYPTICAL [*ἀποκαλυπτικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Vision or Revelation.

APOCA'THARSIS [among *Physicians*] a purging upwards and downwards. Gr.

APOCHYLISMA [among *Physicians*] is the boiling and thickening of any Juice with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of a hard Consistence.

APOCLA'SM [in *Surgery*] the breaking of any part of the Body. Gr.

APO'COPE [*ἀποκοπή*, of *ἀπὸ* and *κόπτω* to cut, Gr.] a cutting off; a Figure in Grammar, wherein the last Letter or Syllable is cut off.

APOCRI'STARY [*Apocristarius*, L. of *ἀποκριπάρης*, of *ἀποκρίνομαι* to answer, Gr.] the Pope's Nuncio to the Emperor of *Constantinople*; a Surrogate, Commissary, or Chancellor to a Bishop.

APOCRISIS } [*ἀπόκρισις*, Gr.] an E-
APOCRISIA } jection, or voiding Superfluities out of the Body. P. T.

APOCRUSTICKS, Medicines that help by binding and repelling. Gr.

APOCRYPHA [*Apocryphes*, F. of *ἀπὸ* and *κρύπτω* to hide, Gr.] certain Books of doubtful Authority which are not received into the Canon of Holy Writ.

A'POCRYPHAL, hidden, unknown, doubtful. Or.

APO'CALISM [in *Physick*] the inspissated Juice of Vexerables. Gr.

APODACRITICKS, Medicines that provoke Tears. Gr.

APODICTICAL } Arguments, or Syl-
APODICTICK } logisms, such as are easy to be shewn or made appear. Gr.

APODIOXIS [*ἀποδιόξις*, Gr.] an expelling or driving.

APODIOXIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby an Argument is, with Indignation, rejected as absurd. Gr.

APODIXIS [*ἀποδείξις* of *ἀποδείκνυμι* to demonstrate, Gr.] an expelling or driving out.

APO'DOSIS [*ἀπόδοσις*, of *ἀπὸ* and *δίδωμι* to restore, Gr.] a recompensing or giving again.

APO'DOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is called *Reddition*, which is the Application or latter part of a Similitude.

APOGE'E } [*ἀπογείον*, of *ἀπὸ* from
APOGE'UM } and *γῆ*, Gr. the Earth] is that Point of the Orbit, either of the Sun, or any of the Planets, which is farthest from the Earth. *Astron.*

The Mean **APOGE'E** of the *Epicycle* [in *Astronomy*] a Point where the *Epicycle* is cut above by a Right Line, drawn from its Center to the Center of the *Equant*.

APOGE'E of the *Equant* [in *Astronomy*] the furthest distance of it from the Earth.

APO'GRAPHON [*ἀπογραφόν*, of *ἀπὸ* and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Copy drawn or written after another; a Draught, a Pattern.

A'POLEPSIA [*Apolepsis*, L. *ἀπόληψις*, Gr.] a receiving or recovering; an intercepting or preventing.

A'POLEPSY [with *Physicians*] the Interception of Blood or animal Spirits.

APPOLLYNA'RIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who asserted, That our Saviour, at his Incarnation, assumed a human Body without a Soul, and that the Word supply'd the place of a human Spirit.

APOLLO, a famous God among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to whom they attributed the Invention of many excellent Arts, and erected many Temples and Statues.

APO'LLYON [ἀπολλύων, of ἀπό and ἀλλύω to destroy, i. e. the Destroyer] a Name in Scripture given to the Devil.

APOLOGE'TICAL } [Apologétique, F.
APOLOGETICK } Apologeticus, L.
of ἀπολογετικός, Gr.] belonging to an Apology or Excuse.

APO'LOGIST } [Apologiste, F.] one
APO'LOGER } that makes an Apology.

To **APO'LOGIZE** [Apologizare, L. of ἀπολογίζεσθαι, Gr.] to make one's Defence.

APOLO'GUE [Apologus, L. of ἀπολογία, of ἀπολέγω to utter, Gr.] a Moral Tale, or instructive Fable; such as *Aesop's*.

APO'LOGY [Apologie, F. Apologia, L. of ἀπολογία, of ἀπολογίω to reject, or not admit, Gr.] a Defence or Excuse; a justifying Answer.

APO'LUSIS [among Physicians] the Exclusion of any thing; as of the Birth, the Fæces, or the like; a Relaxation by which any part of the whole is debilitated. Gr.

APOMETROMETRY [of ἀπό and μετρέω, to measure, Gr.] the measuring of Things at a Distance.

APONEU'ROSIS [in Anatomy] is the spreading or extending of a Nerve or Tendon out in breadth. Gr.

APO'PHASIS [ἀπόφασις, of ἀποφάινω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby an Orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. L.

APOPHO'RETA [ἀποφύοντα, of ἀποφύειν to bear away, Gr.] Gifts or Presents made antiently at certain Festivals, to be carried away by the Guests.

APOPHLE'GMATISMS [Arophlegmatismus, L. of ἀποφλεγματισμός, of ἀποφλεγματίζω, to purge the Phlegm of the Head, Gr.] Medicines, which by the Mouth or Nose, purge the Head of cold Phlegmatick Humours.

APO'PHTHEGM [Arophthegma, F. Arophthegma, L. of ἀπόφθεγμα, of ἀπό and φθεγγομαι to pronounce, Gr.] a short, pretty and instructive Sentence, chiefly of a grave and eminent Person.

APO'PTHORA [ἀπορθορά, Gr.] the bringing forth of a Child putrified in the Womb; an Abortion or untimely Birth.

APO'PHYSIS [ἀπίευσις, of ἀπό and εἶσις Nature, Gr.] a Protuberance most commonly at the End of a Bone, made by the Fibres of that Bone, jutting out above its Surface. Anat.

APOPLE'CTICAL } (apoplectique, F.
APOPLE'CTICK } of apoplecticus.
L.] belonging to or subject to an Apoplexy; or good against the Apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY [Apoplemie, F. Apoplexia, L. of ἀποπληξία, of ἀπό and πλῆσσω to

smite or strike, Gr.] a Disease that suddenly surprizes the Brain, and takes away all manner of Sense and Motion.

A'PORE } [ἀπορον, Gr.] Doubting,
APO'RIME } Perplexity: A Figure in Rhetorick, when one is at a stand what to do.

APPORRHEA'S [among Philosophers] are Vapours and Sulphurous Effluvia, which exhale through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHO'E } [of ἀπορρέω, Gr. to
APORRHO'EA } flow down] a flowing down or issuing from.

APORRHO'EA [in Physick] a steaming out of Vapours through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHO'EA [in Astrology] is when the Moon separates from one Planet, and applies to another.

APOSCEPARNI'SMUS [in Surgery] is a Fracture, or breaking of the Skull, when some part of it is plainly raised. L.

APOSIOPE'SIS [ἀποσιώπησις, of ἀπό and σιώπη silence, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Person in a Passion breaks off a Discourse, yet so that he may be understood what he meant.

APOSPASMATA [ἀποσπάσματα, of ἀπό and σπῆω to pluck, Gr.] Avulsions; a drawing of one Part from another, which naturally stuck to it. Surg.

APOSTA, a Creature in America, so great a Lover of Men, that it follows them, and delights to gaze on them.

APO'STASY [Apostasie, F. Apostasia, L. of ἀποστασία, of ἀείσασθαι to depart, Gr.] Revolting, or falling away from the True Religion.

APO'STASIS [among Anatomists] an Abscess; it is also used by Hippocrates for such Fractures of the Bones where some parts break off. Gr.

APOSTA'RE Leges, or } [willfully to
APOSTATA'RE Leges } transgress or to break the Law. O. L.

APOSTATA capiendo, a Writ, or the taking up one who having entered into, and profess'd some Order of Religion, forsakes it, leaves his House, and wanders about the Country.

APO'STATE [Apostat, F. Apostata, L. ἀποστάτης, Gr.] one that renounces the True Religion, a Back-slider, a Renegado.

To **APO'STATIZE** [Apostasier, F. Apostatarum, L. of ἀποστατίζω, Gr.] to renounce the True Religion. Gr.

APOSTE'MA } [ἀποστήμα, of ἀφίσταμαι
APOSTE'ME } to depart, Gr.] a preternatural Swelling, caused by corrupt Humours gathered from any part of the Body, commonly called an Imposthume or Abscess.

APO'STLE [Apostre, F. Apostolus, L. of ἀπόστολος, of ἀποστέλλω to send on a Message, Gr. Gr.] in general signifies a Messenger,

Messenger, a Person sent upon some especial Errand, for the Discharge of some peculiar Affair of him that sent him; as the Apostles of our Saviour.

APOSTOLATE ? [*Apostolat*, F. *Apo-*

APOSTLESHIP [*Apostatus*, L.] the Dignity, Ministry or Office of an Apostle.

APOSTOLIANS, Hereticks that pretended to more than Apostolic Gifts.

APOSTOLICI, Hereticks in the 12th Century, who condemned Marriage and the Invocation of Saints; rejected Baptism, and denied Purgatory.

APOSTOLICK ? [*apostolique*, F. of

APOSTOLICALS [*apostolicus*, L. *ἀποστολικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apostles.

APOSTOLO'RUM [*unguentum*, an Ointment so named, because composed of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apostles.

APOSTROPHE [*Ἀποστροφή*, of *ἀπο-στροφή*, to turn away from, Gr.] a Deviation; a Figure in Oratory or Poetry, in which Things animate or inanimate, Persons present or absent, are addressed or appealed to, as if they were sensible and present. F.

APOSTROPHE' [in Grammar] is an Accent or Mark, shewing that there is a Vowel cut off, expressed thus (') and set at the Head of the Letter; as *Ain* for *Asue*.

APOTHECARY [*Apothecaire*, F. *Apothecarius*, L. of *Ἀποθήκη*, of *ἀπο* and *θήκη*, Gr. to mix with or add to, because of their compounding Things together for Medicine] one that keeps a Physical Shop, prepares and sells all manner of Medicines &c.

APOTHEGM. See *Apophthegm*.

APOTHEOSIS [*Apotheose*, F. of *Ἀποθεώσις*, of *ἀποθεώω* to reckon or place among the Number of the Gods, Gr.] a Consecration, or solemn inrolling of Great Men deceased, in the Number of the Gods; anciently practised by the Heathens; a Canonization.

APO'TOME [*Aptomia*, L. of *ἀποτομή*, of *ἀπο* and *τομή* to cut off] a cutting away.

APO'TOME [in Music] the Difference between the Greater and Lesser Semitone.

APO'TOME [in Mathematicks] is an irrational Remainder or Residual, when from a Rational Line, a Part is cut off which is only commensurable in Power to the whole Line.

APOZEM [*Apozeme*, F. *Apozema*, L. of *Ἀπιζέω*, of *ἀπο* and *ζέω* to decoct, Gr.] a Medicinal Decoction of Herbs, Flower, Roots, Barks, &c.

To APPALL [*Appallir*, F.] to daunt, astonish, discourage. *Spene*.

APPALID, grown pale. *Ehaye*.

APPARATUS, Major and Minor [among Lithotomists] the greater and lesser

Preparation, being two particular Methods used in cutting for the Stone.

APPARATUS [in *Mechanicks* or *Experimental Philosophy*] the fitness of the Instruments to perform certain things with.

APPAREL [*Appareil*, F.] Clothing, Habit, Raiment.

APPAREL [in *Sea Affairs*] the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

APPAREL [in *Surgery*] Furniture for Dressing a Wound.

To APPAREL [*appareiller*, F.] to dress, cloath &c.

APPARELMENT } Resemblance; as
APPARLEMENT } Apparelment of War. F. L. T.

APPARENT [*apparens*, L.] that plainly appears, certain, evident, manifest, plain, visible. F.

APPARENT Place of an Object [in *Opticks*] is that in which it appears thro' one or more Glasses.

APPARENT Part of a Planet or Star [in *Astronomy*] is a Point determined by a Line drawn from the Eye, thro' the Center of the Star, &c.

APPARITION the appearing of a Spirit; a Ghost or Vision. F. of L.

APPARATOR ? [*Appariteur*, F.] one

APPARITOUR } that summoneth Offenders, and serves the Process in a Spiritual Court; also an Officer in the Universities. L.

APARTMENT [*Appartement*, F.] Lodgings, and other Rooms.

APPARURA, Furniture. O. L.

To APPAY [*appagere*, Ital. or of *ad* and *pay*] to pay.

APPEAL [*Appel*, F. of *Appellatio* L.] a removing of a Cause from one, or an inferior Judge or Court, to another, or superior one.

APPEAL of Mayhem [Law Term] an accusing one who has maim'd another.

APPEAL of wrong Imprisonment, is an Action of wrong Imprisonment.

To APPEAL [*appeller*, F. of *appellare*, L.] to make an Appeal.

To APPEAR [*apparere*, F. *apparere*, L.] to be in sight, shew one's self; to make a Figure or Show; to seem or look.

APPEARANCE, the external Aspect of a thing.

APPEARANCE [in Law] the Defendant's engaging to answer an Action entered against him.

To APPEASE [*appriser*, F.] to allay, assuage, pacify, to suppress, to calm.

APPELLANT [*Appellans*, L.] he that makes or brings an Appeal. L. T.

APPELLATION, a calling or naming any Thing by a particular Name; also a Name, a Term or Title. L.

APPELLATIVE, or *Nun Appellative* [*Appellativum*, L.] a Name common to many, and opposed to Proper, as *Man*, *Ar-*

gister, Engineer, &c. F.

APPELLE'E [Law Term] one that is appealed against or accused.

APPELLANT } [in Law] one who
APPELLOU'R } having confessed a Crime, appeals, i. e. accuses others that were his Accomplices.

To APPEND [appendere, L.] to hang up, or to a Thing.

APPE'NDAGE [of Appendere, L.] any thing, that being considered, as less Principal is added to another.

APPE'NDANT [Appendens, L.] a thing that by Prescription, depends on, or belongs to another that is Principal.

APPENDICULA Vermiformis [in Anatomy] the Intestinum Cecum, or Blind Gut, so called, because in some Creatures it hangs down like a Worm.

APPENDITIA, the Appendages or Appurtenances to an Estate, O. L.

APPE'NDIX [Appendice, F.] a Supplement to a Treatise by way of Addition or Illustration; any thing that is added by it self to another. L.

APPE'NDIX [in Anatomy] the same with Epiphysis.

APPE'NNAGE } [Appendage, F.] the
APPA'NNAGE } Portion which a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children.

APPE'NSA [with Physicians] things hang'd about the Neck of diseased Persons, to free them from some particular Distemper; as a dried Toad to stop Bleeding, &c. L.

To APPERTAIN [appartenir, F.] to belong to, to have a Dependence upon. L.

APPE'RTINANCES } [q. d. Pertin-
APPU'RTINANCES } nentia ad, L.]

Things belonging to another Thing that is more Principal; as Courts, Yards, Drains, &c. to a House. L. T.

A PPETENCY [Appetentia, L.] earnest Desire, great Inclination.

A PPETIBLE [Appetibilis, L.] desirable, worthy to be desired.

APPE'TITE [Appetit, F. Appetitus, L.] any natural Inclination; the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any Thing; inordinate Desire, Lust: the Desire of Nourishment, Stomach to Victuals.

APPETI'TIVE, belonging to the Appetite or Desire. F.

APPETI'TUS Cini-us, a Dog-like or ravenous Appetite. L.

To APPLAUD [applaudir, F. of applaudere, L.] to commend highly, to approve well of what is done.

APPLA'USE [Applaudissement, F. of Applausus, L.] a clapping of Hands in token of Joy or Congratulation; great Commendation, publick Praise.

A PPLE [Æpple, Sax.] all sorts of round Fruit, both of Trees and Herbs.

APPLEBY [called by the Romans Abal-

labas] a Town in Westmoreland.

A PPLE of Love, a Plant, a kind of Night-shade.

APPLI'ABLE } [applicabilis, L.] that
APPLI'CABLE } may be applied; has relation to, or is conformable to. F.

A PPLICATE [Applicatum, L.] a Right Line, otherwise called the Ordinate, or Semi-ordinate in a Conick Section.

A PPLICATE Ordinate [in Geometry] a Right Line at Right Angles apply'd to the Axis of any Conick Section, and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICA'TION, the Art of applying or addressing a Person; also Care, Diligence, Attention of the Mind. F. of L.

APPLICA'TION [in Astrology] the approaching of two Planets to each other.

To APPLY' [appliquer, F. applicare, L.] to put, set, or lay one Thing to another; to have recourse to a Thing or Person; to betake, to give up one's self to.

APPODIA'RE, to lean or prop up. O. R.

To APPOINT [appointer, F.] to constitute or ordain; to design or determine; to set a Task.

APPOINTED, resolved. Chauc.

APPOINTEE, a Foot Soldier in France, who for long Service and Bravery, receives Pay above private Centinels.

APPOINTMENT [Appointement, F.] the Act of appointing, an Order; also a Pension allowed by Persons of Quality for the retaining of Persons of Credit.

To APPO'RTION [of ad and Portio, L.] to divide into convenient Portions or Parts, to proportion. L. T.

APPO'RTIONMENT [in Law] is a dividing into Parts, a Rent which is dividable, and not intire and whole.

APPO'RTUM [Old Law] is a Revenue, Gain, or Profit, accruing from any Thing to the Owner.

APPO'SAL [of Sheriffs] is the charging them with Money received upon their Account in the Exchequer.

To APPO'SE [apposer, F.] to put to.

APPOSIN, to oppose. Chauc.

A PPOSITE [appositus, L.] added, that is said or done to the Purpose, fit, pat, a propos.

APPOSI'TION, is a putting or laying one Thing by the side of another. F. of L.

APPOSI'TION [in Grammar] the putting two or more Substantives in the same Case. L.

To APPRAI'SE [apprecier, F.] to rate or set a Price on Goods, to value.

An APPRAI'SER, one who sets the Value on Goods, &c.

To APPREHEND [apprehender, F. apprehendere, L.] to lay hold of or seize; to understand; to fear or suspect.

APPREHE'NSION, a catching hold of, Conception, Understanding; Fear, Jealousy. F. of L.

APPRE-

APPREHENSION [in *Logick*] a simple Contemplation of Things, which present themselves to the Mind, without pronouncing any Thing about them. *L.*

APPREHENSIVE, quick of Apprehension, sensible; fearful. *F.*

APPRENDRE [in *Law*] is a Fee or Profit to be taken or received. *F.*

APPRENTICE [*Apprentisse*, *F.* of *Apprehendere*, *L.* to learn] a Learner, one bound by Law to learn an Art or Mystery.

To **APPRETIATE** [*apprecier*, *F.* *appreciatum*, *L.*] to set an high Price, Value, or Esteem upon any Thing.

APPRISE, an Enterprize, a Tryal. *Cha.*

To **APPROACH** [*approcher*, *F.*] to draw nigh, to come near.

APPROACHABLE, that may be approached.

APPROACHES [in *Fortification*] are all the Works, whereby the Besiegers approach to the Besieged.

APPROBATION, a liking or approving of. *F.* of *L.*

To **APPROPINQUATE** [*appropinquatum*, *L.*] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIARE *Communam* [*Law Term*] to discommon, i. e. to separate and inclose any Parcel of Land, which was before open Common.

APPROPRIARE *ad Honorem* [*Law Term*] to bring a Manour within the Extent and Liberty of such an Honour.

To **APPROPRIATE** [*appropriar*, *F.*] to set aside any Thing for the Use of any one: To usurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's self.

APPROPRIATION [in *Law*] is when the Profits of a Church-living are made over to a Lay-man, or a Body Corporate, he or they only maintaining a Vicar.

To **APPROVE** [*approuver*, *F.* of *approbare*, *L.*] to like or allow of; to render one's self Commendable.

To **APPROVE** [in *Law*] to improve or increase; to examine to the utmost.

APPROVEMENT of Land [in *Law*] is the making the best Advantage of it by improving and encreasing the Rent.

APPROVEMENT [in *Law*] is where a Man hath Common within the Lords Waste for himself, having nevertheless sufficient Common with Egress and Regress for the Commoners. This Inclosing is called *Approvement*.

APPROVER [*Approbateur*, *F.* *Approbator*, *L.*] one that approves or allows of.

APPROVER [in *Law*] is one who being guilty of a Felony, to save himself accuses his Accomplices.

APPROVERS [of the King] such as had the Letting of the King's Demesnes, in small Manours, to the best Advantage.

APPROVERS, certain Persons sent into

several Countries, to increase the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

APPROVERS in the *Marshes of Wales*; were such as had Licence to buy and sell Cattle in those Parts.

APPROXIMATION [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] is a continual approaching still nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPU' LSE [*Appulsus*, *L.*] an arriving at, an approaching.

APPU' LSE [in *Astronomy*] is the approach of any Planet to the Conjunction.

APPU' RTENANCE [*Apputenance*, *F.*] that which appertains or belongs to.

A' PRICOCK [*Abricor*, *F.*] a Wall Fruit.

A' PRIL [*Aprilis*, *q.* *Aperilis*, ab *Aperiendo*, *L.* opening, because in this Month all things are as it were opened and budded] the 4th Month of the Year.

APRICATION, basking in the Sun. *L.*

APR' CITY [*Apricitas*, *L.*] Warmth in the Sun, Sun-shine. *L.*

APRIZE, adventure. *O.*

APRON [of *Ayopan*, *Sax.* before] a Garment which Women wear before them; also a Piece of Lead which covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

A' PSIDES [in *Astronomy*] are those two Points in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which is the farthest from, and the other the nearest to the Sun.

APSYCHY [of *a* priv. and *ψυχή* the Soul, *Gr.*] a swooning or fainting away.

APT [*aptus*, *L.*] fit, convenient, meet, proper, ready or propense to.

To **A' PTATE** a Planet [in *Astrology*] to strengthen it in Position of House and Dignities to the greatest Advantage.

AP-THANES, the higher Nobility of Scotland.

A' PTITUDE [*Aptitudo*, *L.*] Fitness;

APTNESS a natural Disposition to do a thing. *F.*

A' PTOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun that is not declined with Cases.

APY' REXY [*Ἀπυρεξία*, *Gr.*] the abating or slackening of a Fever.

A' QUA, Water, Rain, &c.

A' QUA *Cœlestis* [among *Chymists*] rectified Wine. *L.*

A' QUA *Omnium Florum* [among *Chymists*] the distilled Water of Cow Dung, when the Cows go to Grass. *L.*

A' QUA *Fortis*, a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Quantities of Salt-petre, Vitriol, and Potter's Earth, distilled in a close Reverberatory Furnace. *L.*

A' QUA *Regalis* [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made by the Dissolution of Sal-arnick in the Spirit of Nitre. *L.*

A' QUA *Secunda*, a Liquor made of Water and the Precipitate of Silver. *L.*

A' QUA

A'QUA *Tetrachymagogen*, Water purging the four Humours of the Body.

A'QUA VITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a sort of Cordial Water, made of Beer strongly hopp'd and well fermented.

AQUAGIUM, a Water-course. *O. L.*

AQUAPOISE [of *Aqua*, *L.* and *Poids*, *F.* Weight, or *Peser*, *F.* to weigh] an Instrument to examine the Gravity of Liquors.

A'QUÆFOTES [of *Aqua* and *Potor*, *L.*] Water Drinkers.

AQUA'RII, Hereticks so called, because they used only Water at the Lord's Supper. *L.*

AQUA RIUS, one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiac*, which the Sun enters in January. *L.*

AQUA'TICK } growing, living, or
AQUA'TICAL } breeding in or about
AQUA'TILE } the Water. *L.*

AQUA'TICK Flowers, such as grow in Water or in wet and Moorish Ground.

AQUA'TICKS, Trees that grow on the Banks of Rivers in Marshes and watry Places.

AQUEDUCTS [*Aqueduc*, *F.* of *Aquaeductus*, *L.*] a Conduit or Pipe to convey Water from one Place to another.

AQUEDUCT [in *Anatomy*] the bony Passage of the Drum that reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

AQUEINTABLE, easy to be acquainted with. *Chauc.*

A'QUEOUS [*aqueux*, *F.* of *aqueus*, *L.*] like Water. waterish.

A'QUEOUS Humour [among *Oculists*] one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmost, being transparent and of no Colour.

A'QUILA, an Eagle; also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere. *L.*

A'QUILA *Alba*, or the White Eagle [among *Chymists*] the same with *Mercurius Dulcis*. *L.*

A'QUILA *Philosophorum*, is a Term used by Alchymists, to signify the reducing of Metals to their first Matter. *L.*

AQUI'LIFER, a Standard-bearer of the Roman Army, the Picture of an Eagle being in his Colours; a Corner or Ensign. *L.*

AQUILINE [*aquilin*, *F.* *aquilinus*, *L.*] of or belonging to an Eagle.

AQUILINE Nose, a hooked Nose like the Beak of an Eagle; a Hawk's Nose.

To AQUITE, to march. *O.*

AQUITER, a Needle-case. *O.*

AQUO'SE [*aquosus*, *L.*] watery, or like Water.

AQUO'SITY [*Aquositas*, *L.*] Wateriness.

A'RA, an Altar or Sanctuary; also a Southern Constellation. *L.*

ARABELLA [of *Ara* and *Bella*, *i. e.*

a fair Altar, *L.*] a proper Name of Women.

ARABE'SQUE [in *Painting* or *Tapestry*] curious flourished or branched Work, after the *Arabian* manner.

ARA'BIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

A'RABICK, the Language of *Arabia*.

A'RABIAN Heresy, the Belief that the Soul died or slept till the Day of Judgment, and then had its Resurrection without the Body.

A'RABLE [*arabilis*, *L.*] Ploughable, as Arable-Land, *i. e.* Land fit to be ploughed.

To ARACE, to deface, to pick up. *O.*

ARACHNOIDES [with *Anatomists*] the Crystalline Tunick of the Eye, so called from its Resemblance to a Spider's Web.

ARAGE, Average.

ARA'IGNE'E [of *Araneus*, *L.*] a Spider.

ARAIGNE'E [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARAINÉ, a Spider. *Nottingham.*

ARAISED, raised. *Chauc.*

ARA'LIA, arable or plough'd Ground, in *Domesday Book*.

ARAM [אֲרָם *H. i. e.* Highness or Deceiving] the Son of *Shem*.

ARAMITES, Syrians, Sons of *Aram*.

ARA'NEA Tunica, or Crystallina [among *Oculists*] that Tunicle of the Eye that surrounds the Crystalline Humour. *L.*

ARA'NEOUS [*araneosus*, *L.*] full of Spiders.

ARA'NEUS, a low Pulse, according to *Galen*; also a flaky Urine, having Films like Cobwebs in it. *Hypocrates.*

To ARA'Y, to prepare. *Chauce.*

A'RBITER [*Arbitre*, *F.*] an Umpire, an Arbitrator, one chosen by mutual Consent, to decide Controversies between Parties; also a Sovereign.

A'RBITRABLE, that may be put to Arbitration, or decided thereby.

A'RBITRAGE, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator or Umpire. *F.*

A'RBITRARY [*arbitraire*, *F.* of *arbitratum*, *L.*] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's Will or Choice, being absolute, free.

To A'RBITRATE [*arbitrer*, *F.* *arbitratum*, *L.*] to adjudge or act as an Arbitrator, to award, to give Sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, the Act of arbitrating, the deciding and putting an End to a Difference, by Arbitrators. *F. of L.*

ARBITRA'TOR [*Arbitre*, *F.*] an extraordinary Judge, chosen indifferently, by the mutual Consent of two differing Parties, to decide a Controversy between them; a Day's Man, a Referee.

ARBITREMENT [*Arbitral*, *F.* *Arbitrarius*, *L.*] a Power granted by the contending Parties to Arbitrators to determine the

the Matter in dispute between them, which they are bound to stand to under a certain Penalty.

ARBLASTER, a Cross-bow. *Chauc.*

A RBOR [*Arbre*, F.] a Tree. L.

A RBOR *Dianæ* [among *Chymists*] a particular Crystallization from the Solution of Mercury in Acids. L.

A RBOR *Hermetis*, i. e. the Tree of *Hermes* [among *Chymists*] a Process of the Revivification of Mercury. L.

A RBOR *Judæ*, *Judas's* Tree [with *Botanists*] being supposed to be the Tree *Judas* hang'd himself upon.

A RBOR *Martis*, i. e. the Tree of *Mars* [among *Chymists*] Coral, because it grows like a Plant or Tree under the Water of the Sea. L.

A RBOR *Vitæ*, a Tree often planted for the Pleasantness of its green Leaf. L.

A RBOR *Vitæ* [i. e. the Tree of Life, according to *Helmont*] a Medicine, by the Help of which Life would again shoot out like a Tree. L.

ARBOREOUS [*arboreus*, L.] a Term us'd by Herbalists of Mushrooms or Mosses growing on Trees, to distinguish them from such as grow on the Ground.

A RBORIST, a Person well skill'd in the several Kinds and Natures of Trees.

A RBOUR [*Arboretum*, L. But *Skinner* derives it of *Hebebejga*, *Sax.* or *Lutberg*, *Teut.* a Mansion] a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art, to sit and take Pleasure in.

ARBU'STINE [*arbutinus*, L.] shrubby, belonging to or like Shrubs.

ARCA'NUM [a Secret, L.] a Name given to several Chymical Preparations, at first kept secret by their Authors.

ARCA'NUM *Corallinum* [among *Chymists*] the red precipitate of Mercury, or Quick-silver, on which, well rectified Spirit of Wine has been six Times burnt.

ARCA'NUM *Duplum*, i. e. the double Secret [among *Chymists*] a sort of Salt, made by washing the gross Matter, which remains after the Distillation of double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water.

ARCA'NUM *Jovis*, i. e. *Jupiter's* Secret [among *Chymists*] is an Amalgama made of equal Quantities of Tin and Quick-silver pulveriz'd and digested with Spirit of Nitre, &c. C. T.

A RCH [*Ἀρχός*, Gr.] Arrant or Notorious; as an *Arch-Rogue*, an *Arch-Traitor*, &c.

A RCH [of *Ἀρχων*, Gr.] prefix'd to any Word, adds Prince or Chief to its Signification, as *Arch-Angel*, *Arch Duke*, *Arch-Bishop*.

An A RCH [of *Arc*, F. of *Arcus*, L. a Bow] a bending in the Form of a bent Bow.

An A RCH [in *Architecture*] a hollow Building rais'd with a Mould in the Form of a Semi-circle; as the Arch of a Bridge, &c. F.

An A RCH ? [in *Geometry*] is any part of the Circumference of a Circle, or of any crooked Line lying from one Point to another.

A RCH of Direction [in *Astrology*] is a Portion of the Equator lying between two Points in Heaven, one of which is the Place of the Significator, and the other of the Promisor.

ARCHAISM [*Archaismos*, L. of *Ἀρχαϊσμός*, Gr.] the retaining an old obsolete Word.

ARCHA'NGEL [*Archange*, F. *Archangelus*, L. of *Ἀρχάγγελος* of *ἀρχων* Chief, and *ἄγγελος* Angel, Gr.] the Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is said to be; also the Name of a Plant called *Dead Nettle*.

ARCHBI'SHOP [*Archeveque*, F. *Archiepiscopus*, L. of *Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος* of *ἀρχων* Chief, and *ἐπίσκοπος* a Bishop, of *ἐπισκοπέω* to take care of, Gr.] a Chief Bishop, who has Power over a certain Number of other Bishops.

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK [*Archevêche*, F. *Archiepiscopatus*, L.] the Extent of the Jurisdiction; the Enefice and Dignity of an Arch-Bishop.

ARCHDA'PIFER, the chief Sewer: one of the Principal Officers of the Empire of Germany. which belongs to the Count Palatine on the Rhine. L.

ARCHDE'ACON [*Archidiacone*, F. *Archidiaconus*, L. of *Ἀρχidiaκόν* of *ἀρχων* the Chief, and *διακονία* to minister to, to serve, Gr.] a dignified Clergy-man, whose Office is two Years in three to visit, in order to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, &c. and to lay the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocess.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [*Archidiaconé*, F.] the Extent of an Archdeacon's spiritual Jurisdiction.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP [*Archidiaconat*, F. of *Arch* and *diaconatus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of an Archdeacon.

ARCHDIACRE ? an Archdeacon.

ARCHIDEKIN S *Chanc.*

ARCHDU'KE [*Archiduc*, F. of *Archidux*, L.] a Duke that hath some Pre-eminence above other Dukes; as the Archduke of *Austria*.

ARCHDU'KEDOM [*Archduché*, F.] the Jurisdiction and Territory of an Archduke.

ARCHDU'TCHESS [*Archiduchesse*, F.] the Wife of an Archduke, or the Daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

ARCHEBALD [of *Ἐρκεβαν*, *Teut.* to understand, and *Bolt*, *Sax* Bolt, i. e. a bold

a bold Observer] a proper Name among the Scots.

ARCH *Flamines*, the chief Priests among the Romans

ARCH *Heretick*, a Ring-leader of Hereticks.

ARCH *Pirate*, the Chief or Head of Pirates; a principal Rover.

ARCH *Presbyter* } a Chief Priest, or a

ARCH *Priest* } Rural Dean.

ARCHE [*ἀρχή*, Gr.] a Beginning, an Entrance.

ARCHE [among *Physicians*] the Beginning of a Disease.

A' RCHED *Legs*, an Imperfection in a Horse.

A' RCHER [*Archer*, F.] one skill'd in Archery.

A' RCHERY, the Art of shooting with a long Bow.

A' RCHES } is the Chief and

Court of A' RCHES } most ancient Consistory belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the Debating of Ecclesiastical Causes.

Dean of the A' RCHES } is the Chief

Official of the A' RCHES } Judge of that Court, who has a peculiar Jurisdiction, called a Deanry, over thirteen Parishes in the City of London.

ARCHETY'PE [*Archetypum*, L. of *ἀρχέτυπον*, of *ἀρχή* the beginning or principal, and *τύπος* an Example or Pattern, Gr.] the first Example or Pattern; the Original of a Picture, Writing, &c. F.

ARCHETY'PAL [*Archetypus*, L. of *ἀρχέτυπος*, Gr.] of or belonging to the great Original.

ARCHE'US [*ἀρχαῖος*, Gr. ancient] apply'd to Medicine, denotes the ancient Practice, concerning which *Hippocrates* wrote a Treatise.

ARCHE'US [*ἀρχή*, Gr.] among the *Paracelsians*, is the Principle of Life and Vigour in any Living Creature.

ARCHEUS [among *Chymists*] the highest and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHIA'TER } [*ἀρχίατρος*, of *ἀρχός* Chief and *ιατρός* a Physician, Gr.] the chief or principal Physician; a Physician to a Prince. L.

ARCHI'GRAPHER [*Archigraphus*, L. of *ἀρχιγραφός*, of *ἀρχός* Chief, and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Chief Secretary.

ARCHIHERE'TICAL, False in the highest and most dangerous Degree.

ARCHIMEDES [*Ἀρχιμήδης*, Gr. i. e. the Prince of Counsel] an excellent Mathematician of *Sicily*, who lived Anno 209, before Christ; he first invented Globes and Spheres; when *Marcellus* took *Syracuse*, he gave strict Charge to save *Archimedes*, but

he not minding the taking of the City, was busily intent in making Geometrical Figures on the Ground, and so was killed by a Soldier to the great Grief of *Marcellus*.

ARCHIPE'LAGO [of *ἀρχός* Chief and *πέλαγος* the Sea, Gr.] a Part of the Sea, containing a Cluster of small Islands in the *Hellepont*, and consequently several little Seas that take Name from those Islands.

ARCHISTRATE'GUS [*ἀρχιστράτης*, of *ἀρχός* a Chief, and *στρατηγών* of the Leaders of the Army, Gr.] the Generalissimo, or Captain General of an Army.

A' RCHITECT [*Architecte*, F. *Architectus*, L. or *ἀρχιτεκτων*, of *ἀρχός* the Principal, and *τέκτων* Artificer, Gr.] a Master-BUILDER, a Surveyor of the Building.

A' RCHITECTONICE [*ἀρχιτεκτονική*, Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Masonry.

ARCHITECTO'NICK Nature [among *Philosophers*] that builds a Thing up regularly, according to its Nature and Property; the same with *Plastick Nature*.

A' RCHITECTURE [*Architectura*, L. of *ἀρχιτεκτονική*, or *ἀρχιτεκτόνημα*, Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for designing and raising all sorts of Structures, according to Geometry and Proportion. F.

A' RCHITECTURE *Civil*, is the Art of building Houses, Churches, Palaces, &c.

A' RCHITECTURE *Military*, is the Art of Building Fortifications about Cities, Sea-ports, &c. See *Fortification*.

A' RCHITRAVE, is the Moulding next above the Capital of a Column, also the principal Beam in the Building. F.

ARCHI'VES [*Archiva*, L. of *ἀρχεῖον*, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Master of the Rolls, &c. F.

ARCHO'NTICKS, Hereticks so called, either from *Archon* the Ring-leader, or because they held that Archangels created the World, they deny'd the Resurrection, and said, That the God of Sabaoth exercised a cruel Tyranny in the 7th Heaven; that he engender'd the Devil, who begat *Abel* and *Cain* upon *Eve*.

ARCHTELIN, a Corn Measure at *Rotterdam*, being three Pecks, five Quarts, and near a Pint.

ARCILEU'TO [in *Musick Books*] is an Arch-Lute, or a very long and large Lute, differing but a little from the Theorbo Lute, and is what the *Italians* use for Playing a thorough Base.

ARCI'TENENT [*Arcitenens*, L.] Bow-bearing, carrying a Bow.

A' RCO [in *Musick Books*] a Bow or Fiddle-stick.

ARCTA'TION, streightening or crowding. L.

ARCTICK

A'RTICK [*Artique*, F. *Arcticus*, L. of *ἀρκτικός*, Gr.] Northern, Northward.

A'RTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle in the Earth or Heaven, 23 Degrees 30 Minutes distant from the Arctick Pole.

A'RTICK Pole, the Northern Pole of the Earth or Heavens, so called from *Arctos* a Constellation very near it.

ARCTOPHYLAX [of *ἀρκτός* a Bear, and *φύλαξ* a Keeper] a Constellation so called.

ARCTURUS [*ἀρκτῦρ* ☉, Gr.] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Skirt of *Arctophylax* or *Bootes*. L.

To **ARCUA'TE** [*arcuatum*, L.] to make or bend like an Arch.

ARCUA'TION, a shaping or fashioning like an Arch or Bow.

ARCUATION [in *Surgery*] the bending of the Bones.

ARD [*Aerd*, Teut. Nature, Disposition] a Termination added to *English* Words, signifying Quality. as *Drunkard*, *Dotard*, *Dul-lard*, &c.

A'RDENCY } [*Ardens*, L.] Heat

A'RDENTNESS } of Passion, Zeal, &c.

A'RDENT [*ardens*, L.] very hot, vehement, eager, zealous. F.

A'RDENT Spirits [among *Chymists*] distilled Spirits which will take Fire and burn; as Spirits of Wine, &c.

ARDERS, the Fallowings or Poughings of Ground. C.

A'RDOR [*Ardeur*, F.] burning Heat. L.

A'RDOR [in a *Physical Sense*] a very great Heat raised in a Human Body.

ARDOUR [*Ardeur*, F. of *Ardor*, L.] Heat, Vehemency, ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerness.

A'RDUOUS [*ardu*, F. of *arduus*, L.] hard, difficult.

A'RE, or } the Name of one of the

A-LA MIRE } eight Notes in the Scale of Musick

To **ARE** [of *Arare*, L.] to Plough. C.

AREA [*Area*, L.] a Barn-floor; also the Ground-plot of a Building.

AREA [among *Physicians*] an Ulcer or Sore of the Head that causes Baldness.

AREA [in *Geometry*] is the Superficial Content of any Figure, measured in Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

To **AREE'D**, to judge, pronounce. *Spem*.

AREFA'CTION, a drying. L.

ARE'GON, an old officinal Unguent.

ARE'NA [*Arene*, F.] Sand, Gravel, Grit; also Gravel bred in a human Body. L.

ARENA'TION [among *Physicians*] a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand. L.

ARE'NULOUS [of *Arenula*, L.] gritty, sandy, like or full of Sand. L.

ARE'OLA *Papillaris* [in *Anatomy*] the

Circle of the Pap or Tear.

AREO'METER, an Instrument to measure the Gravity of any Liquor. Gr.

AREO'PAGITES [*Ἀρειοπαγίται*, Gr.] Judges of the Court of *Athens*, where Malefactors were Try'd, and so call'd from a Village near that City where they sat, called *Areopagus*, or *Mars-Hill*.

AREOTECTO'NICKS [in *Fortification*] that part which teaches to attack an Enemy safely, and fight advantageously.

AREO'TICK Medicines, such as open the Pores of the Skin, and make them wide enough for evacuating by Sweat the Matter which causes the Disease.

ARE'REISEMENT, Affright, Surprise. L. T.

To **AERT**, to impute unto, to accuse *Chauc*.

ARF, afraid. C.

A'RGAL, hard Lees sticking to the sides of Wine Vessels; also called *Tartar*.

ARGE'NT [*Argentum*, L.] Silver or Coin. F.

ARGE'NT [in *Heraldry*] signifies the white Colour in Coats of Arms.

ARGENTA'NGINA, the Silver Quinsy, when a Pleader at the Bar being brib'd feigns himself sick. L.

ARGE'NTUM Album [in *Doomsday-Book*] Silver Coin.

ARGE'NTUM Dei, Money given as Earnest at the making of a Bargain. O. L.

ARGE'NTUM Vivum, Quicksilver or Mercury. L.

ARGI'L [*Argilla*, L.] a white Earth like Chalk, but more brittle.

ARGOIL, Clay. *Chauc*.

A'RGO Navis, a Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, consisting of 42 Stars.

A'RGOL, Tartar or Lees of Wine. C. T.

ARGOLETI'ERS, light, armed Horsemen.

ARGONAU'TICKS, the Title of several Poems, on the Expedition of *Jason* and his Companions in fetching the Golden Fleece in the Ship *Argo*.

ARGONAU'TS, *Jason's* Companions, who sail'd in the Ship *Argo*.

ARGOSIES [probably of *Jason's* Ship *Argo*] Ships, Vessels, &c.

To **A'RGUE** [*argumenter*, F. *argumentare*, *arguere*, L.] to discourse or reason; to debate or dispute; to shew or make appear.

A'RGUMENT [*Argumentum*, L.] a Reason or Proof; the Substance of a Treatise or Discourse: A Subject to speak or write of. F.

A'RGUMENT [in *Logick*] a Probability invented to create Belief.

A'RGUMENT [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch by which the Artist seeks another Arch

Arch unknown, which is proportionate to the first.

ARGUMENT of *Inclination* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Orb of a Planet, which is comprehended between the ascending Node and the Place of that Planet with respect to the Sun.

ARGUMENT of the *Moon's Latitude*, is her Distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes.

ARGUMENTA'TION, a Reasoning or proving by Arguments; a disputing for or against.

ARGUMENTATIVE, convincing in the Way of Arguing.

ARGUTE [*argutus*, L.] subtil, witty; shrill.

ARGYRODAMAS [of *Ἀργύρεος* Silver, and *Ἀδάμας* a Diamond, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Silver Colour.

A'RIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air, Song, or Tune.

A'RIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinion of that noted Heretick *Arius*, who deny'd that the Son of God was of the same Substance with the Father.

A'RIANS, the Disciples and Followers of *Arius*; such as hold his Doctrines.

A'RID [*aride*, F. of *aridus*, L.] dry.

A'RID, Ploughed. *Ch. w.*

To **A'RIDATE** [*aridatum*, L.] to make dry.

ARI'DITY [*Aridité*, F. of *Ariditas*, L.] Dryness.

ARIERE-BAN [of *Arrière* an Army, and *Ban* an Edict, *Teut.*] the King's Proclamation to summon to the War all that hold of him. *F.*

A'RIES, a Ram. *L.*

A'RIES [in *Astronomy*] the first Sign of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the beginning of *March*, denoted by this Character (♈).

ARIETA'TION, a butting, pushing, or battering, &c. *L.*

ARIE'TTA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little short Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIE'TUM *Levatio*, a sportive Exercise; a sort of Tilting or running at the Quintain. *O. L.*

ARIGHT [of *A* and *riht*, *Sax.*] well, truly, as it ought to be.

ARIOLA'TION, Soothsaying. *L.*

ARIO'SE { [in *Musick Books*] signifies

ARIO'SO { the Movement or Time of a common Air, Song, or Tune.

To **ARISE** [*arīy*, *Sax.*] to rise up, to take rise, or proceed from.

ARIST, he arose. *O.*

ARISTA [in *Botany*] a long slender Beard growing out of the Husk of Corn or Grass. *L.*

ARISTOBULUS [*Ἀριστοβούλος*, of *ἀρις* and *βούλι* Counsel, Gr. i. e. best

Counsel] the Name of two Kings of *Judea*.

ARISTO'CRASY [*Aristocratie* F. *Aristocratia*, L. of *Ἀριστοκρατία*, of *ἀρις* the best, and *κρατία* Power Gr.] a Form of Government where the supreme Power is lodg'd in the Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL { [*Aristocra-*
ARISTOCRA'TICK { *atique*, F. *Aristocraticus*, L. of *Ἀριστοκρατικός*, Gr.] belonging to Aristocracy, or that Form of Government.

ARISTOTLE [so called of *Ἀριστοτέλης*, Gr. *Summum Bonum*, the Chief Good, of which he wrote a Book] a famous Philosopher, Son to *Nicomachus*, Physician to *Amyntas*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, Scholar to *Plato* and Tutor to *Alexander*, Chief of the Sect of the *Peripateticks*.

To **ARITE**, to stay or stop, to arrest. *O.*

ARITHMA'NCY [of *ἀριθμός* Number, and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] Divination by Numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL [*Arithmetique*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of *Ἀριθμητικός*, of *ἀριθμός* Number, Gr.] of or belonging to Arithmetick.

ARITHME'TICAL Complement of a *Logarithm*, is what that *Logarithm* wants of 10.0000000.

ARITHME'TICAL Progression. See *Progression*.

ARITHME'TICAL Proportion. See *Proportion*.

ARITHME'TICIAN [*Arithmeticien*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of *Ἀριθμητικός*, Gr.] one skill'd in Arithmetick.

ARI'THMETICK [*Arithmetique*, F. of *Arithmetica*, L. of *Ἀριθμητική*, of *ἀριθμός*, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of Accounting, and all the Powers and Properties of Numbers.

ARIVAIL, arrival. *Chauc.*

ARK [*Arc*, F. *Arca*, L.] a large Chest to put Fruit or Corn in; a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Noah's Ark*, *Moses's Ark*, &c.

ARK of the *Covenant*, the Chest in which the Tables of the Levitical Law, &c. were kept.

ARK { [in *Geometry*] some part of the

ARCH { Circumference of a Circle.

ARK of *Direction* { [in *Astronomy*] is

ARK of *Progression* { that Ark of the *Zodiack* which a Planet appears to describe when its Motion is forward, according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK of the *first and second Station* [in *Astronomy*] an Ark which a Planet describes in the former or latter Semi-Circumference of its Epicycle, when it appears Stationary.

ARK of *Retrogradation* [in *Astronomy*] is that which a Planet describes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARLES.

ARLES Penny, Earnest Money given to Servants, when they are first hired. C.

ARM [*Capim, Sax. Arm, Dan. of Armus, L.*] a Shoulder or Arm: Also the Pinion of a Bird.

To **ARM** [*armer, F. of armare, L.*] to furnish with, or put in Arms.

ARM of an Anchor, is that part of it to which the Flook is set.

To **ARM a Shot** [among Gunners] is to roll Okam, Rope-yarn, or old Clouts about the end of the Iron Bar which passes through the Shot.

ARMA dare [*i. e. to give Arms, L.*] to dub or make a Knight. O. L.

ARMA deponere [to lay down Arms L.] a Punishment enjoyn'd when a Man had committed an Offence. L. T.

ARMA libera [Free Arms, L.] a Sword and Lance, usually given to a Servant when he was made Free. L. T.

ARMA moluta [in Law] sharp Weapons that cut, not such as bruise.

ARMADA, a great Navy; a Navy well armed or manned. Span.

ARMADI'LLIO, a Creature in the West-Indies, whom Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour.

A'RMAMENT [*Armement, F. of Armamenta, L.*] a Store-house for Arms; also the Arms and Provision of a Navy.

A'RMAN, a Confection to prevent or cure a loss of Appetite in Horses.

ARMA'RIUM Unguentum, a Sympathetick Ointment, or Weapon Salve, by which Wounds are said to be cured at a Distance, by only dressing the Weapon. See Digby.

A'RMATURE [*Armatura, L.*] Armour: Also Skill in Arms.

A'RMED [in Heraldry] the blazoning the Feet and Beaks of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey, which are always painted of a different Colour from the Birds themselves.

A'RMED [among Sailors] a Ship is said so to be, when it is fitted out and provided in all respects for a Man of War.

A'RMED [of a Loadstone] is when it is Capped or Cased, *i. e.* set in Iron, in order to make it up the greater Weight; and also to distinguish readily the Poles.

ARMGRETE, as thick as one's Arm.

A'RMIGER [*i. e. Armour bearer, of arma and gero,*] a Title of Dignity, one that bears Arms to a Knight; an Esquire; a Squire of the Body. L.

ARMIFEROUS [*armifer, L. of arma and fero,*] bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMIL'IA [*Armilla, L.*] a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist; one of the Coronation Garments.

ARMIL'IA Membranosa [among Anatomists] a Circular Ligament, comprehending the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand, in a kind of Circle.

ARMILLARY Sphere [among Astro-

nomers] is the greater and lesser Circles of the Sphere, made of Brass, Wood, or Pastebord, &c. put together in their natural Order, and placed in a Frame, so as to represent the true Position and Motion of those Circles.

ARMILLATED [*armillam gerens,*] wearing Bracelets.

A'RMINGS [in a Ship] are the same with Waste Cloths.

ARMINIANISM, is the Doctrine of the Arminians, so called from *Jacobus Arminius*, who held Free Grace and Universal Redemption.

ARMIPOTENT [*armipotens, L.*] powerful in Arms.

ARMISONOUS [*armisonus,*] founding or rustling with Arms.

A'RMISTICE [*Armistitium, L.*] a Cessation from Arms for a Time; a short Time.

A'RMLET, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; also a Bracelet of Pearl.

ARMO'NIACK } the Native de-
SAL ARMO'NIACK } scribed by the
Antients, was to be found among the Libyan Sands, near the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; but the Artificial is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt made of Urine, Soot, Sal Gem, &c.

ARMORIAL, belonging to an Armory. F.

A'RMORY [in Heraldry] the Art of displaying or marshalling all sorts of Coats of Arms, and appointing to them their proper Bearings.

A'RMOUR [*Armure, F. Armatura, L.*] defensive Armour that covers the Body, warlike Harness.

A'RMOURER [*Armurier, F. of Armamentarius, L.*] a Maker and Seller of Armour.

A'RMOURY [*Armoirie, F. of Armarium, L.*] a Store house of Armour, a Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

ARMS [*Armes, F. of Arma, L.*] all manner of Weapons.

ARMS [in Falconry] the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thighs to the Feet.

ARMURES Arms, Weapons, Chauc.

A'RMV [*Armée, F. of Arma, L.*] a great Number of armed Men or Soldiers, collected into one Body, and under the Command of a General.

ARNA'LDIA } a Disease that makes the
ARNO'LDIA } Hair fall off. O. L.

ARNOLD [of Ape Honour, and Bold, Sax. Faithful, q. d. Faithful to his Honour] a Name of Men.

A'ROBE, a Portuguese Measure for Sugar, containing 25 Bushels.

AROINT, avant, stand off, be gone, &c. Shakef.

A'ROMA [*Ἀρώμα, Gr.*] sweet smelling Spices Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots; as Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.

I AROMA'TICK

AROMA'TICK } [*aromatique*, F.]
 AROMA'TICAL } [*aromaticus*, L. of
ἁρωματικός, Gr.] Odo.iferous, of a sweet
 or spicy Smell; sweet-scented, perfumed.
 AROMA'TIZA'TION } is a mingling
 AROMATIZING } of any Medi-
 cine with a due Proportion of Aromatick
 Spices, Drugs, &c.

ARONDEL [of *Arondelle*, F. a Swal-
 low, because this Family bears a Swallow
 in its Coat of Arms] the Name of a Town
 and Earldom of Cornwall.

AROUND, in a Round, round about.

AROWNE, roaming, wandering, *Chauc.*

ARPE'GGIO [in *Musick Books*] is to
 cause the several Notes or Sounds of an
 Accord to be heard, not together, but one
 after another, beginning always with the
 lowest. *Ital.*

ARPEN } an Acre or Furlong of
 ARPENT } Ground. *O. R.*

ARPHAXAD [אֲרַפַּחְסָד, of אֲרַם
 he healed, and אֲרַם he made desolate,
H. i. e. a Healer of Lefolation] the Son of
Shem.

ARQUATOS *Morbus* [of *Arquus*, or
Arcus Cœlestis, L.] the Jaundice, a Disease
 so called from its resembling the Colour of
 the Rainbow. *L.*

ARQUEBU'SE } [*Arquebuse*, F.] a

HARQUEBU'SS } large Hand - Gun,
 somewhat bigger than our Musket.

ARQUEBUSIER, a Soldier that bears
 an Arquebuse. *F.*

ARQUEBUSADE, a Shot of an Ar-
 quebuse.

ARR, a Scar, *C.*

A'RRACH, an Herb of two sorts.

ARRAIA'TIO *Peditum*, the arraying
 of Foot Soldiers. *O. L.*

To ARRAIGN [*arranger*, F. to set in
 Order] to put a Thing in Order, or in its
 due Place. *L. T.*

To ARRAI'N the *Affize* [*Law Term*]
 is to cause the Tenant to be called to make
 the Plaint, and to set the Cause in such Or-
 der, as the Tenant may be forced to answer
 thereunto.

To ARRAIGN a Prisoner [in a Court
 of Justice] is when he is indicted and
 brought forth in order to his Trial, to read
 the Indictment to him, and put the Question
 to him whether he is Guilty, or not.

ARRAIGNMENT [*Arrangement*, F.
 a setting in Order] the arraig'ing a Prisoner.

A'RRANT [of *Arie*, Sax. *Chit*, Teut.
Honour, *q. d.* one Famous among others of
 the Stamp] meer, downright, as an arrant
 Dunce, Fool, Knave, &c.

A'RRAS Hangings, a sort of rich Ta-
 pestry made at Arras in the County of Ar-
 tois in Flanders.

ARRA'Y [*Arraye*, O. F.] Order.

ARRA'Y [in Law] a ranking ordering,
 or setting forth a Jury impanelled upon a
 Cause.

ARRA'Y [*Art of War*] the drawing up
 or ranking of Soldiers in Order of Battle.

To ARRA'Y [*arroyer*, F.] to draw up
 and dispose an Army in Order of Battle.

ARRA'YERS [*Arratores*, F.] Com-
 missioners of Array, certain Officers, whose
 Business was to take care of the Soldiers
 Armour, and to see them duly accoutred.

ARRE'ARAGE } [*arriere*, F. be-
 ARRE'ARS } hind, backward]
 Debts remaining on an old Account.

ARRECTA'TUS, suspected, accused
 of, or charged with a Crime. *L. T.*

To AREED, to award. *Milton.*

ARRENA'TUS, arraigned, or brought
 forth to a Trial. *L. T.*

ARRENTA'TION [in Law] is the
 licencing an Owner of Lands in the Forest,
 to enclose them with a Hedge and a little
 Ditch, under a yearly Rent.

ARREPTI'TIOUS [*arreptitius*, L.]
 snatch'd away; also crept in privily.

ARRERE, apart. *O.*

To ARRE'ST [*arrestor*, F.] to stop or
 stay; to seize the Person of a Debtor.

ARRE'ST [in Law] a legal taking of a
 Person, and restraining him from Liberty.

To Plead in ARRE'ST of Judgment, to
 shew Cause why Judgment should be stayed,
 notwithstanding the Verdict be given.

ARRESTANDIS *Bonis ne dissipentur*,
 a Writ for him whose Cattle or Goods being
 taken, during the Controversy, are like to
 be wasted and consumed.

ARRESTA'NTO *ipsum qui pecuniam
 recipit ad proficiendum*, &c. a Writ for the
 Apprehension of him who has taken Prest-
 Money towards the King's Wars, and hides
 himself when he should go.

ARRESTO *facto super bonis mercato-
 rum alienigenorum*, a Writ for a Denizon
 against the Goods of other Country-men,
 found within the Kingdom, in recompence
 of Goods, taken from him in that foreign
 County, after denial of Restitution.

ARRESTS, the small Bones of a Fish.

To ARRET, to lay blame on. *Chauc.*

ARRETTED [*arrestatus*, L.] he who
 is summoned before any Judge, and charged
 with a Crime; also imputed or laid unto.

To ARRIDE [*arvidere*, L. i. e. *videre
 ad*] to smile or look pleasantly upon; to
 consent by smiling.

ARRIERE-BAN. See *Arriere-ban*.

ARRIERE Guard, the Rear of an Ar-
 my, or that part of it which marches after
 the main Battle.

ARRISION, smiling upon. *L.*

To ARRIVE [*arriver*, F. *q. d.* *ad ri-
 vum venire*] to come to a Shore; also to
 come to a place; to attain to, to compass
 a Thing.

ARRI'VAL [*Arrivée*, F.] arriving or
 coming to.

To ARRODE [*arrodere*, L. *q. d.* *ro-
 dere*]

A R

A R

denud., i. e. *circum.*] to gnaw round about.

ARROGANCE } [*Arrogantia*, L.]

ARROGANCY } Haughtiness, Pre-
sumption, Pride, Self-Conceit. F.

ARROGANT [*arrogans*, L.] that ar-
rogates or assumes too much, proud, &c. F.

To **ARROGATE** [*arrogare*, F. *arrogatum*, L. of *ad* and *rogo*, q. d. *rogare aliud, post aliud*] to claim or challenge; to take upon one's self; to assume too much to one's self to boast.

ARROSION, a gnawing round about.

ARROW [*Asp.*, *Sax.*] a Dart.

ARSE [*Eajy*, *Sax.*] the Breech or Fundament.

ARSE [among *Sailors*] the Arse of a Block or Pulley, through which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.

ARSE SMART, the Herb, called also Water-Pepper.

ARSE VERSY } Heels over Head,

ARSY-VERSY } topsy-turvy, pre-
posterously, perversely, without Order.

ARSE-VERSE, a Spell written on an House to prevent it from Burning.

ARSENAL [*Arcenal*, F. of *A senale*, Ital.] a Royal or Publick Store-house of Arms, or Warlike Ammunition.

ARSENICK, a Mineral consisting of much Sulphur, and some caustick Salts.

Regulus of **ARSENICK** [*Chymistry*] a Composition, or Substance like Butter, made of Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel, and corrosive Sublimate.

Ruby of **ARSENICK** [*Chymistry*] a Preparation of Arsenick with Sulphur, by Means of several repeated Sublimations which give it the Tincture of a Ruby.

ARSIS and *Thesis* [in *Musick*] a Point being turned, is said to move *per Arsin* and *Thesin*, i. e. when a Point falls in one Part and rises in another, or the contrary.

ARSEMETRIQUE Arithmetick *Chau.*

ARSURA, the Trial of Money by Fire, after the Coining of it. O L

ART [*Art*, F. of *Arts*, L.] all that which is performed by the Wit and Industry of a Man.

ART [*Eajp*, *Sax.*] thou art.

Liberal **ARTS** and *Sciences*, such as are Noble and Genteel, viz. Grammar, Rhetorick, Musick, Physick, Mathematicks, &c.

Mechanick **ARTS**, are such as require more the Labour of the Hand and Body, than of the Mind; as Carpenters, Carvers, Gravers, Statuaries, &c.

ART AND PART [North Country *Term*] as to be Art and Part in the committing of a Crime, i. e. when the same Person was both a Contriver, and acted a Part in it.

To **ARTEN** } to force, to constrain.

To **ARTIN** } *Chauc.*

ARTEMISIA, Queen of Caria, Wife of Mausolus, who built so stately a Tomb for her deceased Husband, that it was accounted one of the 7 Wonders of the World

ARTE'RIA *Bronchialis* [in *Anatomy*] a small Artery, which in the Lungs creep upon the Branches of the Trachea. L.

ARTE'RIA *Aorta* } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTE'RIA *magna* } great Artery; a Vessel consisting of four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the spirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart, to all the Parts of the Body. L.

ARTE'RIA *trachea* } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTE'RIA *aspera* } Wind pipe.

ARTERIACE [*Ἀρτηριακή*, Gr.] a Medicine for the Arteries.

ARTE'RIA *venosa* [in *Anatomy*] the Vein of the Lungs. L.

ARTE'RIACKS [*Arteriaca*, L. *Ἀρτηριακά*, Gr.] Medicines which help the Voice, and correct the Faults of the Wind-pipe.

ARTERIAL } [*Arterialis*, L.] be-
ARTERIOUS } longing to the Arteries.

ARTERIO TOMY [of *Ἀρτηρία* an Artery and *τομή*, of *τέμνω* to cut, Gr.] an artificial Incision, or cutting open of an Artery.

ARTERY [*Artère*, F. *Arteria*, L. of *Ἀρτηρία*, Gr. according to the Antients from *ἄρ* the Air, and *τηρίω* to keep, because they imagined they enclosed a great deal of Air; but Moderns, better acquainted with their Use, derive it *ἀπὸ τῆς αἰσίνης*, because it continually rises up with a Pulse-like Motion] a sanguiferous Vessel, generally holding the same Course with a Vein; it conveys Blood and Vital Spirits from the Heart, into all the Parts of the Body for the Nourishment and Conservation of their vital Heat

ARTHEL, a Vouching, Vouchee. Br.

ARTHRI'TICAL } [*arthriticus*, L. of
ARTHRI'TICK } *ἀρθριτικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Joints or Gout; Gouty, troubled with the Gout.

ARTHRI'TIS [*Ἀρθριτις*, Gr.] the Gout; a Pain in the Joints of the Limbs.

ARTHRI'TIS *plancha* } [with *Physi-*
ARTHRI'TIS *vaga* } *cians*] the wandering Gout, that moves about, and causes Pain sometimes in one Limb, and sometimes in another.

ARTHRODIA [*Ἀρθροδία*, Gr.] is the Articulation of one Bone into the shallow Socket of another.

ARTHRON [*ἄρθρον*, Gr.] a Joint or Connexion of Bones, proper for the performing of Motion.

ARTHROSIS [*ἀρθρωσις*, of *ἄρθρον*, Gr. to articulate] an Articulation, when the round head of a Bone is received i. to the round hollow of another.

ARTHUR [i. e. strong Man] a famous warlike King of the Britains.

ARTICHOKE [*Artischokē*, Teut. *Artichocha*, Span.] a Plant well known, of a strengthening Quality.

Jerusalem **ARTICHOKE**, a Plant much

much of the same Nature with Potatoes.

ARTICLE [*Article*, F. of *Articulus*, L.] a Joint; a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Discourse, Account, Writing, &c.

ARTICLE [in *Grammar*] is a small Word for the Distinction of the Genders

ARTICLES of the Clergy, certain Statutes made touching Persons and Causes Ecclesiastical

To **ARTICLE** [*articuler*, F. to make or draw up Articles or Conditions.

ARTICULAR [*articulaire*, F. of *articulus*, L.] belonging to Joints or Articles.

ARTICULARIS Morbus [among Physicians] the Gout. L.

ARTICULATE [*articulatus*, L.] distinct, as when Sounds are so clearly pronounced that one may hear every Syllable.

ARTICULATE Sounds, such as may be expressed by Letters, and serve to make Words.

ARTICULATELY [*Articulatè*, F.] distinctly, clearly.

ARTICULATION [in *Anatomy*] is the Joining together of the Bones of an Animal Body, for the due Performance of Motion. F. of L.

ARTICULATION [in *Grammar*] is that part which treats first of Sounds and Letters, and then of the manner of joining them together, for the composing Syllables and Words.

ARTICULATION [among Herbalists] signifies the Joints or Knots that are in some Husks or Roots

ARTICULUS, an Article or Condition in a Covenant, &c. a Joint in the Body of a living Creature: also a Joint or Knot in Plants. L.

ARTIFICE [*Artifice*, L. *Artificium*, L.] a cunning Trick, Slight, or Knack; a crafty Device or cunning Fech.

ARTIFICER [*Artifex*, L.] a Handicrafts-Man or Workman; an Artist; one that professes some Art or Trade.

ARTIFICIAL [*artificiel*, F. *artificialis*, L.] artful, done according to the Rules of Art.

ARTIFICIAL Day, is the Time between the Sun's Rising and Setting in any Position of the Hemisphere

ARTIFICIAL Lines [on a Sector] or Scale] are Lines placed thereon, divided from the Logarithms, and the Logarithms of the Sines, Tangents, and Secants, which will solve all Questions in Trigonometry, Navigation, &c

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are Logarithms, and Logarithmetick Sines, Tangents, and Secants.

ARTILLERY [*Artilleria*, F.] all sorts of great Fire Arms, with their Appurtenances.

ARTILLERY Company, a Company of Citizens in London, train'd and prac-

tised in Military Discipline.

ARTISAN, an Artificer. F.

ARTIST [*Artiste*, F.] a Master of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

ARTOTYRITES, a Sect of Hereticks in the second Century, who offered Bread and Cheese at the Communion.

ARVAL a Burial, Funeral Solemnity, **ARVIL** &c. O.

ARVIL-BREAD, Loaves distributed to the Poor at Funerals. C.

ARVIL-SUPPER, an Entertainment or Feast given at Funerals.

ARUNDEL [q. d. a Dale by the River Arun] a Town in the County of Sussex.

ARUNDIFEROUS [*arundifer*, L.] bearing Reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS [*arundineus*, L.] of or belonging to Reeds.

ARUNDINOSE [*arundinosus*, L.] abounding with Reeds.

ARURA, Ploughing. O. L. *Una arura*, one Day's Work at Plough.

ARUSPICE [*Aruspice*, F. *Aruspicium*, L.] a Divination by looking into the Entrails of Animals.

ARYN [of Ape, Sam.] Brass. Chauc.

ARYTENOIDES [of *ἀρύνω* to drink, and *τενός* shape, Gr. in *Anatomy*] are two Cartilages, which with others, make up the Top of the Larynx, and serving to render the Voice more shrill or deep.

ARYTENOIDEUS [*Anatomy*] the smaller Muscle belonging to the Larynx.

ARYTHMUS [of *ἀ* privative, and *ρυθμός* the Pulse, Gr.] a Pulse, which is so far lost, that it cannot be any longer felt, or an Irregularity of it. P. T.

AS, the Roman Pound Weight, containing 12 Ounces; Also one of their square Measures, containing two English Rods of 19 Poles; also one of their Coins, worth 3 Farthings of our Money.

ASA [*אסא* H. i. e. a Healer of Sickness] a King of Judah.

ASA dulcis, the Gum Benzoin.

ASA foetida, a sort of stinking Gum, press'd out of a Plant brought from Persia, good against Fits in Women.

ASAHIEL [*אסאיהל*, of *אסא* he hath wrought, and *הל* God, H. i. e. God has wrought] Joab's Brother.

ASAPH [*אסאפ* H. i. e. Gathering] a famous Musician among the Jews.

St. ASAPH, a Bishop's See in the County of Flint, so called from St. Asaph a Brittain, an Abbot of it.

ASAPHY [*Asaphia*, L. *Ἀσάφια*, Gr.] Hoarseness; a lowness of the Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution.

ASAR, a Gold Coin at Ormus in the Persian Gulph, worth 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

ASARABACCA an Herb growing

ASARUM with round shining

Leaves like those of a Violet, but larger.

ASBATE, Buying. O.

ASBESTINE

ASBESTINE *Paper or Cloth* [of ἀσβέστης, Gr.] such as will burn in the Fire, be purified by it, and yet will not consume.

ASBESTOS [ἀσβέστος, of ἀ privative, and σβέννω to extinguish, Gr.] that cannot be extinguished] the Name of a Stone growing in the Mountains of *Arcadia*, of which Cloth was made, that would not burn nor waste, tho' thrown into a great Fire.

ASCA'RIDES [ἀσκαρίδες, of ἀσκάω, Gr. to move, so called from their continual troublesome Motion] small Worms that breed in the straight Gut; Arse-Worms; also the Bots in Horses.

ASCANUSE, a-thwart or a-cross. O.

ASCAUNSES, as though. O.

To **ASCE'ND** [ascendere, L.] to go, get or climb up, to rise upward.

ASCE'NDENT [in *Astrology*] is that Degree of the Ecliptick, which rises at one's Nativity; also a Power or Influence over one. F. of L.

ASCE'NSION, an ascending, arising, getting or going up. F. of L.

ASCE'NSION Day, a Festival kept 10 Days before *Whitsuntide*, in Commemoration of our Saviour's Ascension into Heaven.

ASCE'NSIONS and *Declensions of Signs* [in *Astronomy*] are Arches of the *Equator*, which rise and set with such a Sign of the *Zodiack*, or with any Star or Planet, happening to be therein.

Right ASCE'NSION [in *Astronomy*] in an Arch of the *Equator*, reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Beginning of *Aries*, and the Point in the *Equator* which rises at the same Time with the Sun or Star in a right Sphere.

Oblique ASCE'NSION [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the *Equator*, reckoning toward the East, intercepted between the Degree of *Aries*, and that Point in the *Equator* which rises with the given Star, &c. in the oblique Sphere.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference* [in *Astronomy*] the Difference between the right Ascension of the Sun or Star, and its oblique Ascension, in any given Position of the Sphere.

ASCE'NT [Ascensus, L.] Steepness accounted upwards; the Steepness of a Hill or rising Ground; also the Act of ascending, or Motion upwards of any Body.

A'SCENT [with *Logicians*] a sort of Reasoning, in which they ascend from Particulars to Universals.

To **ASCER'TAIN** [acertener, O. F.] to make certain, to assert or assure; to fix or set a Price, &c.

ASCE'TICK [of ἀσκήτης, Gr.] belonging to Religious Exercises; Monastick, Monkish.

A'SCII [ἀσχοι, of ἀ privative, and σκία a Shadow, Gr.] such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadow at 12 o' Clock; such

are all under the Torrid Zone, for twice every Year the Sun is in their Zenith at 12 o' Clock, and consequently at that time they have no Shadows.

A'SCITES [ἀσκήτης, of ἀσκή a Bottle, Gr.] a Dropsy or Swelling of the Abdomen or lower Belly, and contiguous Parts, from an Extravasation and Collection of Water broke out of its proper Vessels, by Means of Obstruction or Weakness of the Glands and *Viscera*.

ASCI'TICK [with *Physicians*] troubled with a Dropsy. Gr.

ASCLEPI'AD, a sort of Verse, consisting of 4 Syllables; a Spoondee, a Choryambus, and two Dactyles.

ASCODRI'GILES, Hereticks, A. C. 173, who pretended they were replenished with *Montanus's* Paraclete; introduced the Bacchanals into Churches, where they had a Buck-skin full of Wine, going in Procession round it, saying, *This is the Vessel of new Wine spoken of in the Gospel*.

To **ASCRIBE** [ascribere, of ad and scribo, L.] properly to write to, also to attribute, to impute.

ASCRIPTIOUS [ascriptitius, L.] Registered. Inrolled.

ASERVID, deserved. *Chauc.*

To be **ASHA'MED** [of A and Scamian, Sax.] to be put to Shame.

ASHATE, buying, dealing. *Chauc.*

ASHDOWN [once called *Assandum*, q. an Hill for Asses] a Place in *Essex*, famous for the great Overthrow given there to *Edmund Ironside*, by *Canutus the Dane*.

ASH [Acy, Sax. *Aske*, Dan. *Esch*, Du.] a kind of quick thriving Tree.

ASHER [אַשֶׁר H. i. e. Blessedness] a Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

ASHES [Ayhan, Sax. *Asche*, Teut] the remains of Fuel after it has been burnt.

ASH-FIRE } [among *Chymists*,] is
SAND-FIRE } when the Vessel, containing the Matter to be heated, is covered with Ashes or Sand.

ASHORE, on the Shore or dry Land.

ASLAKE, to slacken. *Chauc.*

ASHLAR, Free-Stone, as it comes out of the Quarry.

ASHTAROTH [אַשְׁתָּרוֹת H. i. e. Flocks or Riche] a Goddess of the *Zidonians*, Sister to *Dagon*, and Worshipped by the *Philistines*.

ASHUR [אַשּׁוּר H. i. e. blessed] the Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the first Day of Lent, so called from a Custom of the ancient Church of Fasting in Sackcloth with Ashes on their Heads, in token of Humiliation.

ASIA, One of the four Parts of the World.

ASIATICKS, the Inhabitants of *Asia*.

ASIDE [in a Play] is that which is spoken aside on the Stage, as if it were not heard.

heard by the other Actors.

ASINESIA [in some *Physical Writers*] an unmoveableness of the whole Body, or any part of it, as in an *Apoplexy*, *Palsy*, &c.

ASINI'NE [*Asinus*, L.] belonging to an Ass.

ASINUS, an Ass; also a Block-head, or heavy dull fellow. L.

To **ASK** [*Aycian*, Sax.] to inquire, to seek, or demand.

ASKAUNCE, if by Chance. O.

ASKAUNT, as to look askant, i. e. to look sideways.

ASKER, an Eit or Newt.

ASK-S, ashes. O.

ASKE'W [of *A* and *Schew*, Teut. disdain] on one side, disdainfully.

ASLEEP [of *A* and *ylæpan*, Sax.]

ASLIDE to slide. Chauc.

ASLOPE [of *A* and *slap*, Du. loose] awry, on one side, slanting.

ASASLY as willingly, C.

ASMATO'GRAPHER [*ἀσματογράφος*, of *ἄσμα* a Song, and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Composer of Songs.

ASOTTID, besotted. Chauc.

ASQUARE, on the Square, Chauc.

ASP [*Aspis*, L. of *ἀσπίς*, Gr.] a

A'SPIC little Serpent, whose Bite is deadly.

ASPA'RAGUS [*Asperge*, F. *Asparagus*, L. of *ἀσπαραγός*, of *ἀ* privative, and *σπείρω* to Sow, because it grows many Years without sowing, Gr.] the Plant Sparage, called Sparrow-grass; among *Herbalists*, it signifies, the first Shoot or Sprout of a Plant, coming out before the unfolding of the Leaves.

A'SPECT [*Aspectus*, L.] the Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

A'SPECT [in *Astronomy*] the Situation of the Stars and Planets, in respect one to another.

A'SPECT Double [in *Painting*] signifies a single Figure, representing two or more different Object.

ASPER, a Turkish Coin, in value about 3 Farthings.

ASPERA'TION, a making rough. L.

ASPERAUNCE, Hope. Chauc.

ASPERIFO'LIÆ *Planta* [among *Herbalists*] rough leaved Plants, such as have their Leaves placed alternately in no certain Order on the Stalk.

ASPE'RITY [*Asperité*, F. *Asperitas*, L.] roughness, harshness, sharpness.

To **ASPE'RSE** [*asperger*, F. *aspersum*, L.] to sprinkle, to slander, to speak evil of.

ASPE'RSION, a Sprinkling, Pespattering. Slander, false Imputation. F. of L.

ASPHALTI'TES, the dead Sea where *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah* stood. Gr.

ASPHA'LTOS [*ἀσφαλτός*, Gr.] a sort of *Bitumen* or Pitch, gathered in the Lake *Asphaltites*.

ASPHYXIA [among *Physicians*] a Deficiency or Privation of the Pulse in some Cases, where it stops for a Time. Gr.

ASPIEN, to espy. Chauc.

To **A'SPIRATE** [*aspirer*, F. *aspiratum*, L.] to pronounce with an Aspiration.

ASPIRA'TION, Breathing; also a Note over a Greek Letter, which hath the force of an *h*. F. of L.

To **ASPIRE** [*aspirer*, F. *aspiratum*, L.] to breathe; to pretend to, or seek ambitiously, to aim at Dignity or Honour.

ASPORTA'TION, carrying away. L.

A'SSACH a kind of Purgation among

A'SSATH the *Welch*, where the Person accused of a Crime cleared himself by the Oaths of 300 Men.

ASSAI' [in *Musick Books*] is a Word which is always joined with some other Word to lessen or weaken the Strength or Signification of the Word it is joined with: As for Example, when it is joined with either of the Words *Adagio*, *Grave* or *Largo*, all which denote a slow Movement, it signifies, that the Musick must not be perform'd so slow as each of those Words would require if alone; but if it be joined with either of these Words that follow, *Vivace*, *Allegro*, or *Presto*, all which three denote a quick Movement, then it denotes, that the Musick must not be performed quite so brisk or quick as each of those Words, if alone, does require.

To **ASSAI'L** [*assaillir*, Fr.] to assault, set upon, attach.

ASSAI'LANT [*assailant*, F.] one that assaults or sets upon another.

ASSARABACCA, an Herb.

A'SSART [*Law Term*] an Offence committed in a Forest by plucking up those Trees or Woods by the Roots that are Thickets or Covers to the Forest.

To **A'SSART**, to grub up Bushes, Shrubs, Trees, &c. by the Roots; also to make plain, to furnish, to set in order or dispose handsomely.

An **ASSA'SSINATE** [*assassiner*, F. *assassinare*, Ital.] to murder a person privately or barbarously.

ASSASSINA'TION an Assassinating.

ASSA'SSINE [*Assassin*, F.] a private or treacherous Murderer.

ASSASSINES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who being commanded by their chief Master, refuse no Pain or Peril, and would stab any Prince he would have destroy'd.

ASSA'TION, a Roasting. L.

ASSAU'LT [*Assaut*, F.] a tack, onset.

ASSAU'LT [in *Law*] is a violent kind of Injury offered to a Man's Person.

ASSAU'LT [in *War*] an Effort or Attack made up on a Place to gain it by main Force.

To **ASSAULT**, [*faire Assaut*, F.] to attack, to set upon.

ASSAY

ASSAY [*Essai*, F.] Proof, Tryal.

To **ASSAY** [*essayer*, F.] to prove or try.

ASSAY of *Weights and Measures*, an Examination of them by the Clerk of the Market.

ASSAY Master, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion, and takes care that it be according to the Standard.

ASSAY'ER of the King, an Officer of the Mint for the due Trial of Silver.

ASSAY'ING [among *Musicians*] is a Flourishing before they begin to play.

ASSAY'SIARE, to take Assessors, or Fellow-Judges. O. L.

ASSECTA'TION, a following. L.

ASSECUTION, an obtaining. L.

ASSEDA'TION, a taxing of the King's Farms. L. T.

ASSE'MBLAGE, a joining or uniting things together. F.

To **ASSE'MBLE** [*assembler*, F.] to call gather, meet, come, or get together.

ASSE'MBLY [*Assemblée*, F.] a Concourse or Meeting of People.

ASSE'MBLY [*Military Term*] is the second Beat of a Drum before the March.

ASSE'NT [*Assensus*, L.] Approbation, agreeing with, Consent.

To **ASSE'NT** [*assentire*, L.] to agree to, to consent.

ASSENTAMEN, a *Virginian Pink*.

ASSENTA'TION, Flattery, a flattering Compliance; a Coggling and Soothing. L.

ASSE'NTATORY, pertaining to flattery.

To **ASSE'RT** [*assertum*, L.] to affirm, or maintain.

ASSE'RTION, an Affirmation, or a Maintaining. F. of L.

ASSE'RTORY, affirmative.

To **ASSE'SS** [*Assessare*, Ital.] to rate or tax, to appoint what every one shall pay.

ASSESSE'MENT, Assessing or Rating.

ASSE'SSOR [*Assesseur*, F.] one joined in Authority to another. L.

ASSESSOR, one who appoints what Proportion every one shall pay of the Publick Taxes.

ASSETH [of *Ayethian*, Sax.] assent. Coanc.

A'SSETS [*Asses*, i. e. *Satiz*, F.] Goods sufficient for an Heir or Executor to discharge the Debt and Legacies of an Ancestor or Testator. L. T.

ASSEVERA'TION, an earnest Affirmation or Avouching. L.

ASSEWIA'RE, to drain Water from Marthy Grounds. O. L.

ASSIDEANS, a strict Sect of Jews.

ASSIDENTIA *Signa* [in *Galen*] such Symptoms as at sometimes are present to a Disease, but not always so. L.

ASSIDU'ITY [*Assiduité*, F. of *Assiduas*, L.] great Diligence, continual Attendance, constant Application.

ASSIDUOUS [*assidu*, E. of *assiduus*, L.] diligent, continual.

ASSIEGE, a Siege. Chauc.

ASSIGN [*Assigné*, F. of *Assignatus*, L.] one that is appointed by another to perform any Business. L. T.

To **ASSIGN** [*assigner*, F. *assignare*, L.] to appoint, allot; to shew or set forth.

To **ASSIGN** [in *Law*] to appoint a Deputy; to make over a Right to another.

To **ASSIGN** *false Judgment* [*Law Term*] is to shew where and how the Judgement is unjust.

ASSIGNA'TION, a making over a thing to another; an Appointment. F. of L.

ASSIGNE'E [*assignatus*, L.] he to whom any thing is assigned or appointed. F.

ASSIGNE'E by *Deed* [*Law Term*] is one that is appointed, as when the Lessee of a Term assigns the same to another, he is his Assignee by Deed.

ASSIGNE'E [in *Law*] is one whom the Law makes so, without any Appointment in the Person: So an Executor is an Assignee in Law to the Testator.

ASSIGNMENT [*Assignment*, F. *Assignatio*, L.] the Act of Assigning, a setting over to another.

ASSIGNMENT of a *Dower*, the setting out a Woman's Marriage Portion by the Heir.

ASSIMILA'TION, the making one thing like to another. L.

ASSIMILA'TION [in *Physick*] signifies either the Change made of the Chyle into Blood, or of the nutritious Juice into the Substance of an animal Body. F. of L.

To **ASSIMULATE** [*assimulatum*, L.] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSISA, originally a Court, where the Judges or Assessors heard and determined Causes. We now apply it to another Court of Judicature, besides the County Courts, held by itinerant Judges, which Courts are called the *Affizes*. O. L.

ASSISA *Cadere*, to be Non-suited. L. T.

ASSISA *Nocumenti* [*Law Term*] an Affize of Nuisance.

ASSISA *Continuanda*, a Writ for the Continuance of a Cause, when certain Records alledged, cannot be procured in time by the Party that would use them.

ASSISA *Panis & Cerevisie*, a Power of assigning or adjutting the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer.

ASSISA *Propaganda*, a Writ for the Stay of a Proceeding, when the Party is imploy'd in the King's Business.

ASSISÆ *Judicium* [*Law Term*] is the Judgment of the Court given against the Plaintiff or Defendant, for Default.

ASSHSORS, [in *Law*] a Party who is bound to answer the Demand of another.

ASSI'SORS, are the same in Scotland as Jurors in England.

To **ASSIS'T** [*assister*, F. *assistere*, L.] to stand by, aid, help, or succour; to be present at.

ASSI'STANCE, Aid, Help, Succour. F.

ASSI'STANT, assisting, aiding, Helping, succouring. F.

An **ASSI'STANT**, a Stander by, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Business. F.

ASSI'SUS, demised, or farmed out for a certain assessed Rent in Money or Provisions. O. I.

ASSI'ZE [*Assises*, F.] a Sitting of Justices to hear and determine Causes: Also a Jury summoned upon such Writs: Also a Statute concerning the Price, Weight, Measure, &c. of several Commodities.

ASSI'ZE of darreign Presentment, is a Writ which lies where a Man and his Ancestor have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it becoming void by his Death, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church.

ASSI'ZE of the Forest, is a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSI'ZE of Mort d' Ancestor, is a Writ which lies where one's Father, Mother, Brother, &c. dy'd possessed of Lands or Tenements, and after the Death of him or her, a Stranger gets Possession of them.

ASSI'ZE of Novel Disseizin, is a Writ where a Tenant is lately disseized, or disseized of Lands or Tenements.

ASSI'ZE de Utrum, is a Writ which lies for a Parson against a Layman, or a Layman against a Parson, for Land or Tenement, of which it is doubtful, whether it be Lay-free or Free-alms.

Clerk of ASSI'ZE, an Officer who sets down all Things Judicially done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

ASSI'ZER of Weights and Measures, an Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

An **ASSOCIATE** [*un Associé*, F. of *Socius*, L.] a Companion or Partner.

To **ASSOCIATE** [*associer*, F. *associatum*, L.] to bring into Society or Fellowship; to join or keep Company with.

ASSOCIATION, an entering into Society with others. F. of L.

ASSOCIATION [in Law] a Patent from the King to Justices of Assize, to admit others as Colleagues in that Affair.

ASSO'DES, a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are moderately warm but with a great Heat within, &c.

ASSOMONED, summoned. Chauc.

To **ASSOIL** 2 [*assouler*, F.] to quit

To **ASSOY'L** 5 or pardon; to answer or declare. Chauc.

To **ASSOY'L** [in Law] signifies to set free from Excommunication.

To **ASSUBJUDICATE**, to subdue. Shakesp.

ASSUEFA'CTION, an accustoming one's self to any thing. L.

To **ASSUME** [*assumere*, L.] to take to or upon one's self.

ASSUMPSIT [Law Term] a voluntary Promise made by Word of Mouth, whereby a Man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, an assuming or taking; an Inference upon. L.

ASSUMPTION [in Logic] is the Minor, or second Proposition of a Categorical Syllogism.

ASSUMPTIVE, that is or may be taken. L.

ASSU'RANCE [*Assurance*, F.] Certainty, Confidence.

To **ASSURE** [*asseurer*, F.] to affirm or assert, to warrant, to undertake or promise a Thing.

ASSURED, Azure, Sky-coloured. Chaucer.

To **ASSWAGE** [probably of *ad* and *suadeo*, L. to persuade or bring to] to allay or appease, to abate or grow calm.

ASOTTE, to asotte a Woman, i. e. to be mad after her. O.

ASTEISMUS [*ἀστεϊσμός*, Gr.] Civility, Courtesy, Pleasantness.

ASTEISMUS [in Rhetoric] is a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is expressed, a kind of Irony.

A **STERISK** [*Asterisque*, F. *Asteriscus*, L. of *ἀστέρις*, Gr.] a little Mark like a Star (*) set over a Word or Sentence, denoting some Defect, or something to be noted.

A **STERISM** [*Asterisme*, F. *Asterismus*, L. of *ἀστέρισμός*, Gr.] a Constellation of fixed Stars.

ASTERLAGOUR, an Astrolabe. Cha.

ASTERT, to startle. Spenc. To escape, to let go.

ASTHMA [*Asthme*, F. *Asthma*, L. of *ἀσθμα*, of *ἀσθ* to breathe, or *ἀσθμα* a Blow, Gr.] a Difficulty in Breathing, proceeding from an ill Affection of the Lungs.

ASTHMA'TICK [*Asthmaticus*, F. *Asthmaticus*, L. of *ἀσθματικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with an Asthma.

To **ASTIPULATE** [*stipulare ad rem facendam*] to agree to covenant.

ASTIPULATION, a mutual Agreement, Assent, or Consent between Parties.

ASTITE, astoon, anon. N. C.

To be **ASTONISHED** [*estonner*, O. F. of *estre tonné*, q. d. to be thunder-struck] to be in an extraordinary Surprise or Admiration.

ASTONISHMENT [*Estonnement*, O. F.] extreme Surprize, Admiration.

ASTOUNDED, astonished. *Milt.*

ASTRÆA, the Goddess of Justice.

A'STRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] is the cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

A'STRAGAL [in *Architecture*] a round Moulding like a Ring, which incircles the Bases, Cornices, and Architraves of Pillars.

ASTRA'GALUS [*Ἀστράγαλος*, Gr.] the Huckle Bone; also the principal Bone of the Foot.

A'STRALISH [among *Miners*] is that Ore of Gold, which lies as yet in its first State or Condition.

ASTRANGLED, strang'd. *Chauc.*

ASTRA'Y, out of the Way.

To go **ASTRA'Y** [*astraviare*, Ital.] to wander out of the Way, to take ill Courses.

ASTRI'CTION [of *ad* and *stringo*] a binding to. *L.*

ASTRICTO'RIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines that are astringent, or have a binding Quality.

ASTRI'FEROUS [*astrifer*, *L.*] Star-bearing.

ASTRIGEROUS [*astriger*, *L.*] bearing or carrying Stars.

ASTRIHI'LTHET } a Forfeiture of

ASTRIHI'LTHET } double the Damage. *Sax. L. T.*

To **ASTRI'NGE** [*astringere*, *L.*] to bind fast.

ASTRI'NGENT } [*astringens*, *L.*]

ASTRI'CTIVE } binding or making coltive.

ASTRI'NGENTS, Medicines, which, by the Thickness and Figure of their Particles, bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTRO'BOLISM [of *ἀστρο* a Star, and *βάλλω* to cast, *Gr.*] a Blasting, or Planet-striking.

ASTROLA'BE [*Astrolabium*, *L.* of *Ἀστρολάβιον*, of *ἄστρον* a Star, and *λαμβάνω* to take, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

ASTRO'LOGER [*Astrologue*, *F.* *Astrologus*, *L.* of *Ἀστρολόγος*, of *ἄστρον* a Star, and *λόγος* a Word, *Gr.*] one that professes Astrology; a Fortune-teller.

ASTROLO'GICAL [*astrologique*, *F.* *astrologicus*, *L.* of *Ἀστρολογικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY [*Astrologie*, *F.* *Astrologia*, *L.* of *Ἀστρολογία*, of *ἄστρον* and *λόγος* Speech, *Gr.*] an Art that pretends to judge of the Influences of the Stars, and to foretel Things to come from the Motion of them, and their Aspects one to another.

ASTRONOMER [*Astronome*, *F.* *Astronomus*, *L.* of *Ἀστρονόμος*, of *ἄστρον* a Star, and *νόμος* a Law, *Gr.*] a Person skill'd in the Science of Astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL [*Astronomique*, *F.* *Astronomicus*, *L.* of *Ἀστρονομικός*, *Gr.*] be-

longing to that Science.

ASTRONOMICAL Calendar, an Instrument that shews upon Sight, the Sun's Meridian Altitude, Right Ascension, &c. to a greater Nicety than the largest Globes now made.

ASTRONOMICAL Hours are such as are accounted from the Noon or Midnight of one natural Day, to the Noon or Midnight of another.

ASTRONOMICAL Place of a Planet or Star, is the Longitude or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs.

ASTRONOMICAL Quadrant, is an Instrument curiously framed and fitted with Telescopes, &c. to take Observation of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

ASTRONOMICALS, are Sexagesimal Fractions, so call'd because anciently they were wholly used in Astronomical Calculations.

ASTRONOMY [*Astronomie*, *F.* *Astronomia*, *L.* of *Ἀστρονομία*, of *ἄστρον* a Star, and *νόμος* the Law, Rule, &c. *Gr.*] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of Heavenly Bodies, shewing their Magnitudes, Distances, Eclipses, Order, and Motion.

ASTRUM [*ἄστρον*, *Gr.*] a Constellation, or Celestial Sign, consisting of several Stars: In *Old Records*, it was used to signify an House or Habitation.

ASTRYVID, distracted. *Chauc.*

ASTURCO, an ambling Nag.

ASUNDER [*Ayundrian*, *Sax.*] into two parts.

ASWEVED, amazed as in a Dream. *Chaucer.*

ASWITH [*ἄσπερ*, *Sax.*] presently; exceedingly. *Chauc.*

ASWOON, in a Swoon. *Chauc.*

ASY'LUM [*Asyle*, *F.* of *Ἀσυλόν*, of *ἀ* privative, and *σύλη* a Prey, *Gr.*] a Sanctuary or Place of Refuge for Offenders to fly to. *L.*

ASYMBO' LICK [of *Asymbolus*, *L.* *Ἀσύμβολος*, of *ἀ* privative, and *σύμβολον* a Shot, *Gr.*] Scotfree.

ASY'MMETRAL [in *Mathematicks*] the same with incommensurable. So Qualities are said to be *Asymmetral*, when there is no common Measure betwixt them.

ASY'MMETRY [*Ἀσύμμετρία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *συμμετρία* Commensurableness, *Gr.*] Incommensurableness.

ASY'MPHONY [*Ἀσυμφονία*, of *ἀ* privative, and *συμφωνία* Harmony, *Gr.*] a Disorder in Descant, a Disagreement.

ASY'MTOTES, are certain Lines which continually approach nearer to each other; but though continued infinitely can never meet.

ASYMPTO'TICK, belonging to an Asymptote.

ASY'NDETON [*Ἀσύνδετον*, of *ἀ* privative,

vative, σύν with, and ἀσύν a Band; or a without, and σύνδεστος bound together, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, implying a Defect, or Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure when Comma's are put instead of Conjunctions Copulative; as *veni, vidi, vici*, i. e. I came, I saw, I conquered, the Conjunction & being omitted.

AT [Æt Sax.] as at a Place.

ATASTE, to taste. *Chauc.*

ATAXY [*Ataxia*, L. of Ἀταξία, Gr.] Irregularity, want of order.

ATAXY [in *Physick*] the confounding of critical Days.

ATCHEKED, choaked *Q.*

To **ATCHIEVE** [*achiever*, F.] in speaking of some noble Enterprize signifies to execute, perform, or compass.

ATCHIEVEMENT [*Achievement*, F.] the Performance of some noble Exploit.

ATCHIEVEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully with all that belongs to it.

ATEMPER, Moderate. *Chauc.*

ATERLEY [*Aterlic*, Sax.] grievous, heinous, terrible. *Chauc.*

ATHALIAH [חַלִּיָּה, of חַל the Time, and אֵל of the Lord, H. i. e. the Hour or Time of the Lord] the Daughter of Omri, King of Israel.

ATHA'NASY [*Athanasia*, L. of ἀθανασία, of ἀ privative, and θάνατος Death, Gr.] Immortality.

A'THANOR [among *Chymists*] a large Digelling Furnace, made with a Tower, and so contrived as to keep a constant Heat for a long Time.

ATHA'RER [in *Astrology*] a Term used when the Moon is in the same Degree and Minute with the Sun.

ATHEISM [*Atheisme*, F. ἀθεϊσμός, Gr.] a denying or disbelieving the Being of God.

A'THEIST [*Athée*, F. ἀθεϊστής, of ἀ privative, and Θεός God, Gr.] a Person which denies or disbelieves the Being of God.

ATHEISTICAL, of or belonging to an Atheist.

A'THELING [Ætheling, Sax. i. e. Noble] a Title given in the Saxon Times to the King's eldest Son.

ATHELIN [perhaps of A'S an Oath, and Helm, Sax. i. e. a Keeper of his Oath] an Archbishop of Canterbury.

ATHELSTANFORD [i. e. *Athelstan's Ford*] a Place in Scotland, where *Athelstan*, King of the East Saxons, lorry'd over his Army against the Scots.

ATHENATORUM [in *Chymistry*] a thick Glas-cover, fix'd to the Cucurbite in some kind of Sublimations.

ATHE'NIAN, belonging to the City of Athens in Greece; also curious of Novelries.

ATHE'ROMA [*athromia*, G.] a Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Mu-

mour, like Pap of sodden Barley. **ATTA**

ATHLE'TICK [*Athleticus*, L. of ἀθλητής, Gr.] belonging to the Art of Wrestling, Champion-like, lusty, strong.

ATHRE into three Parts. *Chauc.*

ATHROTED, strangled *Chauc.*

ATHYMIA [*Athymia*, Gr.] Dejection of the Spirits, Despondency.

ATLA'NTES [in *Architecture*] Images of Men bearing Pillars, or supporting the Pile of Building. L.

ATLA'NTICK Ocean, that which lies between Europe and Africa on the West, and America on the East.

A'TLAS [in *Anatomy*] the first *Vertebra* of the Neck, under the Head, so called, because it seems to uphold the Head.

A'TLAS, a King of Mauritania, who, for his great Skill in Astronomy, was teigned by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders, whence a Book of Universal Geography, containing Maps of the whole World, is called an *Atlas*.

A'TMOSPHERE [*Atmosphera*, L. of ἀτμός a Vapour, and Σφαῖρα a Sphere, Gr.] is the lower Part of the Region of the Air or Æther, with which our Earth is encompassed all round; and up into which the Vapours are carried, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced up by the Subterraneous Fire. F.

A'TOM [*Atome*, F. *Atomus*, L. of ἄτομος, of ἀ privative, and τέμνω to cut or divide, Gr.] is such a small Particle of Matter that cannot be Physically cut or divided into any lesser Parts.

To **ATO'NE** [*atone*, i. e. Friends again] to appease the divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for a Sin; or amends for a Fault.

ATONEMENT, Reconcilement, or appeasing of Anger.

ATONY [*atonia*, Gr.] a loosening of the Nerves and Sinews; Faintness, Infirmitiy, or want of Strength.

A'TRA Bilis, black Choler, Melancholy. L.

ATRA'MENTOUS, Inky, like Ink. L.

A'TRETUS [*atretus*, Gr.] one whose Fundament, or Privy Parts are not perforated.

ATRO'CITY [*Atrocité*, F. *Atrocitas*, L.] Cruelty, Outrageousness, Heinousness.

A'TROPHUS [*atrophus*, Gr.] one that receives no Nourishment by his Food, that is in a Consumption, a Starving.

A'TROPHY [*Atrophia*, L. ἀτροφία of ἀ without, and τροφή Food, G.] a Consumption of the Body, caused by Meat not turning into Nourishment, when either the whole Body, or any particular Limb, decays and wastes away.

ATROPOS [*atropos*, Gr.] unchangeable, inexorable] one of the three Destinies that cuts the Thread of Man's Life, according to the Poets.

ATTA'CH [*attaché*, F.] Tie, Obligation, Respect, Inclination.

To **ATTA'CH** [*attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, apprehend, or take by force of a Precept or Writ. *L. T.*

ATTACHIAMENTA Bonorum [Old Law] a Distress taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Person sued for Personal Estate or Debt, by the legal Attachiators or Bailiffs, as a Security to answer the Action.

ATTACHIAMENTA de Spinis & Bosco [Old Law] a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Forest, to take to their own Use, Thorns, Brush, and Windfall, within their own Precincts or Liberties.

ATTACHMENT [*Atachement*, F.] a laying Hands on, a seizing upon, a Distress of Goods, or an Arrest of a Person.

ATTACHMENT Foreign, the Process which is used to attach a Foreigner's Goods found within the Liberty or City.

ATTACHMENT of the Forest, is a Court held there every 40 Days throughout the Year, the lowest of three Courts, the Mean being called *Swainmote*, the Highest the *Justice in Eyre's Seat*.

ATTA'CK [*Attaque*, F.] an Assault, Attempt, Charge, Onset, Brunt.

ATTA'CK of a Siege, the Works which are carried on by the Besiegers, in order to their becoming Masters of the Place by storming one of its Sides.

False ATTA'CK, is an Effort to the same End, but managed with less Resolution; being intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and so to divide the Garrison.

ATTA'CK Regular, Right, or Droit, an Attack made according to Rules of Art.

To **ATTA'CK** [*attaquer*, F.] to assault, to charge or encounter, to fall or set upon, to endeavour to carry a Place by Force; to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To **ATTA'CK** [in Flank] is to attack both Sides of the Bastion in a Siege.

To **ATTAIN** [*atteindre*, F. *attinere*, L. of *ad* and *tenuo*] properly to hold back; to obtain, get, or compass a thing; to come to.

ATTAINABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAINER [*Attaindre*, F.] a Law Word, used when a Man hath committed Felony or Treason, and Judgment hath passed upon him: For then his Blood is said to be *attainted*, i. e. corrupted.

A Bill of **ATTAINER**, is a Bill brought into the House of Parliament, for the Attainting, Condemning and Executing a Person for High Treason, &c.

ATTAINER by Process, is where a Person flyeth after he has been four Times publicly called into the Country, and at last is out-lawed by Default.

ATTAINMENTS, things attained,

Acquirements.

ATTAINT [*Atteinte* L.] a Writ lying against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damage amount to above 40 s. The Punishment of such Offenders is, That their Meadows shall be ploughed, their Houses pulled down, all their Lands forfeited to the King, and their Persons imprisoned.

ATTAINT [among Farriers] is a **ATTEINT** } Knock or Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

To **ATTAINT** [*attaindre*, F. *attingere*, L.] to taint, corrupt, to stain the Blood, as High Treason does.

ATTAINTED [*atteint*, F.] corrupted, as Flesh.

ATTAINTED [in Law] is said of such Persons who are found guilty of Felony, Treason, &c.

ATTAINTURE, an Attainting; a Corruption of Blood, &c.

ATTAMED, set on Broach. *O.*

To **ATTEMPT** [*attemperare*, L. *q. d. ad temperamentum redigere*] to temper, allay, qualify, moderate or mix in a just Proportion.

ATTEMPERATE, temperate. *Chauc.*

ATTEMPERAUNCE, Temperance.

ATTEMPT tempered. *Chauc.*

To **ATTEMPT** [*attenter*, F. of *attentare*, L.] to endeavour, to undertake, to try, to make an Effort.

To **ATTEND** [*attendre*, F. of *attendere*, L.] to bend the Mind to, to listen or give Ear to; also to wait on.

ATTENDANCE, Waiting, Service; a Retinue or Train of Servants.

ATTENDANT [*Attendens*, L.] a Follower, a Servant: [in Law] one that oweth Duty or Service to another. *F.*

ATTENES, at once. *O.*

ATTENTION, an Application of the Ears and Mind to a Discourse; of the Eyes and Mind to a Piece of Work. *F. of L.*

ATTENTIVE [*attentivus*, L.] diligent hearkening to, heedful. *F.*

ATTENTIVENESS, the being attentive.

To **ATTENUATE** [*attenuare*, F. *attenuatum*, L. of *ad* and *tenuo*] to make thin, to weaken to lessen.

ATTENUATING Medicines, are such as opening the Pores with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and viscous Humours in the Body, so that they may easily be circulated through the Vessels.

ATTENUATION [in Physick] is a lessening the Power or Quantity of the morbid Matter. *F. of L.*

ATTER, corrupt Matter, Gore, Shot.

ATTERCOB, a Spider's Web. *Cumber.*

ATTERLY, extremely. *O.*

To **ATTEST** [*attester*, F. *attestare*, L.] to certify, witness, assure or vouch.

ATTESTATION, a Witnessing or Affirming, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any Thing. *F. of L.*

ATTICISM [*Atticismus*, *L.* *Ἀττικισμός*, *Gr.*] a Phrase or Manner of Speech used by the *Athenians*.

ATTICK [*Attique*, *F.* *Atticus*, *L.* of *Ἀττικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to *Attica* in *Greece*: neat, elegant.

ATTICK Order [*Architecture*] an Order or Building after the Manner of the City of *Athens*: In our Buildings, a small Order placed upon another much greater.

ATTIGUOUS [*assignus*, *L.*] joining or touching; lying by or near to.

To **ATTINGE** [*attingere*, *L.* of *ad* and *tingo*] to touch lightly or softly.

ATTILATUS Equus, a Horse dress'd in his Geers or Harness, for the Work of the Plough or Cart. *O. L.*

ATTIRE [*attour*, *F.*] Apparel, Dresses, and Furniture.

ATTIRE [*in Heraldry*] the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

ATTIRE [*in Botany*] the third Part of the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the *Empalement* and *Foliation*.

ATTIRING [*among Hunters*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

ATTITUDES [*in Painting or Sculpture*] are the proper Posture that the Figure should be placed in. *F.*

ATTO LLENS Auriculam [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws up the Ear. *L.*

ATTO LLENS Nares, a Muscle of the Nose serving to draw up the Nostrils. *L.*

ATTO LLENS Oculum [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle which lifts the Eye upwards. *L.*

ATTOLLENTES [*in Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles, that acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward.

ATTONITUS Sopor ? [*with Physi.*]

ATTONITUS Morbus ? [*etians*] an Apoplexy; a being *Placed* struck or blasted.

ATTORNARE Rem, to turn over Money, Goods, &c. to appoint them to some particular use and Service. *O. L.*

ATTORNA TO faciendo vel recipiendo, a Writ, which a Man, who owes Suit to a County, Hundred, or other Court, obtains, to command the Bailiff or Sheriff to admit him to appear in his Behalt.

ATTORNEY ? [*Attornatus*, *L.* or of *Attorney* ? *ad* and *Tour* *F.* a Turn, & every Man in his Turn] is such a Person, as, by Consent, Command or Request, takes Care of another Man's Business in his Absence especially such as are employ'd for the Management of Law Suits.

ATTORNEY General, is one appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or Suits of the Crown; as the *King's Attorney-General*, &c.

ATTORNEY Special or Particular, is

one employ'd in one or more Causes, particularly specified.

ATTOUR, towards. *O.*

ATTOURNMENT ? [*Law Term*] a

ATTURNMENT ? yielding of the Tenant to the new Lord, or acknowledging him to be his Lord.

To **ATTRACT** [*attraire*, *F.* *attrahere*, *L.* of *ad* and *traho*, to draw to] to draw to one's self, to allure or entice.

ATTRACTING [*attrahens*, *L.*] drawing unto.

ATTRACTION [*Natural Philosophy*] that universal Tendency which all Bodies have toward one another; from which a great many of the surprizing Phenomena of Nature may be easily accounted for. *F. of L.*

ATTRACTIVE, drawing to, &c. *F.*
ATTRACTIVENESS, the being attractive.

ATTRAPPED, adorned.

ATTREBATI, the Name of the People, who formerly inhabited the Part of *Great Britain* now called *Berkshire*.

ATTRECTATION [*of ad* and *tracto*] a handling, feeling, &c. *L.*

ATTRIBUTE [*Attribut*, *F.* of *Attributum*, *L.*]

ATTRIBUTE [*in Logick*] is a Property belonging to any Substance or Being.

ATTRIBUTE [*in Metaphysicks*] is a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject.

To **ATTRIBUTE** [*attribuer*, *F.* *attributum*, *L.* of *ad* and *tribuo*, to give to] to impute a Thing to one, to father it upon him.

ATTRIBUTES [*among Divines*] are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies attributed to God, as that he is *Almighty*, *Eternal*, *Omniscient*, &c.

ATTRIBUTION, Assignment, Delivery, Applying. *F. of L.*

ATTRITE, attritus, *L.* of *ad* and *terro*] worn, fretted, galled.

ATTRITION, a rubbing, wearing or fretting. *L.*

ATTRITION [*in Divinity*] is a slight and imperfect Sorrow for Sin; the lowest Degree of Repentance; as Contrition is a more deep and serious one.

ATWAIN, in two, assunder. *Chauc.*

ATWIXT, betwixt. *Chauc.*

AVAGE ? a Duty or Rent, that the *AVISAGE* ? Tenants of the Manour of *Writtel* in *Essex* paid for the Liberty of feeding Hogs in the Lord's Woods. *O. L.*

To **AVAIL** [*valoir*, *F.* of *ad* and *valere*, *L.*] to be advantageous, profitable or serviceable to.

AVAIL, to bring down. *Spencer.* To descend. *Chauc.*

AVAILABLE, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to a good Account.

AVAILED

AVAILED, assaulted. O.

AVAILMENT, Advantage, Profit, Usefulness.

To AVALE, to let down. *Chauc.*

AVA'NT [*avant*, F.] before, toward : also a Term of Dildain, as much as to say, Away, out of my Sight.

AVA'NT-Foss [*in Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch, encompassing the Counterscarp on the outside.

AVA'NT-Mure, an outward Wall.

AVA'NT-Peach, a Peach early ripe.

AVA'NT-Ward, the Avant-Guard, or Front of an Army.

A'VARICE [*Avaritia*, L. of *aveo* to covet,] Covetousness, Niggardliness. F.

AVARICIOUS [*avaricius*, F. *avarus*, L.] covetous, niggardly.

AVARICIOUSNESS, Covetousness.

AVA'ST [of A and *Waesten*, Du.] make haste, dispatch : Also bold, stop or stay. S. T.

AVAUNCE, Advancement. *Chauc.*

AVAUNTER, a great Boaster. *Chauc.*

AVAUNT, be gone, away. *Milt.*

AVAUNTERS [among Hunters] the second Branches of a Hart's Horn.

AUBURN, dark brown, or Chestnut Colour.

AUCTION [of *augere*,] properly an Increasing, any open or publick Sale of Goods, where he that bids most is the Buyer.

AUCTION [in *Physical Writers*] the Nourishment of an Animal Body, whereby more is restor'd than was lost or decay'd.

AUCTIONA'RII [Old Law] Regra-
AUXIONA'RII } ters or Retailers of
Commodities.

AUCTIONE'ER, one that sells, or he that manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCUPA'TION, Fowling. L.

AUC'TIVE [of *augere*, L.] augmenting.

AUD, old. C.

AUDA'CIOUS [*audacius*, F. of *audax*, L.] confident, overbold, daring.

AUDA'CITY [Audace, F. of

AUDA'CIOUSNESS } *Audacitas*, L.]
Confidence, Rashness, Sauciness.

AUD Farand, Children are said to be so, when grave and witty beyond what is usual in such as are of that Age. C.

AUDIBLE, that may be heard. L.

AU'DIENCE [*Audientia*, L.] Hearing; also an Assembly of People hearkening to something spoken. F.

AUDIENCE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, of equal Authority with the Court of Arches, though inferior in Antiquity and Dignity.

AUDIENDO & Determinando, a Commission directed to certain Persons for Trying and Punishing Persons concerned in a Riot, or some heinous Misdemeanor.

AUDIT, the hearing and examining an Account. L.

To AUDITE, to examine.

AUDITA Querela [Law Term] a Writ which lies for one against whom Judgement is given for a Debt, &c. upon his Complaint, shewing some just Cause why Execution should not be granted.

AU'DITOR [*Auditor*, F.] a Hearer. L.

AU'DITOR [in Law] an Officer of the King, or other great Person, appointed annually to examine the Accounts of all Under-Officers.

AU'DITORS Conventual, &c. Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and pass the Accounts of the House.

AU'DITORS of the Exchequer, Officers which take and settle the Accounts of the Receivers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Customers, &c.

AU'DITORS of the Mint, such as take the Accounts there, and make them up.

AU'DITORS of the Prests and Imprests, Officers in the Exchequer, who make up the Accounts of Ireland, Berwick, the Mint, and of any Money imprested to any Man.

AU'DITOR of the Receipts, an Officer in the Exchequer, who fileth the Bills of the Tellers, and enters them, &c.

AU'DITORY [*Auditorium*, F. of *Auditorium*, L.] the Place where Lectures, Orations, Sermons, &c. are heard : also the Assembly of those that hear.

AU'DITORY Nerves [in Anatomy] is the seventh Pair of Nerves that comes from the *Metulla Oblongata*.

AUDITRESS [*auditrix*, L.] a female Auditor.

AUDLEY [of A's old, and Lea's, Sax. a Field, i. e. the Old Field] a Name.

AUDLEY-END, a sumptuous Palace in the County of Essex, belonging to the Dukes of Suffolk; built by Thomas Audley Chancellor of England.

AUDREY [contracted of *Ethelreda*, of Æsel Noble, and *dreap* Fear, Sax.] an Abbate's of the Royal English Saxon Blood, Wife to Elgfrid, King of Northumberland, canonized after her Death.

AVELLA'NE [in Heraldry] a Form of a Cross, resembling four Pilberds in their Husks join'd together at their great Ends.

AVE-MAR'Y [i. e. Hail Mary] a Prayer to the Virgin Mary. L.

A'VENAGE [of *avena*] Oats paid to a Landlord instead of other Duties. L. T.

AVENANT, agreeable, beautiful. *Chau.*

A'VENOR, an Officer of the King's Stables who provides Oats for his Horses.

AVE NTURE, Adventures, voluntary Feats, or Trials of Skill at Arms. O. R.

AVE NTURE, a mortal or deadly Mischance; as when a Man is drowned or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire; the causing the Death of a Man without Felony. F. L. T.

AVE'NUE

AVE'NUE [*quo licet venire ad*] a Passage or Way lying open to a Place. *F.*

AVE'NUE [among *Gardiners*] a Walk or Row of Trees, &c.

A'VER, Wealth: also Bribery. *O.*

A'VER, a labouring Beast.

A'VER-Corn, Rent formerly paid in Corn to Religious Houses, by their Farmers and Tenants.

A'VER-Penny, is Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge.

AVE'RA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Ploughman's Day's Work or Wages.

AVERAGE, the breaking of Corn-Fields; Eddish, Roughings. *C.*

A'VERAGE [in *Traffick*] a certain Allowance out of the Freight to a Master of a Ship, when he suffers Damage: A Contribution by Insurers, to make Satisfaction for Insured Goods cast over-board.

AVERIA, Cattle, Oxen, or Horses used for the Plough. *O. L.*

AVERIIS *capitis in Withernam*, a Writ for the seizing of Cattle to his Use, whose Cattle are wrongfully taken away by another, and driven out of the County, that they cannot be replevy'd.

AVE'RMEN [in *Law*] is when the Defendant offers to justify an Exception, pleaded in Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To **AVER** [*avere*, *F.*] to assert the Truth, to avouch, to prove.

AVERRUNCA'TION, a scraping, cutting off, a lopping off the superfluous Branches of Trees. *L.*

AVERSE [*aversus*, *L.*] that dislikes or cannot endure a Thing.

AVE'RSION, a turning or driving away or from.

A'VERY, a Place where Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses.

AUFF ? [*Aif*, *Du.*] a Fool, or silly

ELF ? Fellow.

AUGA'R ? [*Nau-gan*, *Sax.* *Aueger*, *Du.*] a Wimble or Carpenters Tool for boring.

AUGE [in *Astronomy*] See *Apogaeum*.

AUGE'A, a Cistern for Water. *O. L.*

AUGHT, any Thing. *Milt.*

To **AUGMENT** [*augmenter*, *F.* of *augmentare*, *L.*] to increase, enlarge, or improve any thing.

AUGMENTA'TION, an Increase, Enlargement, Improvement. *F.* of *L.*

AUGMENTA'TION Court, a Court erected by King Henry VIII. for the Increase of the Revenues of his Crown, by the Suppression of Monasteries, &c.

AUGME'NTUM, Growth, Increase. *L.*

AUGME'NTUM [in *Grammar*] an Addition made in certain Tenses of Greek Verbs, by increasing the Number of Syllables.

AUGME'NTUM *Febricum*, [among *Physicians*] is a Computation from what time the Heat of a continual Fever has seized upon the whole Mass of Blood, till it hath arrived at the Height.

AU'GUR, a Soothsayer or Diviner, who foretels Things to come, by observing the Chirping of Birds, &c.

To **AU'GURATE** [*augurer*, *F.* *auguratum*, *L.*] to conjecture or guess; to suppose or surmise.

To **AU'GURIZE**, to use or practice Divination by Birds.

AU'GURY [*augure*, *F.* *augurium*, *L.* *q. d. avigarium.*] Divination by the Singings, Flight, or Feeding of Birds.

AU'GUST [*Auguste*, *F.* *Augustus*, *L.*] Royal, Imperial, Majestick, Sacred.

AU'GUST, the eighth Month in the Year so called from *Augustus Caesar*.

AUGUSTAN Confession, a Confession of Christian Faith, made by the Protestants at *Augusta*, or *Augsburg* in *Germany*.

AU'GUSTIN [*Augustinus*, *L.* Majestick, Royal] a proper Name of Men.

AUGUS'TIN, or ? a Sect of Black Friars

AU'STIN Friars ? of the Order of St. *Austin*.

AUGU'STINIANS, Hereticks, called also *Sacramentarians*, holding, that the Gates of Heaven are shut till the Resurrection.

A'VIARY [*aviarium*, *L.*] a great Cage or Place where Birds are kept.

AVI'DITY [*avidité*, *F.* *aviditas*, *L.*] Greediness, eager Desire, Appetite.

AVIDULOUS [*avidulus*, *L.*] somewhat greedy.

To **AVISE**, to consider. *Chauc.*

AUK ? [*Apejib*, *Sax.*] un-

AUKWARD } handy, untoward.

AUKWARDLY, ungainly.

AUKWARNESS, the being aukward.

AULCASTER [of the River *Aln*, *Allenceay* *tejn* *Sax.* *i. e.* a perfect City] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

AULICK [*aulicus*, *L.* of *aula* a Court,] a Prince's Court.

AULM, Elme. *O.*

AULN, of *Rouen*, a Measure equal to an English Ell; at *Lyons* to 1016; at *Calais* to 1052; and at *Paris* to 0,095.

AULN of *Rhenish Wine*, a Vessel that contains forty Gallons.

AUMERE, Welt, Skirt, or Border. *O.*

AUMONE, Alms. *L. T.*

Tenure in **AUMONE**, is where Lands are given to a Religious House or Church, that some Service be said for the Good of the Donor's Soul.

AUMONIER. See *Almoner*.

AUND, ordained. *C.*

AU'NCEL - *Weight* [*q. d.* *Handsale Weight*] a kind of ancient Instrument with Hooks fastened to each End of a Beam, which being

being raised upon the Fore-finger, shewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed.

AUNCETERS, Ancestors. *Chauc.*

AUNCETRY, Ancestry. *O.*

AUNDER } the Afternoons. *Chesh.*

ONEDHER }

AUNT [*Un Tanze*, F. *Ametra*, Ital. of *Amira*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Sister.

AUNTLERS, peradventure, or if. *O.*

AUNTRITH, adventureth. *Chauc.*

AUNTROUS, adventurous. *O.*

AVOCATION [of *a* and *voco*,] a calling away from; a Let or Hindrance of Business. *L.*

AVOCATORIA, a Mandate of the Emperor of Germany, to a Prince or Subject of the Empire, to stop his unlawful Proceedings. *L.*

AVOCATORY [*avocatoire*, F.] calling away, or from. *L.*

To AVOID [of *vider*, F.] to shun, to escape.

To AVOID [in a Physical Sense] to discharge, or cast forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

AVOIDANCE, is when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent. *L. T.*

AVOIR-DU-POIS [*i. e.* to have Overweight, F.] a Weight of Sixteen Ounces in the Pound, by which all things which have a Refuse or Waste, are weighed.

AVOLATION [in Chymistry] a flying away, an evaporating.

To AVOUCH [*avouer*, F.] to maintain or justify, to affirm resolutely or boldly, to assert.

AVOUCHABLE, that may be avouched.

To AVOW [in Law] to justify a thing already done.

AVOWABLE, justifiable.

AVOWEE } one that has the Right of

ADVOWEE } Advowson, or presenting to a Benefice in his own Name. *L. T.*

AVOWRY [*Advouerie*, F.] when a Distress has been made for Rent, &c. and the Party distrain'd on, sues a Replevin; the Maker of the Distress shall make *Avowry*, or justify his Plea, for what Cause he took it.

AVOWTRY, Adultery.

AURATE, Golden. *Chauc.*

AURA, an airy Exhalation, Spirit, or Vapour. *L.*

AURICULA *Urst* [with Florists] the Name of a Flower commonly called a *Ricinus*.

AURICULÆ Cordis [in Anatomy] the two Ears of the Heart.

AURICULAR [*auriculaire*, F. *auricularis*, L.] of, or spoken in the Ear; as *Auricular Confession*, such as Roman Catholics whisper in the Ears of their Priests.

AURIFEROUS [*aurifer*, L. *i. e.* *aurum ferens*,] bearing or producing Gold.

AURIFLAMB } St. Denis's Purple

AURIFLAMBE } Standard, born a-

gainst Infidels, lost in Flanders. *Pi*

AURIGA, a Carrier, Waggoner, or Charlooteer; a Northern Constellation. *L.*

AURIGATION, driving or guiding of any Carriage. *L.*

AURIGRAPHY [of *Aurum*, L. and *yeion*, Gr. to write] Writing with Gold.

AURISCALLPIUM, an Instrument to pick and cleanse the Ear from Wax. *L.*

AURORA [*Aurora*, L. *q. d.* *aurea hora*,] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn, or Break of Day. *L.*

AURORA Borealis, is a white Pyramidal Glade of Light, appearing like the Tail of a Comet in the Northern Hemisphere of the fixed Stars. *L.*

AURUM Fulminans, *i. e.* thundering Gold, or Saffron of Gold. [among Chymists] a Powder made of Gold, dissolved in *Aqua Regali*; and is so called, because being put into a Spoon, and heated over the Fire, it makes a Noise like Thunder. *L.*

AURUM Mosaicum or Musivum, *i. e.* Mosaic Gold, a Composition made use of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper. *L.*

AURUM Potabile, *i. e.* drinkable Gold [among Chymists] Gold made liquid, so as to be drinkable; or some rich Cordial Liquor with Pieces of Leaf-gold in it. *L.*

AUSCULTATION, a hearkening or listening to. *L.*

AUSPICIOUS [*auspicialis*, L.] lucky, happy, fortunate, favourable, prosperous.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, the being happy, Prosperity.

AUSPICE [*Auspicium*, L.] a kind of Soothsaying among the Romans, by observing the Flight Chirping, &c. of Birds.

AUSTERE [*austerus*, L.] sour, harsh; severe, crabbed, stern. *F.*

AUSTERITY [*Austérité*, F. *Au-*

AUSTERENESS } *steritas*, L.] Severity, Strictness, Rigour.

AUSTRAL [*Australis*, L.] Southern, belonging to the South. *F.*

AUSTAL Signs [among Astronomers] the six Southern Signs of the Zodiac.

An AUTANGELIST [of *Autangelis*, Gr., of *αὐτός* himself, and *ἄγγελος* a Messenger, Gr.] one who is his own Messenger.

AUTAR and AULTER, an Altar. *O.*

AUTHE'NTICAL } [*authentique*, F.

AUTHE'NTICK } *authenticus*, L. of

Ἀθεντικός, of *Athenia* Authority, Gr.] that is of just or good Authority, generally approved or allowed of; also Original.

AUTHE'NTICKS, the Title of the third Volume of Civil Law.

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, Genuine-ness, the having good Authority.

AUTHOR [*Auteur*, F. *Autor*, L. *i. e.* *qui auct*,] the first Cause of a Thing; the Inventor, Contriver, or Maker of it; the

the Writer of a Book; the Head of a Party or Faction. *L.*

AUTHORITATIVE, maintained, having, or done by Authority.

AUTHORITY [*Authoritas*, *F.* of *Authoritas*, *L.*] Power, Rule, Credit, Interest; also a Passage of a Book quoted.

To AU'THORIZE [*authoriser*, *F.*] to give Power or Authority, to empower; also to allow by Authority.

AUTO'CHTHONES [*Ἀυτόχθονες*, of *αὐτός* it self, and *χθών* the Earth, *Gr.*] Home born, the Original Inhabitants of any Country. *L.*

AUTO'CRACY [*Ἀυτοκρατία*, of *αὐτός* self, and *κράτος* Power, *Gr.*] Self-subsistence, Supremacy, &c.

AUTOCRA'TORICAL [*Ἀυτοκρατορικὸς*, *Gr.*] All-powerful, Supreme, Imperial.

AUTOGE'NEAL [*Ἀυτογενής*, of *αὐτός* self, and *γεννάω* to beget, or *γενόμεαι* to be begotten. *Gr.*] Self-begotten.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, of or belonging to the Author's own Writings. *F.*

AUTO'GRAPHUM [*Autographe*, *F.*

AUTO'GRAPHY [*Ἀυτογραφία*, of *αὐτός* self, and *γράφω* to write, *Gr.*] the own Hand-writing of any Person: Also the Original of a Treatise.

AUTO'LOGY [*ἄυτος* and *λέγω* to speak] speaking of, or to one's self. *Gr.*

AUTO'MATION [*Automate*, *F.* *Ἀυτομάτη*, of its own Accord, *Gr.*] a self-moving Instrument; as Clock Watch, &c.

AUTO'MATOUS & self-moving, or AUTO'MATICAL & that which seems to have a Motion within it self.

AUTO'NOMY [*Autonomia*, *L.* of *Ἀυτονομία*, of *αὐτός* itself, and *νόμος* Law, *Gr.*] living after one's own Law.

AUTO'PSY [*Autopsia*, *L.* of *Ἀυτοψία*, of *αὐτός* and *ὀφθαλμός* to see, *Gr.*] an ocular Inspection, or seeing a thing with a Man's own Eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

AUTOTHE'ISM [*ἄυτος* himself, and *θεός* God, *Gr.*] God's being of himself.

AUTO'PHOROS [*ἄυτος* himself, and *φέρω* to bear, *Gr.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, or with the Thing he stole upon him. *C. L.*

AUTREMITÉ, another Attire. *Chauc.*

AU'TUMN [*Automne*, *F.* *Autumnus*, *L.* q. d. *Auchimnus*.] the Season of the Year which begins quickly after Harvest, when Grapes and other Fruits are gathered.

AUTUMN Calvile, a sort of Apple.

AUTUMNAL [*Automale*, *F.* *Autumnalis*, *L.*] of or belonging to Autumn.

A VISIONS, Visions. *O.*

AVULSION [of *a* and *vellō*] a plucking away from. *L.*

AUX, the same as *Auge* and *Apogaeum*.
AU'XESIS [*Ἀύξισις*, *Gr.* Increase] a Rhetorical Figure when any thing is magnified too much.

AUXI'LIARY [*auxiliaire*, *F.* *auxiliaris*, *L.*] helpful; that comes to aid or assist.

AUXI'LIARY Verbs [in Grammar] are such as help to Conjugate others.

AUXI'LIARIES & Regiments that AUXI'LIARY Forces & are raised in the City of London upon extraordinary Occasions, to assist the Trained Bands.

AUXI'LIUM, Aid, Help, Succour. *L.*

AUXI'LIUM Curiae, an Order of Court for the Summoning of one Party at the Suit of another. *O. L.*

AUXI'LIUM *ad filium militem faciendum & maritandum*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, to levy a reasonable Aid, towards the Knighting the King's Son, and Marrying his Eldest Daughter.

AW [*Ache* and *Achte*, *Teut.*] Dread, Fear, Obiservance, Respect.

To AWAIT, to wait for.

AWAIT, Way-laying, or lying in wait to do Mischief. *O. S.*

AWA'RD [of *A* and *Weapn's*, *Sax.*] the Judgement of one chosen by the Persons at Variance to make up a Difference; a Judgement or Sentence upon Arbitration.

To AWA'RD, to adjudge, or give away by Judgement.

AWA'Y [*Apež*, *Sax.*] absent from, &c.

To bear AWA'Y [*Apež* *bæpan*, *Sax.*] to carry away.

To drive AWA'Y [*Apež* *þujan*, *Sax.*] to drive off.

An AWF-BAND, a Check upon.

AWEIWARD, aside. *Chauc.*

AWEINED, weaned. *Chauc.*

A'WFUL, causing an Awe, terrible, apt to strike a Terror into; to be feared, or revered.

AWHAPED, amazed, astonished, daunted. *Chauc.*

A'WKWARD [*Æpejn's*, *Sax.*] untoward, unhandy.

AWL [*Æle*, *Sax.*] a sharp pointed Tool.

An AWN of Wine, 360 Pound.

AWMBRY, a Cupboard for Victuals.

AWN { a Scale or Husk of any Thing;

ANE { the Spire or Beard of Barley, or any bearded Grain. *C.*

A'WNING [Sea Term] a Sail or Tarpawling, hung over any part of a Ship; or a Canopy over a Wherry.

AWNSEL-Weight, a poising of a Joint of Meat &c. in the Hand only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Aunsel*.

AWREAKED [*Apprecan*, *Sax.*] wreaked, revenged. *Chauc.*

AX ? [Aeye, Sax. 'Aēivn, Gr.]
 AXE } Carpenter's Tool; also the same
 with Ais.

AXED, *Axid*, asked. *Chauc.*

AXHOLM [Eaxanholm, Sax. from the
 Town *Axel*, and *Holm* an Isle having many
 Rivers in it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

AXILLAR ? [axillaire F. of axil-
 lary, L.] belonging to
 the Arm-pit.

AXILLARY Artery [among *Anato-*
mists] is that which passes from the Trunk
 of the *Aorta*, into the Arm-pits.

AXILLARY Veins, two Branches of
 the Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, which go up
 to the Arm-pits.

AXINOMANCY [of 'Aēivn and *mag-*
ia, Gr.] Divination by Hatches. *Gr.*

A'XIOM [Axiome, F. *Axioma*, L. of
 'Axioma, of *ἀξιωμα* I account worthy, or
 αξίω I think, Gr.] is a common self-evi-
 dent Principle, which is so clear in it self,
 that it is not capable of being made clearer
 by any kind of Proof, but what all will
 easily admit of, as soon as they understand
 the Terms of such Principles or Propositions.

A'XIOM [in *Logick*] is the disposing of
 one Argument with another, whereby a
 Thing is said to be, or not to be.

A'XIS, an Axle-tree of a Carr, Coach,
 &c. L.

A'XIS [in *Anatomy*] the third Vertebra
 from the Skull: Also that quiescent Right
 Line of a Vessel, which is always equidistant
 from the Sides.

A'XIS [in *Geometry*] is a straight Line,
 conceived to proceed from the Vertex or
 Top of the Figure to the Base.

A'XIS [of a Circle or Sphere] is a straight
 Line, passing through the Center, from one
 side, to another; the same as *Diameter*.

A'XIS [of a Conick Section] a Line that
 goes through the middle of the Figure, and
 is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

A'XIS [of a Cylinder] is that quiescent
 Right Line, about which the Parallelogram
 is turned, which by its Revolution forms
 the Cylinder.

A'XIS Determinate [in an Hyperbola] is
 a Right Line which divides into two equal
 Parts, and at Right Angle, an infinite Num-
 ber of Lines drawn parallel one to another
 within the Hyperbola.

A'XIS in Peritrochio [in *Mechanicks*] is
 a Machine for the raising of Weights, con-
 sisting of a Cylindrical Beam, which is the
 Axis, lying Horizontally, and a Wheel
 called the *Peritrochium*.

A'XIS of Rotation, or ? [in *Geometry*]

A'XIS of Circumvolution } is an imagi-
 nary Line, about which any plain Figure is
 conceived to be turned for the making a
 Solid.

A'XIS, &c. [in *Opticks*] the Ray which

of all that are sent to the Eye, falls per-
 pendicularly on it, and which by Conse-
 quence passes through the Center of the Eye.

A'XIS Common ? [in *Opticks*] a Right
 A'XIS Mean } Line drawn from the
 Point of Concourse from the two Optick
 Nerves, through the middle of the Right
 Line which joins the Extremity of the same
 Optick Nerves.

A'XIS [of a Glass] a Right Line drawn
 perpendicularly through the Center of the
 Sphere, which the Glass Figure is the Seg-
 ment of.

A'XIS of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a
 Right Line drawn through the Point of In-
 cidence, and perpendicular to the Refracting
 Surface.

A'XIS of Refraction, is that which is
 made by the Ray of Incidence, directly pro-
 longed on the Inside of the second Medium,
 by the Ray of Refraction.

A'XIS of the World [in *Astronomy*] is an
 imaginary Line, conceived to pass through
 the Center of the Earth, from one Pole to
 the other, about which the whole Frame of
 the Universe moves.

A'XIS [of the Zodiac] is a Line con-
 ceived to pass through the Earth, and to be
 terminated in the Poles of the Zodiac.

AXLE-Tree, a Piece of Wood under a
 Cart, Waggon, Coach, &c. on which the
 Wheels turn.

AXLE-Tree Pins, two long Irons with
 round Heads, that hold the Axle-tree to
 the Cart's Body.

AXMINSTER [of the River *Av*, and a
Minster, for which it was accounted famous]
 a Town in *Devonshire*.

An AYL [Aibel, Sax.] an Illness, Sick-
 ness, &c.

AYLING [Ablige, Sax.] sickly.

To AYL [Aiblian, Sax.] to be Sick,
 in Pain, &c.

AYE ? [Aya, Sax.] for ever, always,

AYEL } again. *Spenc. Chauc.*

AYENWARD, back again. O.

AYMS [Ahime, Ital. *oi moi*, Gr.] alas.

A'YEL, a Writ lying where the Grand-
 father was seized in his Demefne the same
 Day he died, and a Stranger enters the same
 Day, and dispossesses the Heir. F.

AYEN } against, instead of. *Chau-*
 AYENST } cer.

An A'YRY of Hawks [of *Eyrā*, Teut.
 Eggs, because at that time hatched of Eggs]
 a Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMEN TA [Law Term] Easements
 in Grants of Conveyance did include any
 Liberty of Passage, Highway, Water-course,
 &c. for the Ease of the Tenant.

AZA'LDUS, a poor sorry Horse, or
 Jade. O. L.

AZAMOGLANS, young Men among
 the Turks, train'd up to be Janizaries.

AZARIAH

AZARIAH [אֶזְרִיָּה, of אֵל the Help, and אֵל of the Lord, H. i. e. the Help of the Lord] a King of Judah.

AZEMECH, the Virgin's Spike, the Name of a Star. Arab.

AZERADACH, the Bead-tree.

A'ZIMEN Degrees [among Astrologers] are certain Degrees in the Zodiack, so called, because Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Lameness, or some other natural Imperfection.

A'ZIMUTH, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Meridian of the Place, and any other Azimuth Circle.

A'ZIMUTH Compass, an Instrument used to take the Sun's Amplitude or Azimuth, to find the Variation of the Compass.

A'ZIMUTHS [in Astronomy] are great Circles of the Heavens intersecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and consequently are at Right Angles to the Horizon.

A'ZORES, certain Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, in 40 Degrees South Latitude, where some Geographers place the first Meridian for counting the Latitude.

AZORIUM, the Azure or blue Colour. O. L.

A'ZOTH [in Chymistry] the Mercury of any Metallick Body: an universal Medicine.

A'ZURE [Azur, F. of Lazulus lapis, L.] the Sky-colour, or light Blue.

A'ZURE [in Heraldry] signifies a blue Colour in the Coats of Arms of all Persons under the Degree of Barons.

The A'ZURE, the Sky or Firmament.

A'ZYGOS [ἄζυγος, Gr.] a Vein about the Heart, which proceeds from the Vena Cava, and reaches to the Vertebra's of the Back.

AZYMA [ἄζυμα, Gr.] without.

AZYMES and Zyma Leaven, Gr.] the Feast of Unleavened Bread among the Jews.

B A

B. An Abbreviation; as B. A. Baccalaureus Artium, i. e. Bachelor of Arts.

B [in Musick Books] is an Abbreviation of the Word Bass or Basso.

B. C. [in Musick Books] stand for Basso Continuo.

B. V. Beata Virgo, i. e. the Blessed Virgin.

B MI, the third Note in the Gamut, or Scale of Musick.

BA'AL [בַּעַל H. i. e. a Lord or Possessor, Syr.] the Name of an Idol.

BA'AL-ZEBUB [בַּעַל זְבוּב H. BEL-ZEBUB i. e. the Lord of Lies, or Devils] an Idol.

BAA'IM [בַּעֲלִים Lords, Syr.] the Plural Number of Baal or Bel, a God of the Phenicians and Samaritans.

BA'ANITES, Hereticks, Followers of

one Baanes, who taught the Errors of the Manicheans, in the 9th Century.

BA'ARD, a sort of Sea Vessel, or Transport Ship. O. R.

BAASHA [בָּאָשָׁא H. i. e. making or pressing together] a King of Israel.

To BABBLE [babiller, F.] to talk impertinently, to prate.

BABBLE, idle talk.

BABBLER, one who talketh too much; or impertinently.

BABE [of Babbolo, Ital. as some imagine; others of Bab, being a Word of an easy Pronunciation, and one of the first used by Infants; others from Pupa or Pupa, thence Bube, Teut.] an Infant.

BA'BEL [בְּבֶל H. i. e. Confusion] a Tower built by the Descendants of Noah, after the Flood: Also the chief City of the Assyrian Monarchy.

B'AREWRIES, strange Antick Works.

BABEURIES, & O.

BABOON [Babion or Babouin, F. some derive it of Babe, with the Termination on, g. d. a great Babe, from its Resemblance to Mankind] a large kind of Monkey.

BACCALAURE'ATUS, a Bachelor's Degree. L.

BACCALAU'REUS, [i. e. Laurel berry, L.] a Bachelor of Arts in the University.

BACCHANA'LS, the drunken Feasts or Revels of Bacchus the God of Wine.

BACCHANA'LIAN, a riotous Person.

To BA'CCHANALIZE, to imitate the Bacchanals.

BA'CCARACK Wine, a sort of Rheish Wine that is very excellent.

BACCHATION, Rioting, Revelling. L.

BACCHICK [Bacchius, L. of Bacchus the God of Wine] mad, frantick.

BA'CCHIUS, is a Foot in Latin Verse, consisting of 3 Syllables, the first short, and the two last long. Gr.

BACCI'FEROUS Plants, such Herbs, Shrubs, &c. as bear Berries.

BACCI'VOROUS Animals, living Creatures which feed upon Berries.

BA'CCULI [with Physicians] a particular kind of Lozenge, shap'd into short rolls. L.

BA'CHELER [Bachelier, F. Baccalaureus, L.] a

BA'TCHELOUR, single or unmarried Man. It was anciently an inferior Knight.

BA'CHELOR of Arts, one that takes the first Degree in the Profession of any Art or Science in an University.

BA'CHELOR of a Company, a young Member growing toward the Estate of those who sit in the Court of Assistants.

BA'CHELORS Buttons, an Herb.

BACHELRIE, a Company of Bachelors. Chauc.

BACHI-

BACHILE'RIA [*Old Law*] the Commonalty, as distinguished from Nobility.

BACCILLI, Medicines which are of a round Figure, like a Stick, &c. *L.*

BACK [*Bac, Sax.*] the hinder Part of the Body.

To **BACK**, to mount or get up on a Horse; to abet, countenance, or support.

BACK-BEAR } [*i. e.* bearing upon
BACKBEREND } the Back] it is used

BACKBEROND } as a Circumstance of manifest Theft; and is one of the 4 Cases, wherein a Forester may arrest an Offender against Vert or Venison, when he is found bearing it upon his Back. *L. T.*

BACK-Board [*Sea Term*] to leave the Land on Back-board, is to leave it behind the Ship.

BACK-Staff } a Sea Instrument to

BACK-Quadrant } take the Sun's Altitude with one's Back towards it.

BACK-Stays [*of a Ship*] Stays or Ropes belonging to the Main and Fore-Mast, which serve to keep the Mast from pitching forward or over-board.

To **BACKBITE** [*of Back and bite*] to speak ill of one behind one's Back, to slander or reproach.

To **BACKSLIDE** [*of Bac and yltan, Sax.*] to turn back or revolt from.

BACKSTER, a Baker. *C.*

BACKWARD, toward the Back; unwilling.

BACKWARDNESS, unwillingness, a being behind-hand.

BA'CON, Hog's Flesh salted and dried. *Menagius* derives it from *Bake*, because it is dry'd by Smoak: But *D. T. H.* derives it from *Becen*, *Sax.* a Beech-tree, because Hogs are fattened with the Mast of Beech.

BA'CO, a fat Hog, or Bacon Hog. *O. L.*

BA'CuLE } [*in Fortification*] is a kind

BA'SCuLES } of Port-cullis or Gate, made like a Pit-fall. *F.*

BACULO METRY [*of Baculus, L. or Βακτρον a Staff, and μετρον to measure, Gr.*] the Art of Measuring accessible or inaccessible Distances or Lines, by one or more Staves. *L.*

BACULUS divinatorius, a Branch of Hazel, used for the Discovery of Mines, Springs, &c.

BAD [*a Bath, German.*] evil, naught, hurtful, incommodious.

BADBURY [*Baðan byrig, of Bað a Pledge, and Byrig a City, q. d. the Town of Hostage, perhaps because the Vice Saxon Kings had the Hostages of subdued Countries there in Custody*] a Town in the County of Dorset, once the Court of the Vice Saxon Kings.

BADGE [perhaps of *Bagge*, *Teut.* a Jewel] a Cognizance or Coat of Arms, worn by Servants of Noblemen, &c. or by Pensioners to a Parish or College, &c.

A **BA'DGER** [perhaps of *Back*, *Teut.*

a Jaw-bone, *q. d. Backer*, a Beast with strong Jaws, it being a biting Animal] an amphibious Creature.

BA'DGER [*Bagagier, F.*] a Carrier of Luggage.

BA'DGER [*in Law*] one that buys Corn or other Provisions in one Place, in order to sell them at another; a Huckster.

BA'DINAGE, Foolery, Buffoonry. *F.*

To **BA'FFLE** [*either of Bester to supplant or cheat, or of Baffoier, to cover the Eyes with a Veil, F.*] to confound by Reasons, or put to a Non-plus.

BAG [*Belge, Sax. Bulga, L.*] a Sack or Pouch.

BAG or BIG, a Cow's Udder. *C.*

BAGATE'L, a Toy or Trifle. *F.*

BA'GGAGE, Furniture and Necessaries of Soldiers, Provision for an Army; also a Camp-Whore, a Soldier's Trull, a Punk. *F.*

To **BAGGE**, to swell, to disdain. *Chau.*

BAGGENLY, swellingly, proudly. *O.*

BAGGETH, disdaineth. *O.*

BA'GNIO, a Hot-house, a Place to Bathe and Sweat in. *Ital.*

BAGNOLE'NSES, Hereticks who followed the Errors of the *Manicheans*, rejected the Old Testament, and Part of the New; maintained that God foresaw nothing of himself, and that the World had no Beginning.

BA'HAR, at *Mocha* in the *East-Indies*, 386 *l.* *Averdupois*; at *Molucca* the lesser *Bahar* is 625 *l.* and the greater 6250 *l.* weight *Averdupois*, by which Spice is sold.

BAJARDOUR [*Old Records*] a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens.

BAIL [*Bail, F.*] is the Freeing or setting at Liberty, one arrested or imprisoned upon Action, under Surety taken for his Appearance, at a Day and Place assigned; also a Limit or Bound within a Forest.

To **BAIL** [*Bailler, F.*] to be Surety for a Person arrested, apprehended or imprisoned.

BAILABLE, that may be bailed or set free upon Bail.

BAILS [*Sea Term*] Hoops set over a Boat to bear up the Tilt.

To **BAILE** or *Bale* [*Sea Term*] to lade Water by hand out of a Boat.

BAI'LIF } a Magistrate appointed with-
BAI'LY } in a particular Province or Precinct, to maintain the Peace, to administer Justice, &c. Also an Officer appointed to arrest Persons for Debt. *F.*

BAI'LIF, an Officer that belongs to a Manour to order Husbandry, hath Authority to gather the Profits for the Lord's Use, pay Quit Rents issuing out of the Manour, fell Trees, dispose of the Under-Servants, &c.

BAI'LIF *Errant*, is an Officer appointed by the Sheriffs to go about the Country to serve Writs to summons the Country Sessions, Assizes, &c.

BAILEIFF of *Franchises*, is one appointed by every Lord within his Liberty, to do such Offices within his Precinct, as the Bailiff Errant doth abroad in the Country.

BAILIWICK, was the whole District within which the Trust of a Bailiwick was to be executed: And thence a whole County was formerly so called, in respect of the Sheriff; a whole Barony in respect of the Lord Baron; a Hundred, in respect of the Chief Constable; a Manour, in respect of the Steward, &c.

BAILEMENT, the Delivery of Writings, Good, &c. to another Person. *L. T.*

BAIN [*Brain*, *F.*] a Bath or Hot-house.

BAIN, willing, forward. *C.*

BAIN, like, limber-jointed, that can bend easily. *Suffolk.*

BAINARD's Castle in *Thames-street*, in *London*, so called from *William Bainard*, Baron of *Dunmow*, the Builder of it.

BAIRMAN a poor insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in Court, that he was not worth more than 5 Shillings and 5 Pence. *O. L. T.*

To **BAIT** [*Bitan*, *Sax.*] to allure or entice by Bait.

To **BAIT** [*Batan*, *Sax.*] to set Beasts a Fighting together.

To **BAIT** [*Bagan*, *Sax.*] to take some Refreshment on a journey.

To **BAIT** [*n Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Bait*, when she claps her Wings, or stoops at her Prey.

BAIZE [*Bay*, *Teut.* or perhaps of *Base*, *q. d.* coarse Cloth, or *Bayatte*, the same] Freeze of *Bria*, a City of *Naples*, or *Colchester* in *England*. &c.

To **BAKE** [*Bacian*, *Sax.*] *i. e.* to Seeth, Dress, or Roast in an Oven.

As you brew so you shall bake.

This Proverb is applicable to such as act Hand over Head, in Matters of Moment, without the Precaution of good Counsel and Advice; and all the Slips, Mismanagements and Afflictions of both Old or Young, thro' Rashness or Over-sight, are expos'd to this bitter Taunt: *As they have brew'd e'en so let them bake.*

BAKER-LEG'D, Straddling with the Legs howing outward.

BALAAM *בלעם* of *בלי* with-
BILEAM *בילעם* and *בילע* People, or *בלע* the Swallowing up or Destruction, and *בילע* of the People, *H.*] a Prophet among the *Israelites*.

BALAD [*Bilad*, *F.*] a Song. See *Ballad*.

BALAK *בלק* *H. i. e.* he emptied or destroyed a King of the *Moabites*.

BALANCE [*Balance*, *F.* of *Bilanz*, *L.*] a Pair of Scales an even Weight.

BALANCE [in *Merchants Accounts*] is when the Debtor and Creditor Sides are made even.

The **BALANCE**, one of the Mechanical Principles of Simple Powers, which serves to find out the Equality or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

BALANCE [of *Trade*] the Difference between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and that of our own Products Exported into other Nations.

BALANCE [of a *Watch* or *Clock*] is that part of it which by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats.

To **BALANCE** [*balancer*, *F.*] to make even Weight; to make even an Account.

BALANI [among *Naturalists*] Excrecences which commonly stick to the Shells of the larger sorts of Sea Shell-fish.

BALBUTIES, stammering Speech. *L.*

BALAST. See *Ballast*.

BALCONY [*Palco*, *Ital.* *Balcon*, *F.*] a Frame before the Window of an House.

BALD [*Bal*, *C. Br.* *Minshew* derives it of *Bald*, *Teut.* quick, because old Men are prompt to Anger and Boldness] without Hair.

BALDACHIN, is a Building in Form of a Canopy or Crown supported by Pillars, for the Covering of an Altar: A Canopy carried over the Host in Popish Countries.

BALDERDASH [perhaps of *Bald*, *Sax.* and *Dash* to mingle, *q. d.* any thing mixed without Discretion] a Mingle-mangle, a confused Discourse.

BALDMONY, an Herb so called.

BALDREAD [of *Bald* bold, *Sax.* and *read* Counsel, *Sax.* *q. d.* that is bold in Counsel] the last King of *Kent*.

BALDWIN [of *Bald* bold, *Sax.* and *winnen* to overcome, *Teut.* *i. e.* bold Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

BALE [of *Bæl*, *Sax.*] Grief, Misery, *Spencer*. Trouble, Sorrow. *Chauc.*

BALE [*Bale*, *Du.* *Balle* or *Balot*, *F.*] a Pack of any sort of Goods.

To **BALE** [*Balayer*, *F.* to brush] to

To **BAIL** *S.* tolade Water out of a Boat or Ship's Hold with Buckets. *S. T.*

BALEFUL [*Bal*, Grief, and *yull*, *Sax.*] sorrowful, woful. *O.*

BALEUGA, a Territory or Precinct. *O.*

BALIOLE College in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Baliol*, Father of the King of *Scots* of that Name.

BALIVO *amovenda*, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for not residing in his Bailiwick.

A **BALK** [of *Valicare* *Ital.* to pass by] a Furrow or Ridge of Land between two Furrows.

A **BALK**, a Baffle or Disappointment; also Damage, or Prejudice.

A **BALK**, a great Beam. *Chauc.*

To **BALK** [*Valicare*, *Ital.*] to frustrate, disappoint, discourage, neglect.

BALK-STAFF, a Quarter Staff. *C.*

BALKERS, Persons who from a high Place on the Shore shew the Passage of Shoals of Herrings to Fishermen.

BALL [*Bal*, Belg. any round thing.

A BALL [*Bal*, F.] a publick Dancing Meeting.

BALL and Socket, a Device made of Brass to hold any Mathematical Instrument on a Staff, as Quadrant, Telescope, &c.

BALLAD, a Song commonly sung up and down the Streets.

BA'LLAST [*Ballast*, Teut.] Sand, Gravel, or Stones, laid in the Ship's Hold, to make her sail upright.

To **BA'LLAST** [*Bähleytan*, Sax.] to lade with Ballast.

BA'LLAST Shore [with Sailors] a Ship is said so to be, when the Ballast has run from one side to the other.

To *Trench* the **BA'LLAST** [*Sea Term*] is to divide or separate.

BALLISTER [*Balustre*, F.] the lateral part or side part of a Scroll in the Capital of the Ionick Column; a little Pillar or Rail such as are on the Outside of Cloisters, Galleries, &c.

BALLIVA, a Bailiwick. *O. L.*

BALLOCKS [*Bellucay*, Sax. or of *Ball*, Eng. from their Roundness] the Cods of Man or Beast.

BALLON [*Balon*, F.] a Foot-ball; **BALLOON** also a great Ball with which Noblemen and Princes use to play.

BALLON [in Chymistry] a large Receiver or Vessel, to receive what is distilled or drawn off by the Fire.

BALLON [in Architecture] is a round Globe or Top of a Pillar. *F.*

BALLOT [*Balot*, F.] a little Ball used in the giving of Votes.

To **BALLOT** [*ballotter*, F.] to Vote by Ballotting.

BALLOTATION a Manner of choosing Officers,

by Balls of different Colours, according to the Diversity of Candidates which stand for the Office.

A BALLOW, a Pole, a long Stick, a Quarter-Staff. &c. *Shakesp.*

BALLUSTRADE [in Architecture] a Row of Ballusters.

BALM, the Juice of a Tree growing in Palestine and Egypt.

BALM [*Baalm*, F. *Balsamum*, L. *BALM-Mint* of *Βάλσαμον*, Gr.] a sweet smelling Herb.

BALM-Apple, a sort of Plant.

BALNEARY [*Balnearium*, L.] a Bathing Place, a Bagno.

BALNEUM, a Bath, a Washing-place, a Hot-house; also a Stew. *L.*

BA'LINEUM Arena [among Chy-

BA'LINEUM Arenosum [mists] is a Sand-bath, when Herbs, Flowers, Fruits,

&c. are infused with Water in a *Cucurbita*, and being close stoppt, are set in hot Sand. *L.*

BA'LINEUM Maria [among Chymists] is when a *Cucurbita* is close stopped, and placed in a Vessel of hot Water; so that the Water being gently and gradually heated, may always keep the *Cucurbita* in even temperature of Heat.

BA'LINEUM Vaporis [among Chy-

BA'LINEUM Vaporosum [mists] is when a Vessel is set in another, half full of Water, and is heated from Vapours that arise from hot boiling Water. *L.*

BALOTA DE [in Horsemanship] a Leap, in which a manag'd Horse offers to strike out with his hind Legs, but does it not, only making an Offer, and shewing the Shoes of his hind Feet.

BA'LSAM [*Baum*, F. *Balsamum*, L. of *Βάλσαμον*, Gr.] the Juice of the Balsam or Balm-tree: also some other natural Balsams, as that of *Toli*, *Peru*, &c. also several Medicinal and Chymical Compositions; as *Apopleckic Balsam*, &c.

BA'LSAM of Saturn [in Chymistry] a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, digested till the Matter has gained a red Tincture.

BA'LSAM of Sulphur [among Chymists] is the Oily Parts of Sulphur, dissolved in Oil of Turpentine. &c.

BALSAMELLA, the Juice of an Arabian Tree called *Opobalsamum*.

BALSAMICK [*Balsamique*, F. *Balsamicus*, L.] having the Quality of Balsam, or belonging to Balsam.

BALSTAFF, a Quarter-Staff. *Chauc.*

BALTHAZAR [בִּלְתָּזָר, of בָּלַי without, and אֵצֶר Treasure, *H. i. e.* without Treasure] a proper Name of Men.

BALTICK, the Sea belonging to *Baltia*, an Island in the German Ocean.

BAMBOE, a sort of Cane; also an East Indian Measure about 5 Pints English.

BAMBOROUGH [of *Bebbanburgh*, Sax. from Queen *Bebba*, which erected it, says *Bede*] a Town in Northumberland, once the Court of the Kings of it.

BAMBURY [of *Bana* Manlaughter and *Býrngh*, Sax. a City, perhaps so called for some great Slaughter there] a Town in the County of Oxford.

BAN [*Ban*, F.] a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the Observing of Martial Discipline, &c.

BAN a Proclamation, by which *Arier* **BAN** all that hold Lands of the Crown of France, are summoned to serve the King in his Wars, some privileged Persons excepted.

BA'NCAL, an East Indian Weight containing 16. 9. 10 Drams *Averdupois*.

BAN'CALIA, Cushions or Coverings for Seats and Benches. *O. L.*

BA'N-

BA'NCUS [*Bancus*, L.] a Bench, Table, or Stall, on which Goods are exposed to Sale: Also a Place of Judicature; a Tribunal.

BAND [*Band*, *Sax.* *Bande*, F.] any sort of Stuff to bind with; a Company of Foot Soldiers.

BAND [in *Architecture*] one of the Divisions of the Architrave.

The **BAND** of *Pensioners*, a Company of Gentlemen bearing Halberds, attending the Person of the King on solemn Occasions.

TRAIN-BANDS } Regiments made

TRAINED-BANDS } up of the Inhabitants of a City, &c. trained up to Arms.

BAND-Dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Mastiff.

BA'NDAGE [*Bandage*, F.] a binding or tying up.

BA'NDAGE [among *Surgeons*] Lincloth fitted for binding up Wounds, Sores, &c. a Filet, Roller, &c.

BA'NDED, confederated.

BAN'DELET [*Bandelette*, F.] a little Band, Filler, or String.

BAN'DELET [in *Architecture*, an Ornament encompassing a Pillar quite round about like a Ring.

BANDI'TTI [*Bandit*, F: *Bando*, Ital. an Edict, of *Bandire* to out-law] out-lawed Persons in *Italy*, who become Robbers or Highwaymen.

BUNDLE, an *Irish* Measure of two Foot in Length.

BA'NDOLEERS } [*Bandoulieres*, F.]

BA'NDELIERS } little wooden Cases covered with Leather; each of them containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore 12 hanging on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BANDON, a Company, a Retinue. *Cha.*

BANDORE [*Pandura*, L. of *Πανδύρα*, Gr.] a Musical Instrument.

BA'ND-ROL [*Banderole*, F.] a little Flag or Streamer; also the fringed Silk Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

BA'NDY, a sort of crooked Club or Stick to play at Ball with.

To **BA'NDY** [*Bander*, F.] to make a Party at Tennis-play; to toss about; to debate or canvass; to gather into a Faction.

BANE [*Bana*, *Sax.* a Murderer, a Slayer or Killer of Men] Destruction, Ruin.

BANE. See *Banns*.

BANE-WORT, Nightshade.

To **BANG** [*Bengel*, Teut.] to beat with a Stick.

BANGLE *Eard* [of *Ben'dan*, *Sax.* to hang down] flag-eard.

BANGOR [once *Banchoz* q *Penchoz*, i. e. a Capital Quire] a Bishop's See in the County of *Caernarvon*,

BANIANS, certain Priests among the *Indians*.

To **BA'NISH** [*Bannier*, F. *Abannan*,

Sax.] to turn or send out of his native into some foreign Country.

BA'NISHMENT [*Bannissement*, F.] the being banished.

BANISTERS. See *Ballusters*.

BANK [*Banc*, *Sax.*] a little Hill or rising Ground, or Shelf in the Sea.

BANK [*Banc*, F. *Bancus*, L.] the Bench or Seat of Judgment.

A **BANK** [*Banque*, F. *Bancus*, L.] a Place where there is a great Sum of Money taken in and let out to Use, returned by Exchange, or otherwise disposed of for Profit.

BANK, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-wood unsplit, from four to ten Inches square, and of any Length.

BANKER [*Banquiere*, F.] a Trader in Money, or one that keeps a Bank, or gives Bills to receive Money from Place to Place, a Money Goldsmith.

BANKERS *Browded*, Cushions embroidered. O.

BA'NKRUPCY } [*Banqueroute*, F.]

BA'NKRUPTCY } Breaking the Act of turning Bankrupt.

BA'NKRUP [*Banqueroute*, F. q of *Bancus* and *rumpere*, L.] one that has consumed his Estate, or is run out in Trade: a Trader that breaks and steps aside with Design to defraud his Creditors.

BANN } [*Ban*, C. Br. a Cry] a public

BANNS } lick Proclamation, by which any thing is commanded or forbidden. C. L.

BANNS } of Matrimony, the Publication

BANES } of Marriage-Contracts in the Church.

To **BANN** [of *Bannen*, Du.] to exclaim against, to curse.

A **BA'NNER** [*Banniere*, F. *Bannar*, C. Br.] a Standard or Ensign.

B'ANNERET, anciently a Knight made in the Field, with a Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard and making it as it were a Banner.

BANNIANS of *India*, a crafty but fair-spoken People, who sell the rare Commodities of those Parts.

BA'NNIMUS, the Form of expelling a Member of the University of *Oxford*.

BANNITUS, an Out-law, or banished Person.

BANNOCK, an Oat Cake tempered in Water and baked under the Embers. C.

BA'NNUM } the utmost Bounds of a

BANLEUGA } Town or Manour. O. L.

BANOCHSBOURN [i. e. the River of *Banock*] in *Scotland*, famous for the Slaughter of *Edward II.* King of *England*.

To **BA'NQUET** [*banqueter*, F.] to Feast.

BA'NQUET, a Feast or Entertainment. F.

BA'NQUET, part of a Branch of an Horse-bit.

BANQUETTE, a little Bank, a raised Way. F.

BA'NQUETTE [in *Fortification*] a small Foot-pace, in form of a Step, at the Bottom of a Parapet.

BA'NSTICLE, a Stickle back, a Fish.

To **BANTER**, to amuse, to play upon; to jest or jeer.

A BA'NTLING, a young Child.

BAPTISM [*Baptême*, F. *Baptismus*, L. *Baptisus*, Gr. i. e. Washing or Dipping] a Sacrament in the Christian Church.

BA'PTISMAL, belonging to Baptism.

BA'PTIST [*Baptista*, Gr. i. e. a Baptizer] a Title of *St. John*, the Fore-runner of our Saviour.

BAPTISTERY [*Baptisterion*, Gr.] a Basin or Font to baptize in; a Bath, a Vessel to wash the Body in.

To **BAPTIZE** [*baptizein*, Gr.] to administer the Sacrament of Baptism; to Christen.

BAR [*Barreau*, F. *Barra*, Ital.] a Piece of Iron or Wood for several Uses.

BAR, the Place where Lawyers stand to plead Causes in Courts of Judicature; or a Place where Criminals stand to be try'd.

BAR [in *Law*] is a peremptory Exception against a Demand or Plaint.

BAR [in *Musick*] is a line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines.

BAR [in *Heraldry*] a smaller Fesse.

BAR, a Rock before a Harbour. *S. T.*

BAR-FEE, a Fee of 20 Pence, which Prisoners acquitted of Felony paid to the Goaler.

BAR [to *Common Intendment*] is a general Bar, that usually disables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.

Special BAR [in *Law*] is that which falls out in the Case in Hand, upon some special Circumstance of the Fact.

BAR of the Port [*Sea Term*] a Billet thrust through the Rings that serve to shut up the Port Holes in a Ship.

To **BAR** [*barre*, F.] to shut or fasten with a Bar, to stop, to hinder.

BAR JESUS *בר יושע*, Syr.] the Son of Jesus, a Name.

BARABBAS *בראבא*, of *בר* a Son, and *אבא* a Father, Syr. the Father's Son] a notorious Malefactor.

BARA-PICKLET, Bread made of fine Flour, kneaded with Yeast.

BARAK [*ברק* H. i. e. Lightning] a proper Name of Men.

BARACTA, a *West Indian* Balsam.

BARALIPTON [in *Logick*] an imperfect Syllogism, of two Universals and a particular Affirmative.

BA'RATRY, is when a Master of a Ship cheats the Owners or Insurers, either by imbezzling their Goods, or running away with the Ship. *L. T.*

To **BARB** [of *Barba*, L. a Beard] to shave or trim the Beard.

A BARB, a *Barbary* Horse.

To **BA'RB** a *Lobster*, is to cut it up.

BARBARA' [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, each of whose Syllables are prefixed before the Preposition of a Categorical Syllogism in the first Mood and first Figure, denoting the Universality and Affirmation of the Propositions.

BARBACAN, a Watch-Tower. *F.*

BARBARA [foreign or strange, L.] a proper Name of Women.

BARBARIANS, barbarous, rude, or wild People. *L.*

BA'RBARISM [*Barbarisme*, F. *Barbarismus*, L. of *Barbarismus*, Gr.] a Fault in Pronunciation, an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeness of Language or Behaviour.

BARBA'RITY [*Barbarie*, F. *Barbaries*, L. of *Barbaritas*, Gr.] Cruelty, Inhumanity: Also Impropriety of Speech.

BA'RBAROUS [*barbare*, F. *barbarus*, L. of *Barbarus*, Gr.] cruel, fierce, rude, wild; improper, or broken, as to Speech.

BA'RBAROUSNESS, Cruelty, Outrageousness, Clownishness, Unpoliteness.

BA'RBARY, a Country of *Africa*.

BA'RBARY *Falcons*, a kind of Hawks, so called, because they make their Passage through that Country.

BARBE, a Mask, a Vizard. *Chauc.*

BARBE [*Barbe*, F. i. e. a Beard] whence to discharge a Cannon over a Breast-work, instead of putting it through the Loop-holes, is to *Fire en Barbe*.

BARBE Robert [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Hog's Ears.

BARBED, Bearded like a Fish-hook, set with Barbs; also shaved or trimmed.

BA'RBEL, a Fish. *F.*

BAR'BER [*Barbier*, F. of *Barba*, L. a Beard] a Shaver of Beards, &c.

BA'RBERRY Tree, a prickly Shrub, bearing Berries of a tart Taste.

BARBES 2 [*Barbes*, F.] a Disease in **BARBLES** Black Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under the Tongue.

BA'RBICAN [*a. d. a Buiz* Kennings, *Sax. Barbacane*, F.] any Out-work belonging to a great Building. *O. L.*

BARBI'GEROUS [*Barbam gerens*, L.] having a Beard, bearded.

BARBS [*Barbes*, F.] a sort of Armour for Horses formerly in use.

BARCA'RIA, a Barkary or Tan-house. *O. L.*

BA'RCARY [*Bergerie*, F.] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.

BA'RCO *Longo*, a small, low, long, sharp built Vessel, without a Deck, going with Oars and Sails. *Span.*

To **BARB**, or to cut off the Head and

BEARD *Woolly* Neck from the rest of the Fleeces.

BARDS [of *Bard*, C. Br. *Bardus*, F.] certain Poets among the ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*, who described in Verse the brave Actions of great Men of their Nation; so called from *Bardus* the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*.

BARDA'CH } [*Bardache*, F. *Bardascio*,
BARDA'CA } Ital.] a Boy kept for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARDESA'NISTS, Hereticks, Followers of *Bardeſanes*, who followed the Errors of the *Valentinians*, and held that the Doctrine of the Resurrection was false.

BARDNEY [probably from *Bær*, Du. an Horse, and *Ea*, Sax. Water, i. e. a Pasture for Horses by the Water-side] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, memorable for the Tomb of *St. Oswald* the King.

BARE [*Baje*, Sax.] naked, uncovered, plain.

To make **BARE** [*Abajian*, Sax.] to uncover, to make naked.

A **BARE**, a Place made smooth to bowl in, a Bowling-Alley, without Grass.

BARE Pump, a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Cask.

To **BA'RGAIN** [*barguigner*, F. to cheapen, to haggle] to agree or contract in Buying and Selling Wares.

A **BA'RGAIN** [*Bargen*, C. Br.] a Contract.

BA'RGAIN and Sale, a Contract made of Manours, Lands, Tenements, &c. transferring the Property thereof from the Bargainor to the Bargainee.

BARGAINE'E, the Person that accepts of such a Bargain.

BARGAINOR [*Barguineur*, F.] he that offers a Bargain.

BARGANET } a Ballad, Song, or
BARGARET } Dance O.

BARGE [*Barca*, Ital. *Barque*, F.] a Boat commonly used for State: Also a large Vessel for carrying of Goods on a River.

BARGE Couples [in *Architecture*] a Beam or Piece of Wood mortised into another, to strengthen the Building.

BARGE Course [with *Architects*] part of the Tiling of a House that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Gerkin-head.

BARGH, a Horse-way up a steep Hill. *To kshire*.

BARGH-Master, a Surveyor of Mines.

A **BARGH-Mate**, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

BAR JONAS [יְהוֹנָתָן, of בָּר a Son, and יוֹנָתָן a Dove, Heb.]

BARK [of *Bærk*, Dan.] the Rind or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To **BARK**, to pill off the Bark of Trees.

To **BARK** [*Beojican*, Sax.] like a Dog:

Foxes are also said to *Bark*, when they make a Noise at Rutting-time.

BARK Binding, a Distemper in Trees, cured by flitting the Bark.

BARK, a small Ship with but one Deck.

BARKARY, a Heath-house, or Tan-house. L. T.

A **BARKEN**, the Yard of an House.

BARK Fat, a Tanner's Tub.

BARK Gallie, is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.

BARKLEY, *Beojcenlan*, probably of *Beojce* a Beach tree, and *Lan* for Lea a Field, Sax. by Reason of the Plenty of Beach-trees growing there] a Town in *Glostershire*.

BARKSHIRE [of *Bejnoc* a Wood, and *Sejre*, Sax.] so called because of the abundance of Box growing there.

BARLEY-Corn, the least of our long *English Measures* three of which in length make an Inch.

BARM [*Beorm*, Sax.] the Head, or Workings out of Ale or Beer, Yeast.

BARM the Bosom, the Lap. *Chauc.*

BARM Cloth, an Apron. *Chauc.*

BA'RMOTE, a Court held within the Hundred of the Peak in *Derbyshire*, for regulating the Miners Trade.

BARN [*Bejn*, Sax.] a Repository for any sort of Grain, Hay, &c.

BARN } a Child. *Scotch*, or *North-*
BEARN } *Country*.

BARNS or *Bearn-Teams*, broods of Children. C.

BARNARAS [בְּנֵי בָרַךְ, of בָּר a

BARNABY } Son, and according to
Jerom [בְּנֵי בָרַךְ] a Prophet, the Office of a Prophet being put for Consolation, Syr. i. e. Son of Consolation] a proper Name of Men.

BA'RNACLES [perhaps of *Bear* and *Neck*, from *Beajan* to carry, and *Necca* the Neck, Sax.] Irons put on the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

BA'RNACLE [perhaps of *Bearn* a Child or Offspring, and *Aac*, Sax. an Oak] a So-land Goose; a Fowl in the *Basi*, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, supposed by some to grow on Trees, or by others, to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.

BARO'METER } [*Barometre*, F. of
BARO'SCOPE } *Bárho* heavy, and

μέτρον Measure, Gr.] an Instrument for finding out the Variations of the Air; a Weather-Glass.

Marine **BARO'METER**, a Sea Instrument for the same Use.

Wheel **BARO'METER**, a Contrivance for the applying of an Index to any Baro-scope.

BA'RON [*Baron*, F. perhaps of *Beorn*, a Noble, Sax.] a Degree of Nobility, next to a Viscount: Of Barons there are several Sorts; *Barons* of the Cinque-Ports, *Barons* of the Exchequer Court, and *Barons* that are Peers of the Realm.

BA'RON and Femme [*Law Term*] a Man and his Wife F.

BA'RON and Femme [*Heraldry*] is when the Coat of Arms of a Man and his Wife are born *per Pale* in the same Escutcheon.

BA'RONAGE, the Title and Dignity of a Baron: Also a Tax to be raised for the King or Queen, out of the Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BA'RONESS [*Barronne*, F.] the Wife of a Baron.

BA'RONET, the lowest Degree of Honour Hereditary, founded by King James I. A D. 1611.

BA'RONY, the Honour or Lordship which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but also of Bishops or Lords Spiritual.

BA'ROSCOPE [of *Bápos* heavy, and *σκοπος* an Examiner, Gr.] See *Barometer*.

BARR [*Barr*, C. Br. *Barre*, Du. *Barre*, F.] a piece of Wood, Iron, &c. to fasten a Door, Window, &c. or stop up a Way.

BA'RRACAN, a sort of coarse Camlet.

BARRACK [*Barraque*, F.] a Hut for Soldiers to lodge in, to shelter themselves from the Weather.

BARRACHO a Technical Word, expressing a Syllogistick Mood in Logick, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, and the other two particular Negatives.

BA'RREL [*Barril*, F. *Barril*, C. Br.] a Measure of Wine, Oil, &c. containing two Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and half; of Ale 32 Gallons; and of Beer 36.

BA'RREL of Essex Butter, contains 106 l. of Suffolk Butter 256 l.

BA'RREL of the Ear [*in Anatomy*] a large Cavity or Hollow behind the Drum.

BA'RREN [*Unberende*, Du. *Unberend*, Sax.] unfruitful, empty, dry, sorry.

BARREN Ivy, Creeping Ivy.

BARREN Signs [*in Astronomy*] Gemini, Leo, and Virgo.

BARRETER [of *Barratter*, O. F.] a

BARRATOR a Wrangler, a Stirrer up, a Maintainer of Quarrels. L. T.

BARRETRY [*in Policies of Insurance for Ships*] signifies Dissentions and Quarrels among Officers and Seamen.

TO BARRICADE [*barricader*, F.] to shut up with Bars, &c.

BARRICA'DOE [*Barricade*, F.] a Defence made in haste, with Barrils of Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down, &c.

BA'RRIERS [*Barrieres*, F.] a Boundary or Defence.

BA'RRIERS, a Martial Exercise of Men, fighting with Swords within Bars.

BA'RRIERS [*in Fortification*] great Stakes planted 10 Foot from one another.

BA'RRISTER, a Pleader at the Bar, a Lawyer.

Utter BARRISTER, a Lawyer admitted to plead without the Bar.

Inner BARRISTER, a Serjeant or Counsellor admitted to plead within the Bar.

Vacation BA'RRISTERS, such as are newly call'd to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the House for the six following long Vacations.

BA'RRROW [*Bejrepe*, Sax.] a Wheelbarrow.

BA'RRROW Hog [of *Beazig*, Sax. a Boar, and *Hog*, Engl.] a Male Swine.

BARROW [*Beazig*, Sax.] a little Hill or Mount of Earth.

BARRY [*in Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided Bar-ways into an even Number of Partitions.

BARRY-Bendy [*in Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided evenly both Bar and Bend-ways.

BARRY Island, in Glamorganshire, so called from *Baruch*, a devout Man, who was interred there.

BARRY Pily [*in Heraldry*] a way of dividing a Coat of Arms, which is to consist of Eight Pieces.

BARSABAS [ברשבא, of בר a Son, שבא Rest, Syr. i. e. the Son of Rest; or of בר a Son, and שׁיב to return, i. e. the Son of Conversion. Syr. and Heb.] the Name of one of the 70 Disciples.

TO BARTER [*barter*, F. to circumvent. *barrattare*, Ital.] to truck, to change one Commodity for another.

BARTH, a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, &c. C.

BARTHOLOMEW [ברתולמו, of בר a Son, תלה hanging or elevating, and מים Waters, H. i. e. the Son of him who makes the Waters to mount] a proper Name of Men.

St. BARTHOLOMEW'S Hospital, in London, endow'd for the Use of sick and lame Persons. by King Edward VI.

BA'RTLEMIES, *Bartholomew Days*, so called from Massacres or Cruelties committed on them.

BARTLET, a diminutive of *Bartholomew*, a Surname.

BA'RTON, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-side, Fold-yard, or Out-house. C.

BARTULPH [of *Beophit* and *Ulph*, i. e. Help in Counsell, or famous Helper] a proper Name of Men.

BARUK [ברוך H. i. e. Blessed] a proper Name of Men.

BARULES, Hereticks, who said the

Son of God had only a Phantom of a Body.

BA' RULET [in Heraldry] signifies the quarter of a Bar, or half of the Closet.

BARZILLAI [בַּרְזַי H. of בַּרְזַי Iron, i. e. as hard as Iron] a Nobleman of the Jews.

BAS Chevaliers, Inferior Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as distinguished from Bannerets and Baronets, who were the chief or superior Knights.

BASE [Bas, F.] low, mean, vile; cowardly, dishonest; close-fisted, stingy.

BASE Coin, Money of less Value than it ought to be.

BASE Court, any inferior Court, which is not a Court of Record; as the Court-Baron, Court-Leet, &c. L. T.

BASE Estate [Law Term] Lands or

BASE Fee } Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE Tenants [Law Term] holding in Villenage, &c.

BASE, the smallest Piece of Ordnance: Also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea Wolf.

BASE [Basis, L. of Βάσις, Gr.] the Bottom of any Figure.

BASE [of a Conick Section] is a Right Line in the Hyperbola and Parabola, arising from the common Intersection of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone. Geom.

BASE [in Fortification] is the exterior Side of the Polygon, viz. the imaginary Line, drawn from the Flank'd Angle of the Bastion, to that which is opposite thereto.

BASE [in Heraldry] is the lowest Part of an Escutcheon.

BASE [of a Solid Figure] its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands. Geom.

BASE [of a Triangle] any Side of it may be called the Base; but usually and most properly that Side that lies parallel to the Horizon. is taken for the Base. Trig.

BASELARD } a Dagger or Wood-

BASELRED } knife Chauc.

To BASIATE [Basiatum, L.] to kiss.

BASIL [Βασίλειον, Gr. Regal or Kingly] a proper Name of Men.

BASIL [among Joiners, &c.] is the sloping Edge of a Chisel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BASIL, the Herb Sweet-Basil.

BASILIARE Os [among Anatomists] the same with Sphenoides.

BASILICA } [in Anatomy] the

BA'SILICK Vein } inner Vein of the Arm, or Liver-Vein.

BASI'LICA [Architecture] a great Hall, having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Isles or Wings with Galleries over them.

BASI'LICAL [Basilique, F. Basilicus, L. of Βασιλικός, Gr.] Royal, King like.

BASI'LICK [Basilique, F. Basilica, L. of Βασιλική, Gr.] a magnificent Church.

BASI'LICK Constitutions, an Abridgment and Reform of the Laws of the Em-

peror Justinian, made under Basilus, &c.

BASILICON, an Ointment made of Pitch, Rosin, Wax, Oil, &c. Gr.

BASI'LICUS, a fixed Star in the Constellation Leo, called Cor Leonis. L.

BASILISK [Βασιλισκος, Gr.] a Serpent called a Cockatrice.

BASILIDIANS, Hereticks in the 2d Age, who held the Errors of Simon Magus.

BA'SINETS, an Herb.

BASING [of Baying, Sax. a Coat of Mail, because of the Resemblance it has thereto] a Town and Castle of Hampshire.

BASING Hall, or } [once called
BASSISHAW Street } Basing-is-hawe,
from Baying a Cloak, and Ape an Hall,
Sax. g. d. a Place for Cloth, of which
Cloaks, &c. are made] a Hall and Street
near the Guild-hall of London.

BASIOGLOSSUM [in Anatomy] a Pair of Muscles, arising from the Root of the Bone Hyoides.

BA'SIS [Βάσις, Gr.] a Base, Foundation, or Bottom.

BA'SIS [in Architecture] the Foot that bears up a Pillar. L.

To BASK [Bathieren, Du.] to lye in a Place expos'd to the Heat of the Sun.

BA'SKET [Bagaudo, C. Br.] a well known Utensil.

BA'SNETUM, a Helmet. O. L.

BA'SON [Bassin, F.] a Vessel to wash Hands in, &c. a Reservatory of Water.

BASS [Bas and Basse, F.] low mean.

BASS [in Musick] the lowest of all its Parts.

BASS VIOL, a Musical Instrument.

The BASS, an Island on the Coast of Scotland, noted for the Resort of the great Flock of Barnacles or Soland Geese.

BASS, i. e. } a Cushion made of Straw,

BASSOCK } to kneel on in Churches.

BASSA' } an Officer of great Autho-

BASSA'W } rity among the Turks; ei-
ther a Governor of a Place, or a Command-
er of a Body of Soldiers.

BASSE, a Collar for Carr-Horses, made of Rushes, Sedge, Straw, &c.

BASSE [of baiser, F. to kiss, or Basium, L.] a Kiss. Chauc.

BASSE Enceinte } [in Fortification] See

BASSE Inclosure } Bray.

BASSET, a sort of Game at Cards.

BASSETTO [in Musick Books] signifies a Bass-Viol or Bass-Violin of the smallest Size, and is called so to distinguish it from Bass-Viols or Violins of a larger Size. Ital.

BASTARDO Viola [in Musick Books] signifies a Bastard Viol. Ital.

BASSOON [Basson, F.] a Musical Instrument, the Bass-Hautboy.

BA'SSO [in Musick Books] generally signifies the Bass; but sometimes in Pieces of Musick for several Voices, the singing Bass is more particularly called so.

BASSO

BA'SSO Concertante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece.

BA'SSO Continuo [in *Musick Books*] signifies the thorough Bass or continual Bass, and is commonly distinguished from the other Bases by Figures over the Notes; which Figures are proper only for the Organ, Harpsicord, Spinnet, and Theorbo Lute.

BA'SSO Recitante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Basso Concertante*. Ital.

BA'SSO Rapieno [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that plays now and then, in some particular Places. Ital.

BA'SSO Viola [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass-Viol. Ital.

BA'SSO Violino [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass for the Bass-Violin. Ital.

BAST, Lime-tree Wood made into Ropes and Mats.

BA'STARD [*Bâtard*, F. or of *Bas* and *tardon*, C. Br. q. d. basely descended] born out of Wedlock; false, counterfeit. F.

To **B'ASTARDIZE**, to make Bastards; also to adulterate, corrupt, marr, spoil.

BA'STARDY [*Bâtardise*, F.] the being a Bastard; the Defect of Birth, objected to one born out of Wedlock.

To **BASTE** [*baster* or *bastonner*, F.] to beat or bang soundly.

To **BASTE** [*bâter*, F.] to sow slightly with long Stitches.

To **BASTE**, to moisten Meat with Dripping while roasting.

BASTIL'E, a Prison at *Paris* in *France*.

BASTINA'DO [*Bastonnade*, F.] Cudgelling, Banging, or Beating with a Cudgel. Span.

BASTION [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of Earth raised on the Angles of the Polygon, and consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and a Gorge. F.

BASTION Composed, is when the two Sides of the interior Polygon are very unequal.

BASTION Cur is one whole

BASTION with a Tenail Point is cut off, and makes an Angle inwards, and two Points outwards.

BASTION Deformed, that which wants one of its Demi-Gorges, because one Side of the interior Polygon is so very short.

Demi BASTION, hath but one Face and Flank, and is usually raised before a Horn-work or Bastion.

BASTION Detach'd, is one which is separated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION is that which on the Plain of the Great Bastion, hath another Bastion built higher, leaving 12 or 18 Feet between the Parapet of the Lower, and the Foot of the Higher.

Flat BASTION is one that has a **Plat BASTION** Rampart and a Para-

pet, ranging only round about their Flanks and Faces, so that a void Space is left toward the Center.

Regular BASTION, is that which hath its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges.

Solid BASTION, is that which hath its Earth Equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space toward the Center.

BA'STON [of *Bâton*, F. a Staff] an Officer belonging to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King's Court with a Red Staff, for the taking such to Prison as are committed by the Court.

A **BAT** [*Batt*, Sax.] a Club to strike a Ball with, at the Play called Cricket: Also a small Bird resembling a Mouse, call'd a Rear Mouse or Flitter Mouse.

BAT Fowling, a way of catching Birds in the Night, while they are Roosting on Trees and Perches.

BATABLE Ground, Ground in Debate whether it belong to *England* or *Scotland*, lying between both Kingdoms.

BATARDIER, a Place in a Garden prepar'd for Fruit Trees.

BATAVIA, *Holland*.

BATAVIANS, People of *Holland*.

BATAILOUS ready for the Battle. *Chauc.*

BATCH [in *Germany*] Four Cruetzers or 2 Pence, 2 Farthings, 2 thirds *Sterling*.

BATCH of Bread, Bread of the same baking.

To **BATE**, to abate or take off from a Reckoning.

BATE, the Texture of Wood.

To **BATE** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to bate, when she flutters with her Wings either from Fift or Perch, as it were striving to get away.

BATERSEA [once called *Patrye's Ea*, i. e. *Patrick's Isle*] a Town in *Surrey* on the River *Thames*.

BATH, bath. *Chauc.*

BATH [*Bat* *Ba* *San*, Sax. called by *Antonius* the Waters of the Sun; and from the great Concourse of diseased People, *Ac-manceayten*, Sax. i. e. the Sick Folks Town] a Town in the County of *Somerset*, famous for the Hot Baths there.

A **BATH** [*Bæth*, Sax.] a Place to bathe or wash in.

To **BATHE** [*Bæthan*, Sax.] to wash, to soak.

BA THING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk is made to wash herself.

BA THMIS [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity or Hollow in the Bone of the Arm. Gr.

BA THRUM [in *Surgery*] an Instrument contriv'd for the Ease and Security of laxated Joints, after their Reduction.

BATHMUS [among *Surgeons*] such Cavities of the Bones, as receive the Promi-

nence of others into them.

BA'TMAN [at Smyrna] a Weight containing 6 Oaks, or 400 Drams.

BATTAIL, an antient Trial by Combat. *F. of L.*

BATTAILED, Embatteled; also having Battlements. *O.*

BATTALIA [*Military Term*] Battle Array, Order of Battle.

BATTALION [*Bataillon, F.*] a Body of Foot Soldiers consisting of 6, 7, or 800 Men.

To draw up BATTALIONS, to range a Body of Foot in the most advantageous Manner, for engaging the Enemy.

BA'TTEL ? [*Bataille, F.*] an Engage-

BA'TTLE } ment or General Fight between two Armies.

BATTEL Array or Royal [among Cock-fighters] a Fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, so that the Cock which stands the longest gets the Day.

Main BATTEL, the Main Body of an Army, the second of the three Lines, the first being the *Van*, and the other the *Rear* or *Reserve*.

To BA'TTEL, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

A BA'TTELER, a Student in the University that Battles or Scores for his Diet.

A BA'TTEN [among Carpenters] a Scantling of Wooden Stuff, from 2 to 4 Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

To BA'TTEN [either corrupted of *Fatten*, or of *Barren*, *Teut.* to benefit, or *Ba'Sian, Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get Flesh; also to welter or roll about in. *C.*

BA TTER, a Mixture of Water, Flour, Eggs, &c. to make Pancakes, &c.

To BAT'TER [*battre, F. of batuere, L.*] to beat down, to demolish.

BATTERING Rams, [*Military Engines*] long Beams of Timber with iron Horns slung to a certain Height, and dashed against Walls in order to batter them down.

BA'TTERY [*Batterie, F.*] a violent beating or striking any Person.

BA'TTERY [in *Fortification*] is a Place raised on purpose to plant Cannon upon, thence to fire upon the Enemy.

BA'TTERY of a Camp, a Place where Cannon are planted, which is usually surrounded with a Trench and Pallisadoes at the Bottom, and a Parapet at the Top, having as many Loop holes as there are Pieces of Artillery.

BA'TTERY de Enfilade, is one which scours or sweeps the whole Length of a straight line. *L.*

BA'TTERY en Echapp, is that which plays on a Work obliquely. *F.*

BA'TTERY de Revers ? is one that Murdering BA'TTERY } beats upon the back of any Place.

BA'TTERY Joint } when several Guns
BA'TTERY par Ecumerede } play at the same time upon one Place.

BA'TTERY Sunk or Buried, is when its Platform is sunk or let down into the Ground, so that there must be Trenches cut in the Earth, against the Muzzles of the Guns, for them to fire out at, and to serve as Loop-holes.

Cross BA'TTERIES, 2 Batteries which play athwart one another, so as to beat with great Violence and Destruction.

BA'TTEURS de Estrade, are Scouts or Horsemen sent out before to make Discoveries, and give an Account to the General. *F.*

BA'TTING Staff, a Tool used by Laundresses to beat wash'd Linen.

BATTITU'RA, those Scales or Flakes which fly off from hot Iron when first taken out of the Fire, and beaten on the Anvil.

To BA'TTLE [in the University of Oxford] is to take up Provision in the College Book.

BATTLEMENTS [so called of *Battle*] the Turrets of Houses built flat, and a Piece of Masonry on the Top of a Building or Wall like a Dent.

BATTLE Abby, a Place in the County of *Sussex*, so called by *William the Conqueror*, in Token of a signal Victory obtained over *Harold*, the last *English-Saxon* King; which was the first Step to his reducing the whole Kingdom to Obedience.

BATTLE Bridge, a Place in the County of *York*. Also the Name of a Place in the County of *Middlesex*.

BATTLE, a kind of small Boat. *O.*

BATTOLOGY [*Battologe, F. Battologia, L. of Βαττολογία, Gr.* either of *Battus* a Prince of the *Cyrenians*, who had a very shrill or squeaking Voice, or *Battus* a very silly Poet, and *λογος* Speech] a vain foolish Repetition of the same Words over and over again in the same Discourse; a vain Babbling.

BATTOON [*Baton, F.*] a short thick Club or Stick, a Truncheon or Marshal's Staff: Also the Earl Marshal's Staff.

BATTOON [in *Heraldry*] signifies a fourth Part of a Bend sinister; an usual Mark of Illegitimacy.

BATTUTA [among *Musick Masters*] signifies the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot in keeping or beating Time. *Ital.*

BATUS [*בט* *H.*] an Hebrew Measure containing 72 Sextaries.

BATUS, a Boat. *O. R.*

BATZE, a Piece of German Coin, wanting one Tenth of a Penny of being 3 d. *Sterl.*

BAUBLES, Jewels cut. *O.*

BAUBEE, a Farthing.

BAUD, bold. *Chauc.*

BAUDEKIN, Tissue or Cloth of Gold, with Figures embroidered in Silk. *O. R.*

BAUD

A BAUD [Baude, F. impudent] a
A BAWD Procurefs, a lewd Woman
 that makes it her Business to debauch others
 for Gain.

BAUFREY, a Beam or Joist. O.

BAVINS, Brush-laggots.

BAULK to cros, to dilappoint.

BAUDRICK, Furniture, *Chauc.*

BAWATY, Liefey-woolfey.

BA'WDRICK, a Cord or Thong for
 the Clapper of a Bell; a Sword Belt; a
 Jewel, &c.

BA'WDY, the Employment of a Bawd
 or Procurefs.

BA'WDY, filthy, lewd, smutty; also
 lewd or filthy Discourse or Words.

To **BAWL** [*balare*, L. to bleat as a
 Sheep] to make a Noise.

BA'WREL, a Hawk like a Lanner.

To **BAWSE** to cry out. O.

BA'WSIN, big, gross: a Badger. O.

A BAXTER, a Baker. O.

BAY [*Byge* Sax. *Baeye*, Du.] an Arm
 of the Sea coming up into the Land, and
 ending in a Nook.

BAY [among *Fowlers*] when a Dog de-
 tains a Partridge by barking till she be shot,
 he is said, to keep her at Bay.

BAY [in *Architecture*] is a Space left in
 a Wall for a Door, Gate, or Window. F.

BAYS [*Fortification*] Holes in a Parapet
 to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. F.

BAY or *Pen*, is a Pond-head, to keep
 in good store of Water, for driving the
 Wheels of an Iron Mill.

BAY Colour $\Phi\alpha i\textcircled{\text{C}}$, Gr. Ash-colour'd]
 light brown reddish Colour in Horses, &c.

BAY Tree [*Baior*, Gr.] the Female
 Laurel.

BAY Window, is a round Window, or
 one made Arch-ways.

To **BAY** [*abbayer*, F.] to bark as a Dog,
 to bleat or cry like a Lamb.

To **BAY** [with *Hunters*] Deer are said
 to bay, when after they have been hard run
 they turn Head against the Hounds.

BAYARD, a Bay Horse.

A **BAY** a Bay Tree.

BAYONET [*Bayonnette*, Fr.] a broad
 Dagger to fix on the Muzzel of a Musket.

BAYS, a kind of woollen Cloth with a
 long Nap.

To *Play or Run at the* **BAYS**, an Exer-
 cise used at *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*.

BA'ZAR, a Market-place in *Persia* and
 the *East Indies*.

BDELLIUM [בדליה H] the Gum
 of a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Bigness
 of an Olive Tree.

BE, a Preposition common to the *Teu-*
tonic, *German*, *Saxons*, *English*, &c. Dia-
 lects.

To **BE** [*Beon*, Sax.] to exist.

BEA'CON [*Beacen*, of *By* a Habitation,
 and *Ken* to discover, or of *Beacon* or *Bea-*

coman, Sax. to shew by a Sign] a long Pole
 set upon a rising Ground, near the Sea
 Coast, on which Pitch-barrels are fastened
 ready to be fired, to give Notice of Invasi-
 ons; prevent Ship-wreck, &c.

BEA'CONAGE, Money paid for main-
 taining of Beacons.

BEAD [*Bea'd*, Sax.] a Prayer.

A **BEADS** Man [*Tebedman*, of *Bed-*
dan, Sax. to pray] one who says Prayers
 for his Patron, &c.

BEAD Roll? a List of such who used to be
BED Roll? pray'd for in the Church;
 any long tedious List, or confused Reckon-
 ing up of many things together.

BEA'DLE [*By'del*, Sax.] a Messenger
 or Apparitor to a Court: Also an Officer
 that belongs to an University, to a Hall or
 Company of Citizens, to a Ward or Parish;
 also a Forest Officer, that makes Garnish-
 ments for the Courts of the Forest, &c.

BEADS, small round Balls, usually worn
 for Bracelets and Necklaces, &c.

BEA'DS [in *Architecture*] are Mouldings
 which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders
 are cut and carv'd into short Imbosments,
 like Beads in a Necklace.

Bidding of **BEADS**. See *Bidding*.

BEA'GLE [*Bigle*, of *bugler*, F. to low
 or make a Noise, as these Dogs do in pursuit
 of their Game] a sort of Hunting Dog.

BEAK [*Beck*, Du.] the Bill or Nib of
 a Bird.

BEAK [in *Falconry*] the crooked upper
 part of a Hawk's Bill.

BEAK ? [of a Ship] the outward
BEAK Head? Part of it, before the
 Fore-castle, which is fastened by the Stem,
 and supported by the main Knee.

BEA'KER [*Beker*, Du.] a sort of
 drinking Cup.

BEA'KING [in *Cock fighting*] is the
 fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their
 holding with their Bills and striking with
 their Spurs.

A **BEAL**, a Whelk, Pimple, or Pust.

To **BEAL**, to gather Matter as a Sore.

BEAM [*Beam*, Sax.] a Piece of great
 Timber used in Buildings; also a Ray of
 Light proceeding from the Sun, or some
 other luminous Body.

BEAM [on the Head of a Deer] that
 Part which bears the Antlers, Royals, and
 Tops.

BEAMS [of a Ship] are the great main
 cross Timbers which hold the Sides of the
 Ship together, and which also support the
 Deck and Orlops.

BEAM ? a Sea Monster like a Pike,

BEAM Fish? a dreadful Enemy to Man-
 kind, seizing like a Blood-hound, and ne-
 ver letting go, if he gets fast hold. The
 Teeth of this Fish are so venomous, that
 unless an Antidote be presently apply'd, the
 least Touch of them is mortal.

BEAM

BEAM [of an *Anchor*] the longest part of it.

BEAM Antler [among *Hunters*] the second Start on a Stag's Head.

BEAM Compasses, an Instrument made of Wood or Brass, with sliding Sockets, to carry several Points, in order to draw Circles with very long Radii.

BEAM Feathers [in *Falconry*] the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

BEAN, a well known Pulse. *Sax.*

BEAR [*Beja*, *Sax.*] a certain wild Beast: Also two Constellations of Stars, called the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*.

To **sell a BEAR** [among *Stockjobbers*] to sell what one hath not.

To **BEAR** [*bajan*, *Sax.*] to carry, to hold up, to bring forth, to yield.

To **BEAR** [in *Heraldry*] a Person who hath a Coat of Arms, is said to *bear* in it the several Charges or Ordinaries which are in his Escutcheon.

To **BEAR** [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said to *come to bear*, when it lies right with the Mark.

To **BEAR** [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to *bear a good Sail*, when the sails up-right in the Water: Also to *bear Ordnance*, when she carries great Guns.

To **BEAR in with the Harbour**, is when a Ship sails into the Harbour, with the Wind large, or before the Wind.

To **BEAR in with Land**, is when a Ship that was to Windward comes under another Ship's Stern, and so gives her the Wind.

To **BEAR off from Land**, is when a Ship keeps off from Land, and when a Seaman would express how one Place lies from another, he says, *It bears off so and so*.

BEARD [*Beard*, *Sax.* of *Barba*, *L.*] Hair growing on the Chin, &c.

BEARDED Husk [among *Florists*] is a Rose-husk, or other such like Husks that is hairy on the Edges.

BEARERS, Persons that carry any thing.

BEARERS [in *Law*] such Persons who bear down or oppress others.

BEARERS [in *Architecture*] are Posts or Brick Walls, which are trimmed up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber to shorten its bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] are such as have Coats of Arms distinguish'd from others by Colour, or other Differences.

BEARING [in *Heraldry*] is that which fills an Escutcheon; the same as *Charge*.

BEARING [in *Navigation*] is the Point of the Compass, that one Place bears or stands off from another.

BEARING Claws [among *Cock fighters*] are the foremost Toes of a Cock on which he goes.

BEARN [*Beajn*, *Sax.*] a Child. *O.*

BEAST [*Beste*, *F.* of *Bestia*, *L.*] a Creature void of Reason; a lewd Person, Man or Woman; a Game at Cards like *Loo*.

BEASTS of Chace, are in Number five, the *Buck*, *Doe*, *Roe*, *Fox*, and *Marten*.

BEASTS of the Forest are five in number, the *Hare*, *Hind*, *Hare*, *Boar*, and *Wolf*.

BEASTS of Warren, the *Hare* and *Coney*.

BEASTLY, acting like a Beast, nasty.

To **BEAT** [*Beatan*, *Sax.* *Battere*, *F.* *Batuere*, *L.*] to strike, knock, or bang; also to get the better of, or overcome.

To **BEAT** [among *Hunters*] Hares or Conies are said to *beat* or *tap*, when they make a Noise in Rutting-time.

To **BEAT** [*Hunting Term*] a Stag that runs first one way and then another, is said to *beat up and down*.

To **BEAT an Alarm** [*Military Term*] is to give Notice by Beat of Drum of some sudden Danger, that all may be in readiness.

To **BEAT a Charge**, is by Beat of Drum, to give a Signal to fall on upon the Enemy.

To **BEAT the General**, is to give Notice by Beat of Drum, to the Forces that they are to march.

To **BEAT the Reveille**, is by Beat of Drum, to give leave, at Break of Day, to come out of Quarters.

To **BEAT the Tat-too**, is by Beat of Drum, to order every one to retire to their Quarters.

To **BEAT the Troop**, is by Beat of Drum to give Notice to all to repair to their Colours.

BEATIFICAL [*beatifique*, *F.* of *beatificus*, *L.*] making happy or blessed; belonging to the Blessed or Happy.

BEATIFICATION, the Act by which the Pope declares a Person to be blessed after his Death. *F.* of *L.*

To **BEATIFY** [*beatifier*, *F.* of *beatificare*, *L.*] to make blessed, to intoll among the Blessed.

BEATILLES [in *Cookery*] Tid-bits, as *Cocks-Combs*, *Livers*, *Gizzards*, &c. *F.*

BEATING with Child, Breeding. *York.*

BEATING in the Flanks, a Distemper in Black Cattle.

BEATITUDE [*Beatitudo*, *L.*] Blessedness, Bliss, Happiness. *F.*

BEATRIX [*i. e.* one that makes happy] a proper Name of Women.

BEATS [in a *Watch* or *Clock*] are the Strokes made by the Fangs or Pallets of the Spindle of the Balance, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

BEAU [*Beau*, *F.*] a Fop, a Spark, a spruce Gentleman.

BEAUCHAMP [*Beau-champ*, *F.* *i. e.* a good and fair Field] a Sirname.

BEAU-

BEAUCHIEF [*Beau chef*, F. *i. e.* a good Head, an Abbey in *Derbyshire* so called, probably because a great many learned Men lived there]

BEAUDESERT [*q. d.* a pleasant Desert, a Place in the County of *Stafford*]

BEAUFORT [*Beau and Fort*] *i. e.* a sumptuous and commodious Fort.

BEAULY [*Beau lieu*, F. a pleasant Place] a Tract of Land in *Hampshire*.

BEAUMARIS [*Beaumarais*, F. a fair Fen or Marsh] in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

BEAUMONT [*Beau-mont*, F. a pretty Mount] a proper Name.

BEAUPERES, Companions, Equals. *Spencer*.

BEAUPLEADER, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, for not pleading fair; where the Sheriff or Bailiff takes a Fine of a Party, that he may not plead fairly, or apply to the Purpose.

BEAU SEMBLANT, fair Appearance. *Chaucer*.

BEAU'TEOUS comely, handsome, **BEAUTIFUL** fair, fine.

BEAUTIFULNESS, Handsomness.

To BEAU'TIFY, to make beautiful, to set off, to set out, to grace.

BEAU'TY [*Beauté*, F.] Comeliness, Handsomness.

BEAU'TY [*Architecture*] the agreeable Form, and pleasing Appearance, the Building represents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A BEAU'TY, a beautiful very fair, handsome, or charming Person.

BEAVY, a Company. *Chauc*.

BEAWDLEY [*Beau-lieu*, F. *i. e.* a brave pleasant Place for its Situation] in the County of *Worcester*.

BEBLEDDY, bloody. *Chauc*.

To BECA'LM [*of Be and Calm*, Du.] to make calm, to appease.

BECA'LMED [*Sea Term*] is when the Water is so very smooth, that the Ship has scarce any Motion, or a very flow one.

BECCAFICO, a Fig-eater, a little Bird like a Wheat-eat, a kind of Ottolan.

BE'CHICKS [*Bechica Medicamenta*, L. of *Bur-law*, Gr. to cough] Medicines good for alswaging or curing a Cough.

BECK, a little River or Brook.

BECK [*Beacn*, Sax.] a Nod or Sign with the Head.

To BE'CKEN [*Beachian*, or *Beccennan*, Sax.] to make a Sign by one's Finger, &c.

BECLAPPE, to bind, to entrap. *Chauc*.

BECLIPPING, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.

To BECO'ME [*Bequemmen*, Teut. *Be* and *Cpeman*, Sax. to please] to fit, to adorn; also to be made or done.

BECOMINGNESS, Decency, Suitableness.

BED [*Beð*, Sax.] to lie, or rest on.

BED of Snakes, a Knot of young ones.

To BED [*forbid*] to pray. *Spen*.

BED [*In Gunnery*] is a thick Plank which lies under a Piece of Ordnance on the Carriage.

To BED with one, is to lie together in the same Bed; most usually spoken of new married Persons on the first Night.

To BED [*Hunting Term*] a Roe is said to bed, when she lodges in a particular Place.

BEDRIDDEN, obliged to keep in Bed through Age or Sickness.

BED Ale a friendly Meeting of Neighbors or Acquaintance, at the House of new married Persons, &c.

To BEDA'GGLE [*of Be and Deagan*, Sax. to dip] to dirty the Skirts or Bottom of one's Cloaths.

To BEDASH, to dash or wet.

BEDDE, bad. *Chauc*.

BE'DDER the nether Stone of an

BEDE'TTER Oil-Mill.

To BEDE, to bid. *Chauc*.

BEDE [*Bea'de*, Sax. a Prayer] a learned English Monk, called Venerable St. Bede, or Bede from his Earnestness in Prayer.

BEDE House, an Alms-house or Hospital.

BEDES Men, Alms-men, who prayed for their Benefactors and Founders.

BE'DEL [*By'del* of *Bi'dan* to publish, &c. Sax.] a Beedle, a Cryer, one that publishes any thing. See *Beadle*.

BEDELARY, the Precinct or Jurisdiction of a Beadle.

BED Mouldings [*in Architecture*] those Members in a Cornish which are placed below the Coronet or Crown.

BEDEREPE Service which inferior Tenants did for their Landlords in cutting down their Corn, &c.

To BEDEW, to wet with Dew.

BEDFORD [*Be'danford*, Sax. *q.* Beds and publick Inns by a Ford] the Name of the Capital Town in *Bedfordshire*.

BEDIGHT, dressed, adorned. *Spen*.

BE'DLAM [*i. e.* *Bethlehem*] a stately Hospital in *Moorfields* for mad Folks.

A BE'DLAM a Person that is

A BE'DLAMITE Mad or Distracted.

BEDOLVIN, dug in, buried. *Chauc*.

To BEDOTE, to cause to doat, to bewitch. *Chauc*.

BEDRADDE, dread. *Chauc*.

BEDREINTE, drenched. *Chanc*.

BEDEAWLED, bedrabbled, bedriddled. *Chauc*.

To BEDUNG, to dawb with Dung.

A FEE [*Beo*, Sax. *Bi*, Dan. *Bi*, Du. *Bi*, Teut. *Ward*, C. Br.] a laborious Fly which makes Honey.

FEECH [*Bece*, Sax.] a kind of Tree.

BEEF [*Beuf*, F. of *Bove*, *Caro Bubula*, L.] the Flesh of an Ox, &c.

BEELD, shelter. C.

BEEN [*beon*, Sax.] the perfect Tense of *bee*.

BEENSHIP,

BEENSHIP, Worship, Goodness. C.
 BEER [Beja, Sax.] a known Drink.
 BEER } Force or Might; as with all
 BIRRE } my Beer, i. e. with all my
 Might. *Chesh.*

BEER [among Weavers] is nineteen ends of Yarn running altogether out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

BEERSHEBA [באר שבע, of באר a Well and שבע he swears, or שבעה an Oath H. the Well of an Oath] the Name of a Place in Canaan.

St. BEES, a Town in Cumberland, so called from St. Bega, an Irish Virgin, who lived a solitary Life there.

BEE'SOM [Beym, Sax. Bifem, Du.] a Broom to sweep with.

BEE STINGS } [Býttin, Sax.]

BREA STINGS } the first Milk of a Cow after Calving.

BEET [Bera, L.] a Garden Herb.

BEE TLE [Bitel Sax.] an Insect.

BEETLE } [Býtel, Sax.] a wooden

BOTTLE } Instrument or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

To BEFA'L [Beofalan, Sax.] to happen.

To BEFOO'L [of Be and Folley, F. or Foot. Eng.] to make a Fool, or to call Fool.

BEFORE [Beoforan, Sax.] on the Forepart. &c.

BEFORN, before. *Chauc.*

To BEFOU'L [Beofulan, Sax.] to make foul, to dawb, to dirty, &c.

To BEG [Begeren, Teut.] to ask, to crave with Entreaty.

To BEGE'T [Begettan, Sax.] to produce, to generate.

BE'GGAR [either of Begeren, Teut. to Beg, or else g. d. Weggan, of Bag, because they carry their Provision about in Bags] one who begs for an Alms.

BEGILED, imprisoned. *Chauc.*

To BEGIN [Beginn n. Du. and Teut. Azinnan, Sax.] to make a Beginning.

To REGIRT, to gird about.

BEGLERBEG [i. e. Lord of Lords] a chief Governour of a Turkish Province.

BEGIRT [of Be and Gyrdan, Sax.] girt about.

To BEGUILE [of Be and Guiller, O. F. or Begalian, Sax. to bewitch] to couzen or deceive.

BEGUINES, an Order of Nuns of St. Bega.

BEHA'LE [of Be and Hal, Sax.] part, interest, side, &c.

BEHATED, hated. *Chauc.*

To BEHA'VE [of Be and Habban, Sax.] to carry, to demean one's self.

To BEHEA'D [Behcaldan, Sax.] to cut off the Head.

BE'HEMOTH [חמור H.] a wonderful Creature, some take it to be the Ri-

ver-Horse.

BE'HEN } the Root of Valerian, Red or
 BEHN } White; also a kind of Fruit.

BEHE'STS [of Be and Hege, Sax. a Command] Orders, Messages, Commands, Requirements; also a Promise. *Chauc.*

BEHETE, to promise. *Chauc.*

BEHIND [of Be and Hindan, of Hýnan Sax. binden, Teut.] backwards.

BEHIGHT, called, *Spenc.* promised. O.

BEHITHER, on this side. C.

To BEHO'LD [Behcaldan, Sax.] to look upon.

BEHONGIT, hanged. *Chauc.*

To BEHO'VE [Behofan, Sax.] to become, to be the Duty of.

BEHO'VEFUL, useful, profitable. O.

BEHOUNCED, trick'd up, made fine.

BEJAPED, trick'd, impos'd upon, deceived. *Chauc.*

To BEIE, to buy. *Chauc.*

To BEKNOWIN, to acknowledge, to confess. *Chauc.*

To BELABOUR, to beat soundly.

BELACCOILE, a friendly Salutation.

BELAGGED, left behind.

To BELAGE } [Sea Term] to fasten any
 To BELAY } running Rope when it is
 haled, that it cannot run forth again.

BELAMOUR, a Lover. *Spenc.*

BELAMY [Bel ami, F. fair Friend] a proper Name.

BELA'TED, lated in time.

To BELA'Y [of Belapan, Sax.] to betray, or Be and Lay] to way-lay, or lay wait for.

To BELCH [Balecttan, Sax.] to break Wind upwards.

BELCHIR, good Cheer. *Chauc.*

BE'LDAM [of Belle and Dame, F.] a fine Lady, but ironically a decrepit or ugly old Woman.

To BELE'AGUER [Belegeren, Du.] to besiege, to lay Siege to a Town.

BELEA'GUERED, besieged; also afflicted or oppressed.

BELENOIDES [in Anatomy] the shooting forth of the Bone called *Aliformis*, which is fixt in the Basis of the Skull.

BELEVED, left. *Chauc.*

BE'LFERY [of Bell, Sax. and Ferre to beat, L. or Beuffroy, F. a Watch-tower] that part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.

BE'LGÆ, the Inhabitants of that part of the Low Countries call'd *Belgium*, L. Also a People who formerly inhabited *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*.

BELGARDS [of Belles Regards, F.] beautiful Looks. *Spenc.*

BE'LGIAN } of, or belonging to the
 BE'LGICK } Low Countries.

BELIEF [Irelefan, Sax.] Credit.

To BELIEVE [Irelefan, Sax.] to give Credit to.

BELIAL

BELIAL [בְּלִיָּאֵל, of בְּלִי without and בְּלִי he profited, *H. i. e.* of no Profit] wicked, unprofitable: also the Devil.

BELINGSGATE } [either of King Belin
BELINGSGATE } or Belinus the first
Founder of it; or of Bellan. Teut. to
roar, from the Noise of many Waves beat-
ing against the Shore; or Belze, *Sax.* a
Purse or Wallet, because they that go there
to buy carry ready Money] a Wharf for
Ships near London-Bridge, the grand Fifth-
port or Market of the City.

BELIVE, anon, by and by, or towards
Night.

BELL [בֶּלְלַ Chald.] the Sun worship-
ed by the Chaldeans and Assyrians.

A BELL [Bell of bellan, *Sax.* to make
a great Noise or roar] a loud sounding In-
strument or Vessel of Metal.

BELLASSISE [Bel.e affize, *F.*] a plea-
sant Situation.

BELLECHOSE, pretty thing. *Chauc.*

BELLEW [Bell.eau, *F.*] a pleasant
Water or River] a Place in Lincolnshire

BELLIBONE } [of Bell and Bonne, *F.*]

BONNIBEL } a fair Maid. *Spenc.*

BELLA CITY [Bellacitas, *L.*] War-
likeness.

BELLICOSE [Belliqueux, *F.* Bellicosus,
L.] Warlike, Valiant in Arms.

BELL Metal, a Mixture of Tin and
Copper.

BELLIPOTENT [Bellipotens, *L.*] *or*
mighty or powerful in War.

BELLING [with Hunters] the Roe bel-
leth, *i. e.* makes a Noise in Rutting Time.

To BELLIGERATE, to make War. *L.*

BELLE ISAUD, well said. *Chauc.*

BELLO NA, a Deity of the Pagans re-
puted to be the Goddess of War.

To BELLOW [bellan, *Sax.*] to Cry as
Bulls, Oxen, or Cows do: *Forestus* also ap-
plies the Word to the Hart.

BELLOWS [Blæy't-belg, *Sax. i. e.*
Blast-bag] a Utensil for blowing the Fire.

BELLUNE [bel.unus, *L.*] of or be-
longing to Beasts.

BELLUM [in Law] an ancient way of
Trial by Arms or Combat.

BELLY [Bælg, *Sax.*] the Part of the
Body enclosing the Guts, Bladder, &c.

The Belly has no Ears.

[From *Venter non habet aures*, *L.* the French
say, *Ventre affame n'a point d'Oreilles.*]

This Proverb intimates, that there is no
arguing the Matter with Hunger, the Mo-
ther of Impatience and Anger: It is a pru-
dent Caution not to contend with hungry
Persons, or contradict their quarrelsome
Tempers by ill-tim'd Apologies or Persua-
sions to Patience: It is a Lecture of Civility
and Discretion, not to disturb a Gentleman
at his Repast, or trouble him with unsea-
sonable Addresses at Meal Time.

BELLY Fetting [in a Horse] the Gal-
ling the Belly with the Fore-girths: Also a
great Pain in the Belly.

BELLY Bound, a Disease in Cattle.

To BELLY } to grow fat, to jut
To BELLY out } forth, to strut.

BELLY Cheat, an Apron. *C.*

BELLVEDERE [pleasant to behold,
Ital.] the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces
in Rome: The Herb Broom Toad Flax.

BELLSWA'GGER, a swaggering Fel-
low, a hectoring Blade, a Bully.

To BELONG [Belangn, Teut.] to
appertain to.

BELOVED [of Be and Loxtan, *S. x.*
to love] loved by.

BELT [Bel't, *Sax.*] a Girt to hang a
Sword by: Also a Disease in Sheep.

BELZEBUB } [בְּעִזְבּוּב, of
BAALZEBUB } בְּעִזְבּוּב a Lord, and
זְבוּב a Flie. *H. i. e.* the Lord of Flies]
the Prince of Devils.

To BELY' [Beleezan, *Sax.*] to speak
falsely of.

BEMENT, lamented, bemoaned. *O.*

BEMES, Trumpets. *O.*

To BEMIRE, to dawb or foul with
mire.

To BEMOAN [bæmœnan, *Sax.*] to
make moan, lament.

BEN } the Fruit of a Tree like Tama-
BEHN } risk, of which Perfumers get
an Oil proper to receive any sort of Scent.

BENAIAH [בְּנֵיָהוּ, of בְּנֵיָהוּ a
Building, and יָהוּ the Lord, *H. i. e.* the
Lord's Building] the Son of *Jeohoiada*.

A BENCH [Bænce *Sax.*] a Seat to sit on:

BE'NCHER, a Lawyer of the first
Rank in the Inns of Court.

BEND, a Muffler, Caul, or Kercher.
Chaucer.

BEND [in Heraldry] one of the ten ho-
nourable Ordinaries, made by two Lines
drawn Cross-ways, from the Dexter Chief
to the Sinister Base Point.

BEND Sinister, is drawn from the Sini-
ster Chief Point to the Dexter Base.

BEND Voided, is when two strait Lines,
drawn within the Bend, run very near pa-
rallel to the outward Edges of it.

To BEND [Ben'dan, *Sax.*] to bow or
crook, to yield or stoop, to stretch out.

To BEND the Cable [Sea Term] is to
make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To BEND the Main Sail [Sea Term] is
to make it fast to the Yard in its proper
Place.

BENDABLE, capable of being bended.

BENDES, Bonds. *Chauc.*

BENDS, Bars placed cross-ways. *Spenc.*

BE'NDLET [in Heraldry] a little Bend,
which takes up the 6th Part of a Shield.

BENDWITH, an Herb.

BENDY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided Bend ways into an even Number of Partitions; but when they are odd, the Field must be first named, and then the Number of the Bends.

BENDS, the utmost Timbers of a Ship's Side, to set the Feet on in climbing.

BENEA'PED [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground, out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

BENEA'TH [*Bencop, Sax.*] under, below.

BENEBREDE, Bread made of Beans. *Chaucer*.

BENEDICTINES, an Order of Monks, founded by St. *Benedict*.

BENEDICTION, Blessing, especially that given by Parents to Children. *L.*

BENEFACCTIONS, Gifts or Kindnesses.

BENEEA'CTOR, a Doer of good Offices, a Patron. *F. of L.*

BENEFACTRESS, a female Benefactor.

BE'NEFICE [*Benefice, F. Beneficium, L.*] originally signified Funds given to Soldiers, as a Reward for Services: But it passed afterward into the Church, where Funds were given for the Subsistence of the Clergy: An Ecclesiastical Living.

BENEFICENCE [*Beneficentia, L.*] a Delight to do good to others; the doing of good Offices, Kindness, Liberality.

BENEFICIAL [*Beneficialis, L.*] that yields Benefit, profitable, advantageous. *F.*

BENEFICIARY [*Beneficiarius, F. Beneficiarius, L.*] a Person obliged or benefited by one: A Pensioner.

BENEFICIO *primo Ecclesiastico habendo*, a Writ directed to the Lord Chancellor, &c. by the King, to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall in the King's Gift, upon this or that Man.

BE'NEFIT [*Beneficium, L.*] Kindness, Favour, Advantage.

BE'NEFIT of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly allowed, by Virtue of which a Man convicted of Felony or Manslaughter, was put to read in a Latin Book, of a Gothick Black Character; and if the Ordinary of Newgate said, *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. He reads like a Clerk, he was only burnt in the Hand and set free; otherwise he suffered Death for his Crime.

BENEM'PT, named, bequeathed. *Spencer*.

BENE PLA'CITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies, If you please; or, If you will. *L.*

BENEPLA'CITY [*Beneplacium, L.*] well-pleasing.

BENE'RTH, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord, with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

BENES, Bones. *Chaucer*.

BENE'VOLENCE [*Benevolentia, L.*] Good-will; that sort of Love which dis-

poses one Man to confer a Kindness upon another; also a Voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BENE'VOLENT [*Benevolens, L.*] bearing Good-will, wishing well, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

BENE'VOLENTIA *Regis habenda*, a Form in ancient Fines to purchase the King's Favour, in order to be restored to Estate, Title or Place.

BENE'VOLENT Planets [among *Astrologers*] such as afford a favourable Influence; which are those of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BENHADAD [בְּנֵהָדָד *H. i. e.* the Son of Noife] a King of *Syria*.

BENJAMIN [בִּנְיָמִין of בֵּן a Son, and יְמִי the Right Hand, *H. i. e.* the Son, of the Right Hand] the youngest of *Jacob's* 12 Sons.

BE'NJAMIN } [*Benjoin, F.*] a Drug

BE'NZOIN } much used in Perfumes and sweet Bags.

BENI'GN [*Benigne, F. Benignus, L.*] courteous, good-natur'd, kind.

A **BENI'GN** Disease, is one that is favourable, that has no irregular or dreadful Symptoms.

BENI'GNITY [*Benignitas, F. Benignitas, L.*] Goodness, Tenderness, Courtesy, Sweetness of Disposition.

To **BENIM** [of *Benyman, Sax.*] to take away, to bereave. *Chaucer*.

BENIZON, a Blessing. *O.*

BE'NNET [of *Benedictus, L.* blessed] a proper Name.

St. **BENNETS** in the *Holm* [i. e. a Place encompassed with Rivers] in the County of *Norfolk*.

BENOMEN, taken away. *Chaucer*.

To **BENSIL**, to bang or beat. *York*.

BENSBURY [i. e. *Cnebensbury*, so called from one *Cneben*, a Captain under *Ethelred*, a King of *Kent*, there slain in a Fight against *Ceaulin*, King of the *Vice-Saxons*] a Town in the County of *Surrey*.

BENSON [q. d. *Ben's Son, i. e. Benjamin's Son*] a Surname.

BENT, inclined. *Milton*.

BENT, yielding or complying. *Spencer*.

BENTS, Bulrushes. *Spencer*.

BENT, a Precipice or Declivity of a Hill. *Chaucer*.

To **BENU'MB** [*Benyman, Sax.*] to make numb.

BENU'MBED [*Benum & Benummen, Sax.*] depriv'd of the Sense of Feeling.

BEQUATH, bequeathed. *Chaucer*.

BEQUE'ATH [of *Be* and *Cqepan, Sax.* to lay] to give one a Legacy by Word of Mouth: To give or leave by last Will and Testament.

BEQUEST [in *Law*] a Legacy.

BERAINED, rained upon.

BERCA'RIA } [Old *Law*] a Sheep-

BERCE'RIA } Pen or Sheep Fold.

BERCOVET

BERCOVET } 10 Pood in *Russia*, or
 BBRQUET } 173 one third l. *Aver-*
dupois.

BERDE, the Beard. *Chauc.*

BERE, a Bier. *Chauc.*

BERE, Weight, Pressure, Bearing. *Spenc.*

To BERE'AVE [*Beþeagan, Sax.*] to
 deprive or rob one of a thing.

BERE'FT, bereaved or deprived of.

BERGAMOT, a Pear of a delicious
 Taste: Also a Perfume drawn from a cer-
 tain Fruit produced by a Lemon Tree, in-
 grafted on a Bergamot Pear Tree.

BERGAMSTEAD [*of Beopþa a Fort,*
þama Houfe, and 8teþða, Sax. a Place]
 a Town in *Kent*.

BERGANDER, a Fowl.

BERGH Master, Bailiff or Chief Offi-
 cer among the *Darbyshire* Miners.

BERGHMOTH } a Court held to de-
 BERGHMOTE } termine Matters re-
 lating to Mines.

BERIA [*Old Law*] a flat wide Heath
 or Plain.

BERIN, to bear. *Chauc.*

BERINGER } [*of Bahren, Bears,*

BERINGARD } *Teut. and Gard, a*
 Keeper } a proper Name.

BERIS, Bears. *Chauc.*

BERLIN, a sort of Chariot.

BERM [*in Fortification*] is a Space of
 Ground left at the Foot of a Rampart on
 the side next the Country, designed to re-
 ceive the Ruins of the Rampart, to prevent
 its filling up the Foss.

BERMUND [*either of Beþa, Sax. a*
 Bear, and Mund, *Teut. a Mouth; or of*
Beþan, Sax. to bear, and Mund, Peace.]

BERMUNDSEY [*of Beþmuþ's Ea*
Sax. i. e. Bermund's Isle] a Parish in *South-*
wark so called, formerly famous for an Ab-
 by erected by *Bermund*, either Lord or Ab-
 bot of the Place.

BERN, one of the four Protestant Can-
 tons of *Switzerland*; of which there are 13,
 the other nine being Popish.

BERNARD [*either of Barn, O. E.*
 a Child, and Arn, *Du. Nature; or as Ver-*
stegan, q. d. Beorn-hart, one of a stout
 Heart } the Name of a devout Abbot.

BERNARD College, an ancient College
 in the University of *Oxford*, Rebuilt by Sir
Thomas White, and called St. John Baptists.

BERNARDINES, Monks of the Or-
 der of St. Bernard.

BERNICIA [*Beornica 8eþe, and*
Beornica þice, Sax. q. d. the Province of
Berwick, perhaps from *Beorn*, a Man Child,
 and *niþa, Gr. Victory*; so called for the
 warlike Disposition of the Inhabitants]
Berwick upon Tweed.

BERNULPH [*Beapn Issue, and Ulph*
 Help, *Sax. i. e. one that provideth for his*
 Children } a King of the *Mercians*.

BERRA, a plain open Heath. *O. L.*

A BERRY [*Beþren of Beþan, Sax.*
 to beat } the Fruit of Shrubs, Bulbes, &c.

BERRIES, are Fruits covered with a
 thin Skin, which contains a Pulp, that
 grows soft and moist when ripe, and the
 Seed is also contained within its Substance.

BERRITHATCH, Litter for Horses. *O.*

A BERRIER, a Thresher. *C.*

BERRY, the same with Burrough.

A BERRYING Stead, a Threshing-
 Floor.

BERSA [*Old Law*] a Bound, Limit, or
 Compass.

BERSA'RE [*Old Records*] to Shoot,
Teut. Bersare in Foresta, i. e. to hunt or
 shoot in a Forest.

BERSA'TRIX [*quasi Versatrix, L.*] a
 Rocker of young Children in a Cradle. *O. R.*

BERSELE'TTA, a Hound or Hunting
 Dog. *O. R.*

BERST, Burst. *Chauc.*

BERTH } [*Sea Term*] convenient Sea-
 BIRTH } room to Moor a Ship.

BERTHA [*Beopht, Sax. Noble, Fa-*
 mous] the Name of a Woman.

BERTHINSECK } a Scotch Law, by
 BERDINSECK } which a Man is
 not to be hanged for stealing a Sheep or
 Calf that he can carry away in a Sack upon
 his Back, but scourged only.

BERTHOLD [*Beopht Brave, and*
 Holt a Ruler, *Sax. q. d. a good Ruler*] the
 Name of a Man.

BERTHULPH [*Beopht Illustrious,*
 and Ulph Help, *Sax. q. d. a Famous*
 Helper] a Bishop of *Winchester*, An. 900.

BERTON [*Bapton, Sax.*] a Farm or
 Barn for Bailey.

BERTONA'RII, Tenants of Bertons
 or Farmers. *O. L.*

BERTHWALD [*Beopht Famous, and*
 pealden to Rule, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of
Canterbury.

BERWENT Fells [*of Berwent the*
 River, and *stetfz, Teut. a Rock or Cliff*]
 Mountains in *Cumberland*, through which
 the River *Berwent* runs.

BERWICK [*of Aberwick, i. e. a Town*
 at the Mouth of a River, or *Beþe-tun,*
Sax. i. e. Corn Town] formerly a famous
 strong Hold in *Northumberland*.

BERTYING a Ship, i. e. the raising
 up of the Ships Sides.

BERWICA [*in Doomday Book*] a
 Village.

BERULIANS, Hereticks in the 12th
 Century, who affirmed that all human Souls
 were created in the Beginning of the World,
 &c.

BERYL [*Bryllus, L. 8iþpoxa, Gr.*]
 a precious Stone of a faint green Colour.

BERYNG, Behaviour. *Chauc.*

BESA'ILE [*Bisayent, F. the Father of*
 one's Grandfather] a Writ for an Heir,
 whose Grandfather dying possessed of Lands

and Tenements, a Stranger enters upon the Premises, and keeps out the Heir.

BESANT } a very ancient Gold
BESANTINE } Coin, stamped at Byzantium or Constantinople.

BESANTS [in Heraldry] a Term for round Plates of Gold without any Stamp.

BESCA, a Spade or Shovel; whence *una Bescata terra*, i. e. a Piece of Land turned up with a Spade. O. L.

BESCORNED, scoffed at. *Chauc.*

To BESEECH [Beſeek, O. of Secan, Leyecan, Sax. to seek] to pray or humbly intreat.

To BESEEM [Beziemen, Teut. perhaps of Be and Seon, Sax. to see] because that which is comely, is pleasant to look at.

BESEEN, bearing a good Aspect. *Spenc.*

To BESE'T [Beſettan, Sax. Beſetten, Du.] to encompass.

BESET, spent. *Chauc.*

BESEY, become. O. *Well beſey*, of good Aspect.

BESHET, shut up. O.

To BESHUTE [of Be and Schutan, Sax.] to foul with Ordure.

To BESHREW [Beſchreyen, Teut. to inchant] to curse, to rail at, wish ill to, to use Imprecations.

BESHYNE, to shine upon. *Chauc.*

BESI'DE [of Be and Side, Sax.] on the Side, or near to.

BESIDERY, a sort of good baking Pear.

To BESIE'GE [of Be and affieger, F.] to lay Siege to a Town with Military Forces.

BESIE'GED [among Astrologers] a Planet is said to be besieged, when it is in Position between the Bodies of two ill-boding Planets, Mars and Saturn.

BESIEN, to Trouble. *Chauc.*

To BESMEAR [of Be and Smejan, Sax.] to smear over,

BESMIRCH'D, dawb'd, &c. *Shakesp.*

BESMITETH, smiteth. *Chauc.*

BESMOTTERED, besmuted. O.

To BESMUT [Beſmutan, Sax.] to dawb with smut.

To BESOT [of Be and So't, Sax.] to make stupid.

BESPA'TTER, to daub with Dirt, to defame, or slander.

To BESPAUL, to dawb by spitting.

To BESPE'AK [of Be and Spæcan, Sax.] to speak for, or order something to be made; also to inchant.

BE SPOKE, spoken for or appointed before-hand.

BESPREN, sprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRENGED, besprinkled. O.

BESPRENT } sprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRINT } sprinkled. *Spenc.*

To BESPRINKLE [of Be and Sprinkelen, Du.] to sprinkle upon.

BESSE, a Copper Coin at Ormus in the

Perſian Gulph, four Cosbegg, in Value 1 d. one 3 qr. *Sterling.*

BEST [Be'tey't, and contracted Bey't, Sax.] the most Choice.

BEST, a Beast. *Chauc.*

BESTAD, disposed, ordered, beset, oppressed. *Spenc.*

BESTEAD, born hard upon, beset.

BE'STA'L, all sorts of Beasts or Cattle. F. L. T.

BE'STIA'L [Beſtialis, L.] belonging to a Beast, beastly, brutish. F.

BESTIA'L Signs [of the Zodiack] Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricornus.

BESTIA'LITY [Beſtialité, F. of Beſtialitas, L.] the Copulation of a Man or Woman with Beasts

BESTIALLICKE, beastly. *Chauc.*

To BESTIR [of Be and Stipan, Sax.] to move about briskly, labour strenuously.

To BESTOIKE, to betray. O.

To BESTOW [of Be and Stop, Sax.] a Place to give, to lay out.

BESTROUGHT, mad, distracted. O.

BESYA, Trouble, Grief. O.

To BESWINK, to labour. *Chauc.*

To BET [Berton, Teut.] to lay Wagers when Gamesters are playing, against one Side in Favour of the other.

BE'TA [Bēta, Gr.] the second Letter of the Greek Alphabet: Also the Herb called Beet.

To BETA'KE [Be'tacan, Sax.] to take to, to apply to; Also to give up, to deliver. *Chauc.*

BEET, Boot or Help. O.

To BEET, to bid or command. O.

BETAUGHT, recommended. *Chauc.*

BETECHE, to recommend. *Chauc.*

To BETEN [of Be'tan, Sax.] to abate; also to kindle. O.

To BETEEM, to deliver. *Spenc.*

To BETEEM, to bring forth or breed. *Shakesp.*

BETH, both. *Chauc.*

To BETHINK [Be'tencan, Sax.] to call to mind.

BETHLEM } [בית לחם] H.

BETHLEHEM } i. e. the House of Bread } a City of Judah.

BE'THLEHEMITES, Priars who wore the Figure of a Star on their Backs.

To BETIDE [of Be and Tid, Sax.] to happen to, to befall.

BETIGHT, happened. *Spenc.*

BETIMES [of Be and Tima, Sax.] early, in season.

BETIN [of Ba'tan, Sax.] to make, to prepare.

BETLE } an Indian Plant called Wa-
BETRE } ter-Pepper.

BETONY [Betoine, F. Betonica, L.] the Name of an Herb.

To BETOKEN [Be'teeken, Teut. or Be and Tacnian, Sax.] to shew by Signs.

BETRAP-

BETRAPPID, taken in a Trap. *Chauc.*

BETRASSID { deceived, betrayed.

BETRASHID { *Chauc.*

To **BETRAY** [*Betrager*, Dan. *Be-trangen*, Du.] to be false to, to deliver up treacherously; to discover, or disclose.

BETREINT, sprinkled.

To **BETRIM**, to adorn, to deck. *Shak.*

To **BETROTH** [of *Be* and *Troth*, *Betrouwen*, Du.] to give or receive a Promise of Marriage.

BET better. *Spenc.*

BE'TTEE, an Instrument made use of by House-breakers, to break open Doors, Houses, &c.

BE'TTER [*Be'tter*, Sax.] more good, useful, &c.

BETS [from *Beatus* Blessed] a Name.

BETWEEN [*Be'twýnan*, Sax.] in the middle.

BETWIXT [*Be'twix*, Sax.] between.

BEVANS, a Surname common to the *Welsh*, as much as to say, *ap Evans*, q. d. come of *Evans* or *John*.

BE'VEL an Instrument made use of by Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, &c. for the adjusting of Angles.

BEVEL, crooked, awry. *Shakesp.*

BE'VER [*a Bovere*, Ital. to drink] a small Collation between Dinner and Supper: Also the Visor or Sight of a Head-piece.

BE'VER [*Bevoir*, F. formerly, q. d. fair to look at] a Castle in *Lincolnshire*, from the Pleasantness of its Situation.

BE'VERAGE [*Beveraggio*, Ital. *Breuage*, *Beauvraige*. O. F.] a mingled Drink.

To pay **BEVERAGE**, to give a Treat upon the first wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths.

BEVERLY [*Beven'leza*, *Bede's* Abby in *Dir-Wood*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

BE'VILE [in *Heraldry*] broken, or opening like a Carpenter's Rule.

BE'VY [*Beve*, Ital.] three Partridges.

A **BE'VY** [of *Roe-bucks*] a Herd of them.

BEVY *Grease*, the Fat of a *Roe-buck*.

A **BE'VY** [of *Quails*] a Brood or Flock; whence the Word is figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Persons, as a *Bevy* of *Gossips*.

To **BEWAIL** [of *Be* and *pail*, of *pan-an*, Sax.] to lament.

To **BEWARE** [of *Be* and *waren*, Belg. *Lep-nian*, Sax.] to take care of, to avoid.

BEWARED, spent or laid out. O.

BEWEPE, to bewail. *Chauc.*

BEWILDERED, scared or frightened; also that hath lost his Way.

BEWITS [in *Falconry*] pieces of Leather to which the Bells of Hawks are fastened, and buttoned to their Legs.

BEWOND [*Be'wýndan*, Sax.] imposed upon, puzzled, embarrassed. *Chauc.*

To **BEWRA'Y** [of *Be'wre'gan*, Sax.] to reveal, or discover a Secret: Also to foule or daub with Ordure.

BEWRECK, to revenge. O.

To **BEWITCH** [of *Be* and *picce*, Sax. a Witch] to afflict by Witchcraft, to insinuate.

BEWRYEN, to declare, to discover. *Chauc.*

BEY, a Governour of a Place near the Sea among the *Turks*.

BEYAPED, cheated. O.

BEYOND [*Bi'geon'dan*, Sax.] further.

BEYETE, begotten. *Chauc.*

BEZALIEL [בצלאל, of ב in, ל the Shadow, and אל God, H. i. e. the Shadow of God] a famous Artificer among the *Jews*.

BEZANTLER [q. d. *Bis-antler*] a second Branch of a Stag's Horn.

BE'ZEL & [*Higgins* derives it of *Bassin*, BE'ZIL S F.] the upper Part of the Collar of a Ring, that encompasses and fastens the Stone.

BE'ZOAR [of *Paxabar* in the *Persian* Language, i. e. a Destroyer of Poison] a Stone found in the Dung of an Animal called *Paran*, a kind of Goat.

BE'ZOAR *Animale* [among *Physicians*] the Hearts and Livers of Vipers dry'd in the Sun and powder'd.

BE'ZOAR *Minerale* [with *Chymists*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduced to a Powder.

BEZOA'RTICK Remedies [among *Physicians*] Cordial Medicines, good against Poison and infectious Diseases.

BEZOA'RDICUM *Joviale*, a Preparation of *Regulus* of Antimony, Block-Tin, and Sublimate Corrosive.

BEZOA'RDICUM *Lunale* [with *Chymists*] a mixture of rectified Butter of Antimony with fine Silver, dissolving the Mass in Spirit of Nitre.

BEZOA'RDICUM *Martiale*, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis*, made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then the Spirit of Nitre poured on it.

To **BE'ZZLE** [q. d. to *Beastle*] to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard.

BIALACOYL, fair Welcoming. O.

BI'AS [*Biais*, F.] a Weight fixed on one side of the Bowl, turning the Course of the Bowl that way towards which the Bias looks: Inclination, Bent.

To **BI'AS** [*Biafer*, F.] to set a Bias upon one; to incline, to prepossess him.

BIATHA'NATOI [of *Bia* Violence, and *Thanatos* death, Gr.] Persons taken away by violent Deaths.

To **BIB** [of *bibere*, L.] to drink or sip often.

BIBBID, suck'd up. *Chauc.*

BIBERO'T [in *Cookery*] minc'd Meats made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat Pulletts.

BIBI-

B E

BI'BITORY *Muscle* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle that draws the Eye down towards the Cup when one drinks.

BI'BLE [*Biblia*, L. of *βίβλος*, Gr. a Book] the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, so called by way of Excellency.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER [*Bibliographus*, L. *βιβλιογράφος*, of *βίβλος* a Book and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Writer of Books.

BIBLIOPO'LIST [*Bibliopola*, L. of *βιβλιοπώλης*, of *βίβλος* and *πώλω* to sell, Gr.] a Bookseller or Stationer.

BILIOTHE'QUE [*Bibliotheca*, L. of *βιβλιοθήκη*, of *βίβλος* and *θήκη* a Repository, Gr.] a Library, a Study, a Place where Books are kept; also the Books themselves. *F.*

BIBULOUS [*bibulus*, L.] drinking in, sucking up.

BICE, a Colour used by Painters, either Blue or Green.

BI'CEPS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] the first Muscle of the Elbow or Thigh, having two Heads.

BICI'PITAL } [of *Biceps*, L.] having
BICI'PITOUS } two Heads.

BICKE'RING [*Bicre*, C. Br.] Tilting or Skirmishing, Dispute, Wrangling.

BICKERMENT, Strife. *Chauc.*

BICO'RNOUS [*bicornes*, L.] that hath two Horns, forked.

BICO'RPORAL [*bicorpor*, L.] that hath two Bodies.

BICO'RPORAL *Signs* [among *Astrologers*] those Signs of the Zodiack that are double-bodied.

To **BID** [*Beoðan*, Sax.] to invite, to pray, to entreat.

To **BID** for a *Commodity* [*Biððan*, Sax.] to offer Money.

To **BID** a *Boon*, to make a Request. *O.*

BI'D-ALE } an Invitation of Friends to

BI'D-ALL } drink at a poor Man's House, to get their charitable Assistance.

BIDDING [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Parish Priest gave to his Parishioners, at certain times to say so many *Pater-nosters* upon their Beads.

To **BIDE**, to abide. *Chauc.*

BIE'NNIAL [*Biennis*, L.] that is of two Years continuance, two Years old.

BI'ER } [*Biere*, F. *Bere*, Teut.] a

BEE'R } wooden Frame to carry a dead Body upon.

BIFA'RIOUS [*bifarius*, L.] two-fold, or that may be taken two Ways.

BIFO'RMED [*biformis*, L.] double-shaped, having two Shapes.

BIFU'RCATED [*bifurcus*, L.] two forked.

BIG [*Bug*, Dan. *Buce*, Sax. a Belly] large.

BI'GA, a Cart, or Charriot drawn by two Horses coupled: In *Old Records*, a Cart with two Wheels. *L.*

BI'GAMY [*Bigamie*, F. *Bigamia*, L. of

B E

bis, L. twice, and *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] a having two Wives or Husbands at the same time.

BI'GAMY [in *Common Law*] an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, because he has been twice married.

BIGGE, a Pap or Teat. *Essex.*

To **BIGGE** [of *Bicgan*, Sax.] to build. *Chaucer.*

BIGGEN a Child's Cap or Coif. *Shakesp.*

BIGGINNING, the up-rising of Women after Child-birth. *O.*

BI'GGIN [*Beguin*, F. of St. *Begga*, who first instituted it for a Distinction of some Religious Women] a Coif, or Linnen Cap for a young Child.

BIGHES, Jewels. *O.*

BIGHT } [among *Sailors*] any turn or
BITE } part of a Cable or Rope that lies compassing or rolled up.

BIGHT } [of a Horse] is the inward
BOUGHTS } bent of the *Chambrel*: Also the bent of the Fore-knees.

BI'GOT [in *Religion*] is a superstitious Person, one whose Devotion is over-strained; a Zealot. *F.*

BIGOT [in *Politicks*] one who obstinately, fondly, and strenuously adheres to a Prince or Party, maugre all Oppression.

BI'GOTISM } [*Bigoterie*, F.] Supersti-
BI'GOTRY } tion, Hypocrisy, a fond and obstinate adhering to a Man's own Opinions and Humours.

BIGGOTED, grown a Bigot.

BIHESTS, Promises. *Chauc.*

To **BIHETE**, to promise. *Chauc.*

To **BIKENNE**, to acknowledge. *O.*

BI'LANDER, a small sort of Ship.

BILA'NCIIS *deferendis*, a Writ directed to a Corporation to carry Weights to a particular Haven to weigh Wooll that such a Man is licensed to export.

BI'LBERRIES, the Fruit of a small Bush, or Bramble-bush.

BI'LBUES [among *Mariners*] a sort of Punishment at Sea, when the Offender is laid in Irons, or set in a kind of Stocks.

To **BILDE**, to build. *Chauc.*

BILE [*Bile*, Sax. *Bilis*, L.] a thick, yellow, bitter Liquor, separated in the Liver, collected in the Gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the *Duodenum* or beginning of the *Jejunum*, by the common Duct.

BILEVE, Faith, Belief: Also to believe. *Chauc.*

BILGE } [of *Bi'g*, a Belly, Sax.]

BILLAGE } the Bottom of the Floor of a Ship.

BILGE *Water* [Sea Term] Water which can't come to the Well in a Ship's Hold, by reason of the Breadth of the Bilge.

BI'LGED } a Ship is said To be *bi'ged*,
BU'LGED } when she has struck off some of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and thereby Leaks.

BILINGUIS [in *Law*] a Jury impanelled on a Foreigner, part of them *Englishmen*, and part of the same Country with the Foreigner.

BI'LIIOUS [*bileux*, F. *biliosus*, L.] full of Bile or Choler, Cholerick.

BILIVE, forthwith, immediately. *Spenc.*

To **BILK** of *Bilck*, Teut.] to disappoint or deceive; to bubble or gull.

BILL [Bill, *Sax.*] an Edg'd-Tool used by Husbandmen in Lopping Trees, &c.

BILL [at *Law*] is a Declaration in Writing, expressing the Grievance or Wrong the Plaintiff has suffered by the Defendant.

BILL [of *Debt*] is a Bond or Writing Obligatory, drawn up in *English*.

BILL [of *Entry*] a Bill containing an Account of Goods entered at the Custom-house.

A **BILL** [of *Exchange*] is a Note, ordering the Payment of a Sum of Money in one Place, to a Person appointed, in Consideration of the like Value paid to the Drawer in another Place.

BILL [of *Lading*] is a Deed signed by the Master of a Ship, by which he acknowledges the Receipt of the Merchants Goods, and obliges himself to deliver the same, at the Place to which they are consigned.

A **BILL** [of *Parcels*] is a particular Account, given by the Seller to the Buyer, of the Sorts and Prizes of Goods bought.

BILL [of *Sale*] is a Deed given by a Person borrowing a Sum of Money, and delivering Goods as a Security to the Lender.

BILL [of *Store*] is a Licence granted at the Custom-house, to Merchants to carry Stores and Provisions necessary for their Voyage, Custom free.

BILL [of *Suffrance*] a Licence granted to a Merchant to Trade from one *English* Port to another, without paying Custom.

BILLA Vera, the Indorsement of the Grand Inquest, upon any Indictment which they find to be probably true.

BI'LLAGE, the Breadth of a Floor of a Ship when she lies a-ground.

BILLARD, a Ballard Capon. C.

BILLEMENTS [*i. e.* *Habiliments*] Ornaments and Clothes of Women.

BILL'ET [*Billot*, F.] a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel: An Ingot of Gold or Silver.

BILLET [*Billot*, F.] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers, A Letter or Note folded up.

BILLET [in *Heraldry*] a particular sort of Bearing, in form of a long Square.

BILLET-Deux, a short Love Letter, sent to a Sweetheart or Mistress. F.

To **BILLET** Soldiers, to Quarter them in Houses, by Billet or Ticket.

B'ILLIARD, an imperfect or ballard

Capon.

BI'LLIARDS [of *Billiard*, F.] a Game.

A **BILLINGSGATE**, a scolding impudent Slut.

BILLIONS, Bimillions or twice Millions, or [in *Numeration*] it is Numbers of Millions; shewing that the Word Millions is twice mentioned, as 9,999,999,999.

BILLITING, the Ordure of a Fox.

BILLOW [*Bilg*, Teut. a Wave, or of *Bellen*, Teut. to bark] a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

BIMARICAL [*Bimaris*, L.] of two Seas.

To **BIMENE**, to bemoan. *Chauc.*

BI'NARIOUS [*binarius*, L.] of or belonging to two.

BINCHESTER [of *Vinovium*, L. and *Ceaſter*, *Sax.* a City] a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

To **BIND** [*Binden*, Teut, *Bin'dan*, *Sax.*] to tye up, to fasten together.

A **BIND**, a Stalk of Hops. C.

A **BIND** of *Eels*, 250.

BINDING [in *Falconry*] is a Tiring, or when a Hawk seizes.

BINDING Joys [in *Architecture*] Joys in a Floor, into which the Trimmers of Stair-cases and Chimney-walls are framed.

BINDWEED, an Herb.

BINETH [*Beneo*, *Sax.*] beneath.

BINETHEN [*Beneo*, *San*, *Sax.*] the same as *Bineth*.

BINN [*Binne*, *Sax.*] a large Chest to put Corn or Bread in.

BINNA'RIUM, a Pond or Stew for the keeping and feeding of Fish.

BI'NOCLE [of *Binz oculi*, L. *i. e.* two Eyes] a double Prospective-glass, to see a distant Object with both Eyes at once. F.

BINOMED [of *Benýman*, *Sax.*] taken away. *Chauc.*

BINO'MAL [*Algebra*] a Quantity divided into two Parts, as a Binomial Quantity or Root that consists of two Names or Parts join'd together by the Sign X; as $a \times b$, or 4×6 . Gr.

BIO'GRAPHER, one who writes the Lives of eminent Men. Gr.

BIO'GRAPHY [of *Bi*, Life, and *graph*, Description, Gr.] a Writing the Lives of Men.

BIOLY'CHNIUM [with *Physicians*] the vital Flame, natural Heat, or Life of Animals.

BIO'VAC [*Military Term*] a Night-

BIHO'VAC Guard performed by the whole Army when there is any Apprehension of Danger. F.

To **Raise the BIO'VAC**, is to return the Army to their Tents.

BIPA'RTIENT [in *Arithmetick*] that divides into two Parts; a Number is so called, when it divides another into two, without a Remainder,

BIPAR-

BIPARTITE [*bipartitus*, L.] divided into two Parts.

BIPARTITION, the Act of dividing any thing into two Parts. L.

BIPARTENT [*bipartens*, L.] open, or lying open on both Sides.

BIPELAL [*bipedalis*, L.] two Foot long, wide or deep.

BIPELANEOUS, two Foot wide, &c.

BIQUADRATE [*Algebra*] the fourth Power, arising from the Multiplication of a square Number or Quantity by it self.

BIQUINTE [*Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by Kepler, consisting of two Fifths of the whole Circle, or 144 Degrees.

BIRAF, bereaved. *Chauc.*

BIRCH [*Birce*, Sax.] a Tree peculiar to Great Britain.

BIRD [*Bird*, perhaps of *Bjreðan* to breed, Sax.] a Fowl.

The **BIRD** of the Eye, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *S. folk.*

BIRD, a Mistress or Wench. *Chauc.*

BIRDS-EYE, a binding Herb.

BIRGANDER, a kind of wild Goose.

BIRK, a kind of Birch-tree. C.

BIRLET, a Coif or Hood. O.

BIRT or **BURT**, a certain Fish of the Turbo-kind.

BIRTH [*Beorpe*, Sax.] a being born, Descent, Extraction.

BIRTH [among *Mariners*] convenient Sea-room for Ships at Anchor; a convenient Place to moor a Ship in: Also a Place A-board for the Masts to put their Chefts in.

BIRTHING, a Term used when the Sides of a Ship are raised.

BIRTHRIGHT Honour or Estate belonging to a Person by Birth.

BISCOT, a Fine of two Pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of repairing Banks, Ditches, &c. L. T.

To **BISECT** [of *Bis* and *secum*, L. to cut] to cut into two.

To **BISECT** [in *Geometry*] to cut or divide a Line, Angle, or Arch, &c. into two equal Parts.

BISECTION } a Division of any thing

BISSECTION } into two equal Parts L.

BESEGMENT } [of *Bis* and *segmentum*

BISEGMENT } a Segment, L.] one of the Parts divided into two equal Halves.

BISET, a sort of Stock-Dove or Wood-Pigeon. F.

BI-SHOP [*Biscop*, Sax. *Bischof*, Du. *Bischoff* Teut. *Episcopus*, L. *Επίσκοπος* Gr.] a chief Officer in the Church, who has the Charge of a Diocese.

Suffragan BI-SHOP } one who has the

Titular BI-SHOP } Style and Title of a Bishop.

BISHOPING [among *Horse-Coufers*] signifies those Sophistications they use to make an old Horse appear young, a bad

One good, &c.

BISHOPRICK, the Province or Jurisdiction belonging to a Bishop.

BISK } odds at the Play at Tennis;
BISQUE } a Stroke allowed to the weaker Player. F.

BISK } [in *Cookery*] a rich kind of
BISQUE } Pottage, made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and more especially of Pigeons roasted.

BISMARE [*Bismor*, Sax.] Abuse, Scandal. *Chauc.*

To **BISMARE** [*Bismorian*, Sax.] to scoff at, to disagree. *Chauc.*

BI-SMUTH, a sort of imperfect Metal like Tin, but brittle, like Tin-glass.

BISPREINT, sprinkled. *Chauc.*

BISSA, a Hind or Beast of the Forest. O. L.

BISSEXTILE [*Bissentilis*, of *Bis* twice and *Sexilis*, of *Sexus* L. the sixth] Leap-year, which happens every fourth Year: For once in every four Years a whole Day is added to make up the old six Hours, whereby the Course of the Sun yearly exceeds 365 Days, being inserted next after the 28th of February. F.

BISSON Rheum, blind Rheum. *S. aket.*

BI-STORT [*Bistoria*, L.] the Herb Snake-weed.

BIT, commanded, bitten. *Chauc.*

BIT [*Bitole*, Sax.] of a Horse's Bridle.

BITANDE, biting. *Chauc.*

BITAUGHT, recommended. *Chauc.*

A **BITCH** [*Bicce*, Sax.] a female Dog.

To **BITE** [*Bitan*, Sax.] to press with the Teeth.

BITMOUTH, the Bit or Iron put in a Horse's Mouth.

BITRENT, plaited or twisted about; encompassed, surrounded. *Chauc.*

PITT, a Piece of Silver, current at Barbadoes for 7 d. half-penny.

BITTACLE [*Sea Term*] a Frame of Timber in the Steerage of a Ship where the Compass stands.

BITTER [*Biten*, Sax.] unpleasant in Taste; grievous.

BITTER [*Sea Term*] a Turn of a Cable about the Timbers call'd *Bitts*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

BITTER Sweet, Winter Nightshade.

BITTERN } [*Bitoor*, Du. *Butor*, F.

BITTOUR } of *Buto*, L.] a kind of Hern, a Bird haunting Lakes and Fens.

BITTERN [in the *Salt Works*] a Liquor which remains at the Top after the last has sunk to the Bottom, having stood 12 Hours, after boiling, to cool.

BITTERNESS, being of a bitter Taste.

BITTS [in a *Ship*] two main Pieces of Timber, to which the Cable is fastened, when the Ship rides at Anchor.

BITUMEN,

BI'TUMEN, a kind of fat Clay or Slime, clammy like Pitch, and in Smell somewhat like Brimstone. *L.*

BITU'MINOUS [*Bitumineux*, *F.* *Bitumineus*, *L.*] full of Brimstone, or unctuous Clay, belonging to Bitumen.

BI'VALVE [*Bivalvis*, *L.*] a Term used of Shell Fishes which have two Shells.

BI'VALVE [*Botany*] Seed Cods of such Plants as open all their whole Length to discharge their Seeds; as Beans, &c.

BIVA'LVULAR, being bivalved.

BIVE'NTRAL [of *Bis* and *Venter*, *L.*] that hath two Bellies; as, *A Biventral Muscle*.

BIZEN'D, blinded. *O.*

BIWOPIN, weeping. *Chauc.*

To **BLAB** [*Blappereu*, *Teut.*] to tell any thing publickly, that ought to be concealed.

BLA'CK [*Blac*, *Sax.*] a Colour.

BLA'CK Berries [*Blæce-beþian*, *Sax.*] the Berries of the Black-thorn.

BLA'CK Book, a Book kept in the Exchequer, which contains the Orders of that Court.

BLA'CK Maile, a Link of Maile, or small Pieces of Money; also Rents formerly paid in Provisions of Corn or Flesh.

BLA'CK Maile [in the Northern Countries] is a Rent either of Money, Corn, or Cattle, &c. paid to some Persons in Power, inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with Moss Troopers or known Robbers, to be protected from those Ravagers.

BLA'CK Monday, Easter Monday 1351, when Hail-stones kill'd both Men and Horses in the Army of our King Edward III. in France.

To **BLACKEN**, to make or become black.

BLA'CKNEY [of *Black*, *Eng.* and *Ca*, *Sax.* an Isle, *q. d.* Black Island] a Town in the County of Norfolk.

BLA'CK Rod, the Usher of the Order of the Garter, so called from his black Rod, with a golden Lion at the Top; he attends the King's Chamber, and House of Lords in Parliament.

Every Bean has its Black.

This is an excusatory Proverb for the common Failings of Mankind, and intimates, that there is no Man perfect in all Points, wise in all Respects, or awake at all Hours; and is a Satyr against Censoriousness; and accordingly, *Vitiis nemo sine nascitur*, says Horace; and the Greeks say, Πάνθρωπος κορυδαίλοις χρηὸν λόγον ἐξέειπε; and the Italians, *Ogni grano ha la sua semola*.

BLADA'RIOUS, a Corn-chandler, or Meal-man. *O. L.*

BLA'DDER [*Blæþn*, of *Blapan*, *Sax.* to blow] a skinny Bag which receives the Urine of Living Creatures. *D.*

BLA'DDER Nut, a Plant that bears

greenish Bladders, which contain a small Nut.

BLADE [of *Blæð*, *Sax.* a Leaf] the cutting Part of a Sword.

BLADE [of *Blæð*, *Sax.* *Blad*, *Du.*] the Blade of Corn.

BLA'DIER, an Ingrosser of Corn and Grain. *O. L. T.*

BLAIN [*Bleþene*, *Sax.* *Bleyne*, *Du.*] a Boil or Ulcer.

BLAKE, naked. *O.*

BLAKE [spoken of *Butter* and *Cheese*] yellow. *C.*

BLACKID, blackened. *Chauc.*

BLAKES, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

To **BLAME** [*Blamer*, *F.*] to find fault with.

BLAME, Imputation, Reproach, Scandal. *F.*

BLA'MEABLE [*Blamable*, *F.*] worthy of Blame, or deserving to be blamed.

BLANC Manger [in *Cookery*] a kind of Jelly made of Calves Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds, &c. *F.*

BLANCH [*Blanche*, *F.*] white.

To **BLANCH** [*blanchir*, *F.*] to whiten; to take off the Skins of Almonds, &c.

BLA'NCHERS [in the *Mint*] Workmen that anneal, boil, and cleanse the Money.

BLANDILOQUENCE, [*Blandiloquentia*, *L.*] fair and flattering Speech; courteous Language, Complement.

BLA'NDISE, to sooth, to flatter. *Chauc.*

To **BLA'NDISH** [*blandiri*, *L.*] to flatter, or sooth up with fair Speeches.

BLA'NDISHMENT [*Blandices*, *F.* *Blandimentum*, *L.*] a Complement, a Ca-jole, an alluring Caress, a Wheedle.

BLANK [*Blanc*, *F.*] pale, wan, or out of Countenance.

A **BLANK** [*Blanque*, *F.*] a void Space in Writing; an unbefitted Ticket in a Lottery: a Piece of Metal in the Mint ready for Coining: Also a Coin stamp in France by King Henry V. in Value 8d.

BLANK Verse, Verses without Rhymes.

BLANKERS, white Garments. *O.*

BLA'NKET [*Blanchet*, *F.*] a Coverlet for a Bed: Also a woollen Cloth used in a Printing-press, to make a fair Impression of the Letters.

BLANQUET, a sort of Pear.

To **BLARE** [*Blaren*, *Du.*] to swell, or melt away, as a Candle does.

BLAS, the Motion of the Stars. *Helm.*

BLASE, sprouting forth. *O.*

BLASOURS, Praisers. *O.*

To **BLASPHE'ME** [*blasphemer*, *F.* *blasphémare*, *L.* *βλασφημεῖν*, *Gr.*] to curse, revile, speak evil of God or Holy Things.

BLASPHE'MOUS [*Blasphemai-*

BLASPHE'MATORY [*roire*, *F.* *Blasphemus*, *L.* *βλασφημῶν*, *Gr.*] belonging to or full of Blasphemy.

BLA'S-

BLASPHEMY [*Blaspheme*, F. *Blasphémia*, L. of *βλασφημία*, q. *βλάπτειν* to hurt, and *φήμη* Reputation, Gr.] Cursing and Swearing, vile, reproachful Language, tending to the Dishonour of God, or to the Hurt of any Man's Name or Credit.

BLAST [*Blæȝt*, Sax. *Blast*, Teut.] a Puff of Wind; also Damage happening to Corn, Trees, &c.

To **BLAST** [*Blæȝtan*, Sax. *Blāsten*, Teut.] to spoil the Fruits of the Earth; to marr, to spoil; to disappoint a Design.

BLASTINGS, Winds and Frosts that immediately follow Rain, and are very destructive to Fruits, &c.

BLATANT, barking, bawling; as a Blatant Writing. O.

BLATERATION, babbling. L.

To **BLAZE** [of *Blæye*, Sax. *Blāzen*, Du. *Blāsen*, Teut.] to blaze as a Fire or Torch: To publish or spread abroad.

BLASON [*Blāson*, F.] the displaying of a Coat of Arms in its proper Colours.

To **BLASON** [*blasonner*, F.] to paint, express, or display the Parts of a Coat of Arms in proper Colours and Metals: To set forth the good or ill Qualities of a Person.

A **BLAZE** [*Blæye*, Sax.] as of a Torch, Fire, &c.

BLAZE [in a *Hoyse*] a white Face.

To **BLAZON**. See *Blāson*.

BLAZONRY, the Art of Heraldry.

BLEAK [*Blæck*, Du.] chill or cold: Also pale, wan.

A **BLEAK** or *Blay*, a little Fish.

BLEAR-EYED, bloodshot, and redder than ordinary.

To **BLEAT** [*Blætan*, Sax.] to cry like a Sheep or Goat.

A **BLEB**, a Blister, a Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. C.

BLE, Sight, Aspect. O.

BLEE [*Blæd*, Sax. *Blē*, F.] Corn. O.

To **BLEECH** [of *Æblece*, Sax. Pale, or *Blēchen*, Du. *Blēschen*, Teut.] to whiten abroad in the Sun.

To **BLEED** [*Blædan*, Sax.] to lose Blood; also to let Blood: Also to yield, as *The Corn bleeds well*, i. e. yields well upon Threshing. C.

BLEEDING Cull [with *Sharps*] one that when he is once *Struck*, i. e. has lost a little Money, will not give out till he has lost all.

BLEINE, a Blain, a Bile. Chauc.

BLE'MISH [probably of *Blême*, F. pale] a Stain in a Man's Reputation and Honour: a Spot, a Fault, a Disgrace.

BLE'MISH [in *Hunting*] when the Beagles and Hounds, finding where the Chace has been, only make a Proser and return.

To **BLE'MISH** [probably of *blentir*, F. to grow pale] to spot or stain: To hurt one's good Name and Reputation.

BLENCH [*Scotch Law*] to hold Land in *Blench*, is to hold by Payment of a Penny & Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

BLENCHES, Faults. *Shakes.*

To **BLENCH**, to sin, to fear. *Shakes.*

To **BLEND** [*Blenðan*, Sax.] to mix or mingle together.

BLEND Water, a Distemper incident to black Cattle.

BLENT, ceased, stayed, turned back. O.

BLENT, mingled, blinded. *Spenc.*

To **BLERE**, to dim, darken, to cloud the Eyes. Chauc.

BLESILOQUENT [*blasiloquus*, L.] stammering in Speech.

To **BLESS** [*Bleȝȝian*, Sax.] to bestow or pronounce a Blessing on, to prosper.

BLESS, the waving of a Sword. *Spenc.*

BLETA [*Old Law*] Pete or Earth digged up and dried for Fuel.

BLETSOE [of *Bleȝȝian* to bless, and *ȝeo*, Sax. a Sight, to wit, for the Pleasantness of its Prospect] a Town formerly called *Bletneshe* in *Bedfordshire*.

BLÉNIN, [*Bliven*, Du.] to abide, to tarry. Chauc.

BLEW. See *Blue*.

BLEY'ME [in *Horses*] a Disease, an Inflammation arising from bruised Blood, between the Sole and Bone of the Foot, toward the Heel.

BLIGHT, a Hurt done to corn or Fruit Trees, which makes them look as if they were blasted.

BLIGHTED, blasted.

To **BLIN**, to cease. *Spenc.*

BLIND [*Blind*, Sax. *Blind*, Dan. and Teut.] to deprive of Sight.

BLINDS [*Blindes*, F.] Bundles of Officers bound at both Ends, and set up between Stakes. *Fortification*.

BLINDS for *Windows*, Canvasses painted and framed to put behind Windows, to keep People from gazing in.

BLINKARD [of *Blinker*, Dan. *Blincken*, Du. and Teut.] one that winks or twinkles with his Eyes.

To **BLINK Beer** [*Blinnan*, Sax.] to keep it unbroached till it grows sharp. C.

BLINKS [among *Hunters*] Boughs cast athwart the Way, where a Deer is to pass.

To **BLINNE** [*Blinnan*, Sax.] to desist, cease, to give over. Chauc.

BLISS [*Blisse*, of *Blissan*, Sax. to rejoice] Happiness, Gladness.

BLISSOMING, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLIST & [*of Blisse*, F.] wounded. *Spencer*.

BLISTER [*Bluyster*, Du.] a rising.

BLIT or *Blits*, a kind of Beer.

BLITH & [*Blide*, Sax.] yielding

BLITHSOM & Milk; also pleasant, jocund, merry.

BLIVE or *Belive* [q. d. by the Eye] readily, quickly, immediately.

BLIVE [of *Be* and *Lix*, Sax.] briskly.

To **BLOBER**, to blubber. Chauc.

BLOCK

BLOCK [Block, Teut.] the Stem or Stump of a Tree.

BLOCKS [in a Ship] are wooden Pulleys, on which the Running Ropes go.

BLOCKADE [Military Term] is the encompassing a Town or Place with armed Troops, so that it must either be starved or surrender.

BLOCKADING, is when the Besiegers stop all Ways and Passages, and all Intelligences, that may be sent into, or out of the Town.

BLODERIT, blubbered. *Chauc.*

BLOMARY, the first Forge in an Iron Mill.

To BLONDRIN, to toil, to bluster, to blunder. *Chauc.*

BLONT, dull heavy, cowardly. *Chauc.*

BLOOD } [Bloð, Sax. Blod, Dan.

BLOU } Bloet, Du. Blut, Teut.] the chief Humour of the Body: Also a Disease in the Backs of Cattle.

BLOO'D Hounds, Hunting Dogs of an exquisite Scent.

BLOO'D Red-hot, the last Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge.

BLOO'D Running Itch, a Disease in Horses.

BLOO'D Spavin, a soft Swelling which grows thro' the Hoof of an Horse.

BLOO'D Bolter'd, smear'd with dry Blood. *Shakesp.*

BLOO'D Stone, a Stone very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

BLOO'D Wit [of Bloð and wit, Sax.] a Fine or Amerciament, anciently paid for shedding of Blood. *O. L.*

BLOODINESS, the being bloody; bloody mindedness.

BLOO'DING, a Blood-pudding.

BLOO'DY, besmeared or dawbed with Blood; Blood-thirsty, cruel.

BLOO'DY Hand, the Crime of a Trespasser in the Forest against Venison, with his Hands or other Part bloody.

BLOO'DY Flux, an Exulceration of the Guts, with frequent and bloody Dejections.

A BLOOM [contracted of Blossom, or Blum, Bloem, Du.] a Blossom or Flower of a Tree, &c.

A BLOOM [in the Iron Works] is a four square Piece of Iron of two Foot long.

To BLOOM, to put forth Blossoms, to flourish.

BLOOSM, Blossom. *Spenc.*

BLOSME, Blossom. *Chauc.*

A BLOSSOM [Bloym, Sax.] a Flower of a Tree or Plant.

To BLOSSOM [Blozymian, Sax.] to break forth into Blossoms.

To BLOTE, to swell: Also to set a smoking or drying by the Fire.

BLOTEN, Fond, as Children of a Nurse. *Chesh.*

A BLOW [Blowe, Du.] a Stroke.

To BLOW as a Flower [Blopan, Sax.]

To BLOW [Blapan, Sax.] as the Wind blows. &c.

BLOW Milk, skim'd or flotten Milk.

BLO'WER, a sort of Whale, that spouts out a great deal of Water.

BLO'WING Houses, Furnaces where Tin Oar is melted and cast.

BLO'WING Snake, a sort of Viper in Virginia, which blows and swells the Head very much before it gives the Bite.

BLOW'ZE, a fat, red-fac'd, bloted Wench, or one whose Head is dress'd like a Slattern.

BLU'BBER, a sort of Sea Fish; also Whale Oil, or Fat before it is boiled.

BLUE [probably of *L'eau* the Water, because of its representing the Colour of the Sky] a Colour.

BLUE as a Razor, corruptly for *Blue as Azure*.

BLUE Bottle, a Weed growing much among Corn: Also a large blue Fly.

To BLUFF, to Blind-fold or Hood-wink.

BLUFF Headed [among Sailors] a Ship which hath a small Rake forward on, and her Stern too streight up.

A BLUFFER, an Host or Landlord. *C.*

BLUNDEL [of *Blond*, *O. F.* Red, and *El dim*, *i. e.* Reddish] a Surname.

BLUNT, a Surname from the same Root.

BLUNDER, a Fault, Mistake, or Oversight.

BLUNDERBUSS [Donner bus, Du.] a short Brass Gun of a large Bore: Also a careless Person, or one who commits Blunders.

BLU'NKET, a light blue Colour.

BLUNT, having a dull Point or Edge; clownish.

To BLUSH [probably of *Blusen*, Du.] to redden in the Face, either from Modesty, Shame, or Surprise.

To BLUSH another, *i. e.* to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To BLU'STER [of *Blæy't*, Sax. *q. d.* *Blaster*] to make a Noise, as a boisterous Wind; to keep a great Stir or heavy Noise.

To BLYN, to cease, desist, leave off. *O.*

BLYNCHED, kept off; also looking askint. *Chauc.*

BLYSYNGE, blazing, flaming. *Chauc.*

BLIVE. See *Believe*.

BOANERGES [בנאי] *Syr.* *i. e.* Sons of Thunder] a Title given by our Saviour to the Apostles James and John.

A BOAR [Bap, Sax.] a Male Swine.

BOARD [Bojrd, Sax. Werd, Du.] a Plank, a Table.

To BOARD, to cover with Boards; to diet or entertain at Table, to be Dieted, Boarded.

To go ABOARD, to go into a Ship.

To BOARD [Sea Term] is to draw

nigh to a Ship during the Fight, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.

BOARD *and Board* [Sea Term] is when two Ships come so near as to touch one another.

A BOA'RDER, one who diets with another.

To BOA'ST [Boan, Sax. Bostio, C. Br.] to brag.

A BOA'ST [Bounz, Sax. Bost, C. Br.] a Brag or Bounce.

BOASTFUL, bragging much.

BOAT [Bate, Sax. Boot, Du. Bot, Teut. Bateau, F.] a Vessel for Sea or River.

To Fend the BOAT [Sea Term] is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship sides.

To Free the BOAT, is to make the Rope fast round about, and to fasten the Boat-Rope thereto.

BOAT Rope } a Rope by which the Ship

GIFT Rope } Stows her Boat at the Stern.

BOATSWAIN } [Batypan, Sax.] an

BOSON } Officer in a Ship, who takes all the Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Sails, &c. into his Charge.

BOB Tail [in Archery] is the Steel of a Shaft or Arrow that is small breasted, and is big toward the Head.

To BOB, to strike; also to cheat.

A dry BOB, a Taunt or Scoff.

BOBB'D, cheated.

BOBBINS, little Tools used in making Bone Lace, in throwing Silk, &c.

BO'CARDO' [in Logick] the 5th Mood of the third Figure, in which the middlemost Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

BOCCASINE, fine Buckram, a sort of Linen Cloth.

BOCHE, an Imposthume, Botch, or Ulcer. *Chauc.*

BO'CKIA [among Chymists] a Glass Vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbite.

BO'CK Ho'd [Boc Hord, Sax.] a Place where Books, Writings, and Deeds are kept.

BO'CKEREL } one of the kinds of long-

BO'CKERET } winged Hawks.

BO'CKLAND, is Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to others, either by Gift or Sale. S.

To BODE [Bo'dian, Sax.] to declare or shew, to foretel.

BO'DKIN, commanded, bid, or bade. *Chauc.*

BO'DKIN, an Utensil Women roll their Hair on, and also for other Uses. C. Br.

BODLEIAN Library, a famous Library at Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley.

BODMIN [of Bod a Kite, and Min, C. Br. the Bank of a River, by reason of the great Number of Kites that frequent it] a Town in Cornwall.

BODOARI [from Bod a River, and warts a Ferry, C. Br. a Place in Flintshire.

BO'DY [Bo'dige, Sax. Stature] a compound of Matter and Form: A Party of Soldiers; a Company of People.

BODY, a Simpleton. *Yorksb.*

BODY [in Chymistry] is the Vessel which holds the Matter in distilling the Spirit of Vegetables.

BODY [in Geometry] is a Magnitude which hath three Dimensions, as Length, Breadth, and Thickness; and it is opposed to Body, as it is a Term in Natural Philosophy, inasmuch as the first is penetrable, and the second impenetrable.

Regular BODY [among Geometricians] is that which has all its Angles and Sides, and also all Planes that compose its Surface like and equal.

Irregular BODY, a Solid not bounded equal and like Surfaces.

Mixed BODIES [in Chymistry] are Things which naturally grow and increase, as Animals, Metals, Minerals, and Plants.

BODYKIN, a little Body. O.

BOG [probably of Boogen, Du. to bend, because it gives way, being trod upon] a marshy Ground, muddy or watery.

BOGGE, bold, forward, saucy.

To BO'GGLE [probably from Bog a Quagmire] to be uncertain what to do, to waver, to scruple.

BOHEMIA, a Kingdom now belonging to the Emperor of Germany.

BOHEMIANS, the People of Bohemia: Also a sort of roving People like Gypsies.

BOIAR, a great Officer of State among the Muscovites and Persians.

To BOIL [bouiller, F. of bullire, L.] to seeth as a Pot.

BOIL } [Bilis, L. Choler] a kind of

BILE } Swelling or Sore.

BOILARY of Salt } a Salt-house, or

BU'LLARY } Place where Salt is boiled.

BOISEAU, of Corn, at Bourdeaux in France, two Bushels and near half a Peck; but at Rochel, two Bushels and half a Peck English Measure.

BOISTEROUS [of By'ten, Sax. a Tempest, according to Minsevus] stormy, tempestuous, fierce, vehement, unruly.

BOISTEROUS, Tempestuousness.

BOISTOUS, halting, lame, lowly, also rude, ignorant. O.

To BO'KE, to point at; also to belch.

BOKET, a Bucket. O.

BOKILING, buckling on. *Chauc.*

BOLD [Bald Sax. Baud, C. Br.] courageous, stout, undaunted.

BOLE Armoniack, a sort of Earth, or soft crumbling Stone, brought from Armenia, and other Parts, very much used in Physick, &c.

BOLE, a Bull. *Chauc.*

BOLONIAN Stone, a grey Stone, which being

being calcin'd in a Chymical Furnace shines in the Dark like a lighted Coal.

BOLL, a round Stalk or Stem, the Body of a Tree; also the Seeds of a Poppy.

BOLLE, a Bowl, a Bottle. *Chauc.*

A BOLL of Salt, two Bushels. *C.*

BOLLEN, swollen or swelled. *O.*

BO'LLIMONG } Buck-wheat, a sort of
BO'LLMONG } Grain: Also a Medley
of several sorts of Grain together.

To BOLNE, to swell, to boil up. *Chauc.*

BO'LSTER [Boly'ter, *Sax.* Boller, *Du.*] a Cushion to lay the Head on.

BOLT [Bol't, *Sax.*] an Iron fastening to a Door: A narrow Piece of Stuff. *O. R.*

BOLT of Canvas, 28 Ells.

BOLT, a kind of Herb.

BOLT Boat [Sea Term] a strong Boat, that can well endure a rough Sea.

BOLTS [in a Ship] Rings to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordnance are fastened; also Iron Pins of several sorts which belong to the Rigging of a Ship.

BOLT Rope, is that into which the Sail of a Ship is fixed or fastened.

BOLTSPRIT } the Mast in the Head
BOWSPRIT } of a Ship that stoops forward, of the same Length and Thickness with the Fore-mast.

To BOLT, to fasten with a Bolt.

To BOLT, to sift Meal.

To BOLT [among Hunters] a Coney is said to be Bolted, when she is first started.

BOLTER, an Exercise in Gray's Inn: an arguing Cases among the Students.

BOLTING Hutch } a Chest or Trough
BUNTING Hutch } to sift Meal in.

BOLTS, an Herb; also Arrows. *Spenc.*

BO'LUS [Bōl'us, *Gr.*] a Moriel or Gobbet. *L.*

BOLUS [in Physick] a Dose, as much as may be taken at a Mouthful, of a Consistence somewhat thicker than Honey.

BO'LUS [in a Mineral Sense] a kind of Earth, which Dr. Grew supposes to be a Bed, as it were the *Materia prima*, or first Matter of Stones and Metals.

BOMBS [Bombes, *F.*] are hollow Balls of Iron, which are charged with Powder, and sometimes Nails and Pieces of Iron, to be shot into besieged Towns.

A BOMBARD [Bombarde, *F.* Bombarda, *L.* Barb] a great Gun.

To BOMBARD [bombarder, *F.*] to shoot Bombs out of Mortars into Towns.

BOMBA'RDO [in Musick Books] is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy. *Ital.*

BOMB Chest, a Chest of Wood, filled with Bombs and Gunpowder, put under Ground in order to be blown up into the Air, with those that stand upon it.

BOMB Ketch, a Ship or Vessel built with large Beams for carrying and rising of Mortars at Sea, and throwing Bombs into Sea-

Port Towns.

BOMBASINE, a sort of Stuff. *F.*

BOMBA'ST, affected Language; swelling, blustering Nonsense; the Cotton Plant: Also a sort of Cotton or Fustian.

To BOMBAST, to stuff with Bombast; also to beat or bang soundly.

BOMBA'STICK, belonging to Bombast, swelling, high flown.

BOMBY'CINOUS [Bombycinus, *L.* or Bombyx, *Gr.*] made of Silk.

BOMBILA'TION, humming of Bees. *L.*

BON Chretien, the Name of an excellent large French Pear. *F.*

BONASIANS, Hereticks who appeared in the fourth Century, and held that Jesus Christ was the Son of God only by Adoption.

BONA Fide [i. e. in Good Faith] an Expression used when a Thing is done without Fraud or Deceit. *L.*

BONA Notabilia [Law Term] Goods which a Man dying has in another Diocese, besides that in which he dies, which must amount at least to the Value of 5*l.* *L.*

BONA Patria, when twelve Men, or more, are chosen out of the County, to pass upon an Assize, which are called Jurors, or Jurators. *L.*

BONA'NA Tree, a Tree growing in America 5 or 6 Yards high, which hath Leaves half a Yard broad, and a Yard and half long.

BONA-ROBA, a Whore. *Ital.*

BONAVE'NTURE [i. e. good Luck] the Name of a famous Franciscan Friar. *F.*

BONAVE'NTURE Miffen, a second Miffen-mast, a Mast added to some great Ships, and stands next to the Poop.

BOND [of Bond, *Sax.*] an Obligation.

BONDAGE, Slavery, Servitude.

BOND Men, Persons who have bound themselves by Covenant to serve their Lord.

BONDY, Simpleton. *Yorksh.*

BONE [Ban, *Sax.* Been, *Dan.* Bein, *Teut.*] a familiar Part, hard and void of Sense, which affords Form and Support to the whole Body. *Anat.*

BONE, a Boon, Gift. *Chauc.*

BONE Breaker, a kind of Eagle.

To carry a BONE in her Mouth [Sea Term] a Ship is said to do so, when she makes the Water foam before her in sailing.

BONES, Bobbins, as Bone Lace, i. e. Bobbin-Lace. *C.*

BO'NGOMILES } Hereticks, so called
BO'GOMILES } of Bongomilus a Monk, who called Churches the Devil's Temples; made no Account of the Holy Sacrament; believed God had a Human Form, and that they could conceive and bring forth the Word as well as the Blessed Virgin.

BO'NGRACE [of Bonne-grace, *F.*] Shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

BO'NGRACE [among *Mariners*] is a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, laid at the Bows, Stems, and Sides of Ships failing in cold Latitudes, to preserve them from Damage of great Flakes of Ice.

BONE Spavin, a great Crust as hard as a Bone, which grows on the Inside of the Hoof, or on the Heels of a Horse.

BONIFACE [Well-doer] a Name.

BONIS *non amovendis*, a Writ to the Sheriffs of London, not to permit one Condemned, who brings a Writ of Error, to remove his Goods till the Error be tried.

BONITO, a leaping Fish. *Chauc.*

BONKETS, Liveries, Grey-Coats. *Sp.*

BONNET, a sort of Cap. *F.*

BONNET [in *Fortification*] a Work raised beyond the Counterscarp, having two Faces which form a Salient Angle, and, as it were, a small Ravelin without a Trench.

BONNETS [Sea Term] are small Sails set upon the Courses or Main-sail and Fore-sail, when they are too narrow or shallow to Cloath the Mast.

BONNET a *Prostre*, i. e. The Priest's Cap [in *Fortification*] an Outwork which has three Sailant Angles at the Head, and two inward. *F.*

BO'NNY, genteel, fine, spruce? *Scot.*

BONNEY [with *Miners*] a distinct Bed of Oar, that communicates with no Vein.

A **BOO'BY** [perhaps from *Bouvier*, *F.* an Herdsman, for such most an end are very Ignorant: Or from *Bobo* or *Bovo*, *Ital.* a Fool; or from *Bub*, *Teut.* or *Boeve*, *Belg.* a Child, *q. d.* one who will be a Child still] a great ignorant Fellow.

BOOD, abode, tarried. *Chauc.*

BOODETH, sheweth. *O.*

BOOK of Rates, a Book shewing at what Value Goods that pay Poundage, shall be reckoned at the Custom-house.

BOO'KISH, given to Books.

BOOK [Boc, *Sax.* of Bocce a Beech-Tree] the ancient *Germans* writing upon the Bark of Beech-Trees instead of Paper.

BOOLIE, beloved. *O.*

BOOM [of Beam, *Sax.* a Tree] hence

BOOM [among *Mariners*] a long Pole to spread out the Clew of the studding Sail; a Cable stretch'd athwart the Mouth of a River or Harbour, with Yards, Top-masts, Batling, Spars of Wood, &c. lash'd to it, to prevent an Enemy's entring.

BOO'MING, flowing in a full or impetuous Stream.

BOO'MING, a Ship is said To come boom-ing. when she makes all the Sail she can.

BOON [Bene, *Sax.* Bon, *F.*] a Favour, good Turn or Request; also a Bone. *Chauc.*

To **BOON** or *Beun*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *C.*

BOOR [Boer, *Du.* Tebun, *Sax.* Bawer, *Teut.*] a Country Clown.

A **BOOR**, a Parlour, a Bed-Chamber, or inner Room. *Cumbert.*

BOORISH [Bawisch *Teut.* Boersch, *Du.*] clownish, homely, rude.

BOOSE, an Ox or Cow-Stall. *C.*

BOOT [Bote, *Sax.* a Compensation, *Boeten*, *Du.* to profit, perhaps of *Bothico*, *Gr.* to help] Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now used for Advantage, Overplus.

BOOT of Bale, ease of Sorrow. *O.*

To **BOOT** Hale, to go about Plundering, to pillage, to rob. *N. C.*

BOOT Haler, a free Booter or Robber. *N. C.*

BOOTES [Bootes, *Gr.* the Ox-driver] a Northern Constellation. *L.*

BOOT Tree } two Pieces of Wood in the
BOOT Last } Shape of a Leg, driven in-
to Boots to widen them.

BOO'TING, a sort of Rack used in Scotland, by putting an Iron Bar on the Leg of an Offender, and driving an Iron Peg upon his Shin bone.

BOO'TING Corn, a Rent of Corn so called, because it was paid by the Tenants, by way of Bote, to the Lord, as a Recompence of his making them Leases.

BOO'TLESS, unprofitable, vain.

BOO'TS, the Plant Marshmallows. *C.*

BOO'TS [perhaps from *Uoot*, *Du.* a Foot, or *Boteau*, *F.* a Wreath, because in those rude Times Straw wreathed about their Legs was instead of Boots] Coverings for the Legs in Travelling.

BOOTH [Boede, *Du.* Bloth, *C. Br.* Boee, *Sax.*] a small Cottage.

BOOTY [of Bute, *Du.* Beute, *Teut.*] Pillage, Prey, Spoil.

BOOZ [Buz, *H. i. e.* in Strength] King David's Grandfather.

BORA'CHIO, a sort of Vessel made of Skins, wherein Wines are brought from the Tops of the Mountains in Spain. *Sp.*

BORAGE [Borago, *L.*] an Herb.

BORAMETZ, a strange Plant in *Scythia* like a Lamb, which consumes the Grass round about it.

BO'RAX, a Mineral used by Goldsmiths in melting and soldering of Gold. *L.*

BORBORY'GMUS [Borborismus, *Gr.*] a rumbling or croaking of the Guts. *L.*

BORD, jest. *Spenc.*

To **BORD** [of *aborder*, *F.*] to accost; *Spenc.*

BORD, Shilling. *Cant.*

BO'RDAGE } a Duty paid in Fairs
BORD Half penny } and Markets, for
setting up of Boards, Stalls, Tables, &c.
for selling Wares.

BORDARIA [Bor'd, *Sax.*] a Cottage.

BORDARII, a sort of meaner Farmers, who had a Bord, i. e. a Cottage allowed them, for which they supply'd the Lord with Poultry and Eggs.

BORDA [Bojib, Sax.] a Board or Plank. *O. L.*

BORDAGIUM, Bordage, the Tenure of holding Bord-Lands.

BORD-Cloth, Table Cloth. *Chauc.*

BORDE, a Jest. *Chauc.*

BORDES, Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

To **BO'RDER** [border, F.] to edge, bind, border, or lace.

BO'RDER [Bordure, F. a Fringe] the End or Edge of a Garment, Country, &c.

BO'RDERS [among Florists] are the Leaves which stand about the middle thrum of a Flower.

To **BO'RDER** a Pasty, to cut it up.

BO'RDERER, one who lives on the Borders or utmost Bounds of a Country.

BORDILLERS, Haunters of Bawdy-houses. *Chauc.*

BO'RDLAND Rents, the same as Table Rents.

BO'RD Lands, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.

BO'RD Lode, a Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his House. *L. T.*

BODRAGINGS, Incurfions, or ravaging the Borders. *Spenc.*

BO'RDURE [in Heraldry] a Tract or Compass, of one Metal, Colour, or Furr, within the Escutcheon all round it.

To **BORE** [Bojrian, Sax.] to make an Hole.

BORE [in Gunnery] the Hollow in the inside of a Piece of Ordnance, &c.

BO'REE, a kind of French Dance.

BO'REAL [Borealis, L.] Northern.

BO'REAL Signs, the six Northern Signs of the Zodiack, viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

BO'REAS [Boreas, Gr.] the North Wind.

BORN, brought into the World as a Child.

BORNE, carried, brought.

To **BORN**, to burnish. *O.*

BORNS, Limits, Bounds, &c. *Shakesp.*

BOROW } [Bunj, of Bophoe, Sax.]

BO'ROUGH } Burg, Teut. a Corporate Town, a large Village.

BO'ROUGH Master, a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governour of a Town.

BO'ROUGH Head, anciently signified a Member of Parliament.

BO'ROW English [Law Term] a Custom whereby Lands and Tenements descended to the youngest Son, who was presumed to be least able to shift for himself.

BOROW Holder } Borrowhead or Head-

BORS Holder } borough.

BORREL, a plain rude Fellow, a Boor. *Spenc.*

BO'RROW, a Surety, or Pledge. *O.*

To **BO'RROW** [Bojrian, Sax. Bojgen, Teut.] to take upon Credit.

BOSCAGE [Boscagium, L. Barb. or Bocage, F.] a Grove or Thicket.

BO'SCAGE [in Law] Food, Mast, such as Woods and Trees yield to Cattle.

BO'SCAGE [in Painting] a Picture that represents much Wood and Trees.

BOSCASTLE [for Botereau-Castle, of the Norman Name Boteran a Garter; that Family bearing a Garter in its Coat of Arms] a Town in Cornwall.

BOSCUS, all manner of Wood. *O. L.*

BOSEHAM [either from Bosz, Teut. a Bush, and Ham an House, or Bojrh, Sax. a Fence; or as Somner will have it, of Bois, F. a Wood and Ham] called also Bosenham, a Town in the County of Sussex.

BOSKY, fat, swelled, &c. *Shakesp.*

BO'SOM [Bojm, Sax. Bosen, Du.] the Part of the Body inclosing the Heart.

BO'SPHOROUS [Bosphorus, of Bsc and πορεία, i. e. a Passage, passable by Oxen, Gr.] a streight or narrow Neck of the Sea that separates two Continents.

BOSS [Bosse, F.] a Knob or Stud; a Bunch.

BOSS, a Water Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.

BOSTAL, a Way up a Hill. *Suff.*

BOSTANCE, boasting. *Chauc.*

BOSTOCK [Botte, Boot or Overplus, and Stocce, Sax. a Trunk of a Tree] a Town in Cheshire, once called Botestock: also a Surname.

BOTA, a Boot, such as is worn by Monks. *O. L.*

BOTA'NICAL } [Botanique, F. Bota-

BOTA'NICK } nica, L. of Botανικός, Gr.] belonging to Herbs or Plants.

BOTA'NICKS } [Botanique, F. Bota-

BOTA'NY } nica, L. of Botάνη, Gr. an Herb] the Science of Simples, which shews how to distinguish the several kinds of Plants.

BO'TANIST [Botaniste, F. Botanicus, L.] an Herbalist, or one skilful in Herbs.

BOTANO'LOGY [Botανολογία, of Botανη and λογία a Description, Gr.] a Description of Herbs and Plants.

BOTA'RG, a Sausage made of Eggs, and of the Blood of a Sea Muller.

To **BOTCH** [Botzen, Du. to mend] to mend by patching; to do Work clumsily and ill favouredly.

A **BOTCH** [Bosse, F. a Blister] a pocky Ulcer or Sore, also a Sore in the Groin.

A **BO'TCHER**, a clumsy Workman.

BOTE [Bot, Sax.] Amends, Compensation, Recompence: Also Help.

BOTESCARL, Boatswain

BOTH [from Bu'tu, Sax. from be and tu two] the one and the other.

BOTHA, a Booth or Tent set up in Fairs and Markets. *O. L.*

BOTHA'GIUM, Duties paid to the Lord of the Manour for pitching Booths.

BOTHUM, a Bud. *Chauc.*

BOTILER } [*Bouteillier*, *F.*] of the
BUTLER } King; an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

St. BOTOLPH, *Camden* supposes it is derived from the Noun Boar and Ulph, *Sax.* Help, because perhaps he was the Mariner's tutelar Saint, and for that Reason was so much ador'd at *Boston*.

BOTONE' [in *Heraldry*] terminated in three Buds, resembling the three Leav'd Grasse.

BOTONTINES [q. d. *Buttings*, i. e. heaps of Earth] in *Huntingtonshire*.

BOTTLE Bridge [either *Botolph's* Bridge or for Botel a Village, *Sax.* and Bridge] a Place in *Huntingtonshire*.

BOTTLE [*Bouteille*, *F.*] a Vessel to contain Liquids.

BOTTOM [*Botm*, *Sax.*] the Ground of anything: Also a Blossom or Bud. *O.*

BOTTOMRY } is when a Master of a
BOTTOMAGE } Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Keel of the Ship, i. e. to be paid with Interest at the Ship's safe Return, otherwise the Money is all lost, if the Ship be lost.

BOTTS [perhaps of *Bitan*, *Sax.* to bite] Worms or Grubs which destroy the Grass in Bowling-Greens, &c. little Worms that breed in the strait Gut of a Horse.

BOVA'TA *Terræ*, as much Land as an Ox can Till, or 28 Acres. *O. L.*

BOUCHE of Court or } a certain Quan-
BOWGE of Court } tity of Provisions allowed to a Servant in the Palace of a Prince, or the House of a Nobleman. *F. L. T.*

BOUCHED Him, stop't his Mouth. *O.*

BOU'CHET, a large round white Pear, like the *Besidery*.

BO'UCONS [in *Cookery*] Veal Steaks rolled up with thin Slices of fat Bacon and Gammon. *G.*

BO'UDS, Insects breeding in Malt.

BOVE, above. *Chauc.*

BOVE'RIA } an Ox stall, or Cow-
BOVE'RUM } house. *O. L.*

BOVERTON [of *Bove*, *L.* an Ox, and *ton* *Sax.*] a Town in *Glamorganshire*.

BOVE'TTUS, a young Steer, or cut Bullock. *O. L.*

To **BOUGE** out [of *Bouge*, *F.* *Bulga*, *L.* a Bag] to stick out.

BOUGERONS. Buggerers. *Chauc.*

A **BO'UGH** [*Boğ*, of *Boğ*, *Sax.* to bend] a Shoot or Branch of a Tree.

BOUGHTS, circular Folds; Windings. *Spenc.*

BOUI'LLANS [in *Cookery*] little Pies, made of the Breasts of roasted Capons min-

ced with Udder, &c. *F.*

BOUN, ready. *O.*

BOUN, swelled. *Norw.*

BOUN and *Unboun*, dress and Undress. *O.*

BOUNCING Cheat, a Bottle. *Cant.*

To **BOUND** [*bondir*, *F.*] to leap back, or rebound.

BOUND Going, as *Whither are you bound?* of *Abunden*, *Sax.* ready, and this from *Bindan* to bind, by a Metaphor taken from Soldiers, who, when they are to march, truss up Bag and Baggage].

BOU'NDARY, that which sets out the Limits and Bounds of a Country.

BOUNDS [*Bornes*, *F.*] Limits

BOUNTEOUS } Free, Generous, Li-
BOUN'TIFUL } beral.

BOUNTEVOUS, bounteous. *Chauc.*

BOUN'TY [*Bonte*, *F.* Goodness] Generosity. *Liberality*.

To **BOURD**, to jest. *N. C.*

BOURDON, the Drone of a Bag-pipe. *Ch.*

BOUR [*Bupe*, *Sax.*] a Bed-chamber, an House. *O.*

BOURGEOISE [in *Cookery*] as Veal dress'd *à la Bourgeoise*, i. e. after that Country Fashion. *F.*

BOURN [a Town hard by a Bourn, i. e. a River] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where King *Edmund* was Crowned.

BOUT, without. *Chesh.*

BOUTEFEU [*Boute feu*, *F.*] a wilful Firer of Houses, an Incendiary, a Sower of Dissention and Strife.

BOUTON, a Dish of large Slices of Bacon covered with a Farce and a Ragoo, and bak'd over two Fires. *F.*

BOUTS, as many Bouts [of *Beh'ten*, *Sax.* to beat] Times, Trials, Essays.

BOW [*Boğ*, *Sax.*] an Instrument for shooting Arrows: A Mathematical Instrument for making the Projections or the Sphere; taking the Height of the Sun, &c.

BOW, or } a Yoke of Oxen. *C.*

OX-BOW }

The **BOW** [of a Ship] the broadest part before, beginning at the Loof and compassing ends of the Stem, and ending at the innermost Part of the Forecastle.

To **BOW** [of *Buğ*, *Sax.* to bend.]

BOW Beaver, an Officer in a Forest.

BOW Piece, that Piece of Ordnance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

BOWE'LS [from *Bouyau*, *F.* or *Borulus*, *L.* a Pudding] the Guts: Also Commiseration, Compassion.

BOWERS } Anchors which are car-
BOW Anchors } ried in the Ship's Bow.

BOWER [of *Buğ* or *Bupe*, *Sax.*] a Parlour] an Arbour made with Trees or Greens interwoven.

BOWET } [among *Falconers*] a young

BOWESS } Hawk, so called, when she draws

draws any thing out of the Nest, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

BOWGE [*Sea Term*] a Rope fastened to the middle of the Sail, to make it stand closer to the Wind.

A **BOWGE** of a Court, [of *Bouge*, F. from *Bulga*, L. a Portmanteau] an Allowance of Diet from the King, or superior Lords, to their Knights, Esquires, &c. who attend them in an Expedition.

BOWKE, a Body, the Belly, or Stomach. O. Also Bulk. *Chauc.*

A **BOWL** [perhaps from *Bulla*, L. a Bubble, or *Βάλλω*, Gr. a round Clod or Boll, Du. *Boule*, F.] a round Ball of Wood for a Bowling-green.

To **BOWL**, to play at Bowls.

A **BOWL** [of *Bolla Sax.*] a Vessel or Cup to drink out of.

BOWL [in a Ship] a round space at the Head of the Mast for the Men to stand in.

BOWLING } [in a Ship] a Rope made
BOW-Line } fast to the middle part of the outside of a Sail, which is called the Bowling bridle, the use of which is to make the Sails stand sharp, close, or by the Wind.

Sharp the Main **BOWLING** } [*Sea Term*]

Hale up the **BOWLING** } made use of when the Bowling is to be pulled up harder.

BOWLING Knot [among Sailors] a sort of Knot which will not slip, by which the Bowling-bridle is made fast to the Crengles.

To **BOWLT** a Coney [of *bouter*, F.] i. e. to start or put up a Coney.

To **BOWSE** [among Sailors] is to hale or pull the Tackle.

To **BOWSE** [of *baysen*, Du. or of *ευσάω*, Gr. to blow up the Skin; or of *βοω*, L. Voss.] to drink stoutly.

BOWSE away [*Sea Phrase*] is a Word of Command for the Men to pull all together.

BOWSER [*Bouysier*, F.] the Purser or Treasurer of a College in an University.

BOWSING [in Falconry] is when a Hawk often drinks, and yet continually thirsts for more.

BOWSPRIGHT. See Boltspire.

BOWT of the Knee, the bend of it. *Line.*

BOWYER, a Maker or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

BOX [*Boxe*, Sax.] a wooden Chest or Coffer.

BOX [of *Βοτρυον*, Sax.] the Wood of the Box-tree.

BOX and Needle, a Compass apply'd to a Theodolite, &c. used in Surveying, &c.

BOY [of *Παῖς*, Gr. or *Bube*, Teut. *Minsevus*] a Lad

BOYAR, a Lord or Grandee among the Muscovites.

BOYAU [in Fortification] is a Ditch separated from the main Trench, border'd with

a Breast-work, and drawn from one Trench to another, for better Communication.

BOYSTLY, rudely. *Chauc.*

To **BRABBLE** [*Brabbelen*, Du.] to wrangle or brawl.

A **BRABBLER**, a Wrangler or Brawler.

BRA'CCO, a large fleet Hound or Hunting Dog. O. L.

A **BRA'CE**, [of *embrasser*, F.] a Couple or Pair; as a Brace of Ducks, Bucks, Hares, Foxes, &c.

BRA'CE [in Architecture] is a Piece of Timber fram'd in with Bevil Joints to keep the Buildings from swerving either way.

BRA'CE, an Italian Measure, which, at Leghorn is equal to two English Ells.

BRA'CE [in Printing] is a particular Mark to join several Words or Sentences; } thus,

To **BRA'CE** the Yard [*Sea Term*] to bring the Yard to either side.

BRA'CED, joined or fastened together with a Brace.

BRACED [in Heraldry] is when three Chevronels are intermingled.

BRA'CES [of a Ship] are Ropes belonging to all the Yards of a Ship, except the Mizen, two to each Yard, the use of which is to set the Yard square or even, across the Ship.

BRA'CES [of a Coach] are thick Leather Thongs, upon which it hangs.

BRA'CELET [*Bracelet*, F. of *Brachium*, L. the Arm] an Ornament for the Wrists of Women: Also a Piece of Armour, used anciently to defend the Arm.

BRACENARIUS [*Old Law*] the Huntsman or Master of the Hounds.

BRACER, a Piece of Leather lac'd on an Archer's Arm.

A **BRACH**, a kind of Hound. *Shakesp.*

BRACE'TUS } a Hound. O. L.

BRACHE'TUS }

BRACHE'TA [*Old Law*] a Bitch or Female Dog.

BRACHIAL [*brachialis*, L. belonging to the Arm.

BRA'CHIEUS Externus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Elbow, infered in the Cavity of the Shoulder bone. L.

BRACHIEUS Internus, a Muscle of the Elbow, implanted to the upper and fore-part of the Bone called *Ulna*.

BRA'CHYCA'TALECTON [*Βραχυκαταληκτον*, Gr.] a Verse that has a Syllable wanting at the End.

BRACHY'GRAPHY [*Βραχυγραφία*, the Art of Writing Short-hand.

BRACHY'LOGY [*Brachylogia*, L. of *Βραχυλογία*, Gr.] shortness of Speech; a concise Expression.

BRACK [of *Bjrecan*, Sax. to break] a Flaw or Fault in any thing.

BRACKAN, Fern. *Lincolnsb.*

BRA'CKET [*Bracietto*, Ital.] a cramping Iron, a kind of Stay in Timber-work.

BRA'CKETS [in a Ship] small Knees serving to support the Galleries; the Timbers that support the Gratings in the Head.

BRA'CKISH [of *Black*, Du. Salt] somewhat salt.

BRAD, broad. *Spenc.*

BRADFORD [formerly *Bradanford*] *s. e.* the Broad-ford] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

BRADYPEPSI'A [*Brady-pepsi'a* of *Brady* flow, and *pepsi* Digestion, Gr.] slow Digestion, proceeding from a depraved Disposition of the acid Ferments in the Stomach.

BRAG, proudly. *Spenc.*

BRA'GGARD [of *Braggard*, Du.] a bragging

vain-glorious Fellow, a Coward.

Brag is a good Dog, but *holdfast* is a better.

This Proverb is a Taunt upon *Braggardo-chio's*, who talk big, boast, and rattle: It is also a Memento for such who make plentiful Promises to do well for the future, but are suspected to want Constancy and Resolution to make them good.

To **BRAGG** [*braguer*, F. *braggeren*, Du. to walk in State] to boast.

BRA'GGET [of *Bragot*, C. Br.] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

To **BRAID** [of *breyden*, Du.] to
To **BREAD** } weave or plait Hair, to curl.

A **BRAID**, a Lock or Weft of Hair: A small Lace or Edging.

BRAID or *Braft*, burst. *Chauc.*

BRAID [*Adjective*] trim, finical wove, &c. *Shakesp.*

BRAIDD [of *Braidan*, Sax.] pulled out, drawn. *Chauc.*

BRAIDED, faded, lost its Colour.

BRAILS [in a Ship] are small Ropes belonging to the two Courses and the Mizen whose use is, when the Sail is furled across, to hale up its Bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up, or let fall.

Hale up the BRAILS [Sea Phrase] are

BRAIL up the Sails } Terms used when the Sails are to be haled up in order to be furled.

BRAIN [*Braegen*, Sax. *Breyne*, Du.] all the soft Substance contained within the Skull: It is the general Organ of Sense, in which the Soul, the governing Part of the Body, perceives and judges of the Sensation of all the sentient Parts, out of which it communicates the animal Spirits, &c. In a figurative Sense, Wit, Judgment, &c.

To **BRAIN** one, to dash out the Brains.

Shuttle **BRAINED**, fickle, unconstant

BRA'IT, a rough Diamond.

BRA'KE [*Braekan*, Sax.] female Fern.

BRA'KE [*Brack*, Du.] an instrument with Teeth, used in dressing Flax or Hemp.

Also a Baker's Kneading Trough: Also the

Handle of a Ship's Pump.

BRA'KE [of *Braekan*, Sax. to break] a sharp Bit or Snaffle for Horses.

BRAKELEY [of *Brake*, *i. e.* Fern, because it was formerly much over-run with Fern] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

BRAMANS } a Sect of Philosophers in
BRAMINES } *India*, who live only on Herbs and Fruits.

BRA'MBLES [*Braemle*, Sax.] prickly Shrubs.

BRA'MBLE Net, a sort of Net for the catching of Birds.

A **BRA'MBLING**, a Bird, a sort of Chaffinch.

BRA'N [*Bran*, F. *Blann*, C. Br.] the Husk of ground Corn.

BRANCASTER [anciently *Branodunum*, with *Ceayten* a Castle *Brancafter*] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BRA'NCH [*Branche*, F. a Bough of a Tree; the Stock of a Pedigree: Also the Horns of a Stag's Head.

BRA'NCH [among *Fowlers*] a Canary-bird of the first Year, brought up by the old One.

To **BRA'NCH** Stand [in *Falconry*] is to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

To **BRA'NCH** out, is to divide or spread into Branches.

BRA'NCHED [in *Heraldry*] spread into Branches, as a Deer's Horns.

BRA'NCHE [*Branchier*, F.] a young Hawk or other Bird, that begins to fly from Branch to Branch.

BRANCHILET, a little Branch.

BRAND [*Brand*, Sax.] a Piece of burning Wood, a Mark made by a Red-hot Iron: A Note of Disgrace or Infamy: Also a Sword. *Spenc.*

BRAND Goose } [*Brand-gans*, Du.
BRANT Goose } *q. d.* Geese of a greyish Colour] a sort of wild Fowl.

To **BRAND** [*Branden*, Du.] to burn or mark with a hot Iron.

BRAND-Iron, a hot Iron to brand or set a Mark upon a Malefactor; an Iron to set a Vessel upon over the Fire.

To **BRANDISH** [*brandir*, F.] to make shine with shaking, to shake too and fro in the Hand.

BRANDLING, a small Worm for Fishing, the Dew-worm.

BRANDRITH, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.

BRANDON [perhaps from *Brant*, burnt, and *Tun* Sax. a Town, *q. d.* Burnt Town; or, as *Leland* will have it, either from *Bran* a Cow, and *Dune*, Sax. an Hill; or of *Blenn*, C. Br. a King, *q. d.* King's Mount] a Town formerly famous, in the County of *Norfolk*.

BRA'NDRITH, a Trevet or other Iron to set a Vessel on over the Fire. C.

BRANDY [of *Branden*, Du. to burn, *Brande vin*, F.] a sort of strong Water distilled from Wine, &c.

To **BRA'NGLE** [perhaps of *abængen*, Sax. or *halgen*, Teut. to be angry] to scold, quarrel, or bicker.

BRANK, a sort of Grain called *Buck-Wheat*.

BRANSELS, Brawls. *Spence*

BRANT, steep. C.

BRASED [in *Heraldry*] as three Chevrons brased, are three Kids passing one another cross-wise.

BRA'SIATOR [of *Brasum*, L. Malt] a Brewer or Malster. O. L.

BRASIL, a Province of *South America*; also a sort of heavy red Wood brought from thence.

BRASI'NA } [Old Law] a Brew-
BRASINA RIA } house.

BRASS [*Braey*, Sax.] a sort of factitious Metal.

BRAST, burst, broke. *Spence*

To **BRAST**, to break. O.

BRAT [of *Braetan*, Sax. to break] a Rag. O.

BRAT [*Braet*, Sax. perhaps of *Braetan* to educate] a beggarly Child, or a contemptuous Name of a young Infant or Child.

BRAVA'DO [*Bravade*, F.] a vain-glorious Boasting or Vapouring. *Sp.*

BRAUDRIE, Embroidery. *Chauc.*

BRAVE [*Brave*, F.] courageous, gallant, excellent, skillful.

A **BRAVE** } [*un faux Brave*, F.] a

A **BRAVO** } Bully, an hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To **BRAVE** it [*braver*, F.] to act the Brave, to affront, to dare, to hector.

BRA'VEY [*Braverie*, F.] Courage, Valour, Finery, Gallantry.

BRAUGHWHAM, a Dish made of Cheese, Eggs, Clap Bread and Butter, boiled together. *Lancash.*

BRAUNCH, a Branch. O.

BRAWDERY, Embroidery. O.

To **BRAWL** [perhaps of *bræler*, Da. *brullen*, Du. to bellow, or *brouiller*, F.] to chide, to scold or wrangle.

A **BRAWL**, a Dispute or Squabble: Also a kind of Dance.

BRAWN [perhaps of *Bap* a Boar, and *pun* concremented, Sax. i. e. *Bap-pun*, q. d. the hardest or firmest part of a Boar] hard Flesh, sous'd Meat of Boar's Flesh.

BRA'WNY, full of Brawn or Sinews, fleshy, lusty, strong.

To **BRAY** [*bracan*, Sax. *brayer*, F.] to bruise or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as *Printers* do.

To **BRAY** [*braire*, F. *barrire*, L.] to make a Noise or Cry like an Ass.

False **BRAY** [in *Fortification*] a false Trench made to hide the real one.

To **BRAYD**, to break out. O.

BRA'YER [with *Printers*] an Instrument to temper Ink with.

BRA'YL [among *Falconers*] a Piece of Leather to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To **BRAZE**, to cover or solder with Brass.

BRA'ZEN, of Brass; also impudent.

BRA'ZIER, a Maker or Seller of Brass-Ware.

BREACH [of *Breacan*, Sax. to break] a breaking of Friendship or Peace, a falling out.

BREACH [in a *Fortified Place*] is the Ruin of any part of the Works, beat down with Cannon, &c.

BREAD [*Breod* of *Breodan*, Sax. to nourish] the Staff of Life.

BREAD, Appearance. O.

BREAD of Trees [Old Law] coarse bolted Bread, Household-bread.

BREAD Room [in a Ship] is the Place where the Bread or Bisket is kept.

To **BREADE**, i. e. to make broad, to spread. C.

To **BREAK** [*Breacan*, Sax.] to break in Pieces; also to turn Bankrupt.

A **BREAK**, Land ploughed the first Year after it had lain Fallow in Sheep-Walks. *Norfolk.*

To **BREAK Bulk** [Sea Term] to take part of the Ship's Cargo out of the Hold.

To **BREAK Ground** [Military Term] is to open the Trenches, or begin the Works for carrying on a Siege.

BREAK that Deer [in *Carving*] i. e. cut up that Venison at Table.

BREAM [*Brame*, F.] a Fish.

BREAST [*Breoyt*, Sax.] one of the three Venters in an Animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

BREAST Caskets [in a Ship] the longest and biggest Caskets; a sort of Strings placed in the middle of her Yard.

BREAST Fast [in a Ship] is a Rope fastened to some Part of her forward on, to keep her Head fast to a Wharf, &c.

BREAST Hooks [in a Ship] are the Compassing Timbers before, which strengthen her Stern and her Fore-part.

BREAST Pain, a Disease in Horses.

BREAST Plough, a Plough driven with the Breast.

BREAST Ropes [in a Ship] are those which fasten the Parrels to the Yard.

BREASTWORK [in *Fortification*] the same with *Parapet*, which see.

BREATH [*Braet*, Sax.] the Air received and discharged by the Dilation and Compression of the Lungs.

BRE'CCA [Old Law] a Breach, Decay, or any other want of Repair.

BRECK, a bruise. O.

BRECK or Brack [of Brecan, Sax. to break] a Gap in a Hedge.

BRECKNOCKMERE, in Brecknockshire, called Linsavethan, C. Br. that is, a standing Slough ; by Girald called Clamofus, from the thundering Noise it makes when the Ice is thawed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, called in Welsh Brechymen, from Brechanus, a Prince that had 24 Daughters, who were all canonized into the Choir of Saints.

What is bred in the Bone will never be out of the flesh.

This Proverb is apply'd to such as imitate some Vice of their Parents ; and intimates That Persons naturally addicted to any Vice, will scarce ever be reclaimed afterwards by the Art of Rhetorick, or the Power of Persuasion, Authority, or Command : So say the Latins. *Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem* ; the Greeks, *Ευλον αχαιον εδ'επον οθον* ; the Hebrews, *מכילת בשר לא תשנה*

B R E D E, Breadth. O.

To BREDE, to make broad. O.

BREECH [perhaps of Brecce, Sax. or Brech, Du.] the Backside or Fundament.

BREECH [in Gunner] is the hindermost part of a Piece of Ordnance.

BREECHES [Brecce, Sax.] a Garment for Men from the Waist to the Knees.

BREECHINGS [in a Ship] are Ropes by which the Guns are lashed fast, or fastened to the Ship's side.

To BREE, to frighten. C.

To BREED [Bredan, Sax.] to produce, to nourish, &c.

BREEZE [Brezza, Ital. Brise, F.] a fresh Gale of Wind.

BREEZ [Brioja, Sax.] a Gad-fly or Horse-fly.

BRE'GMA [Bp'γμα, Gr.] the Mould of the Head.

BREHO'NE, an Irish Judge or Lawyer ; the Irish Law is called the Brehane Law.

To BREID, to be like in Conditions. O.

BREME, furiously. O.

BREME, chill, bitter, raging. Spenc.

BREMICHAM ? [perhaps from Bp'ny

BIRMINGHAM me famous, and Ham, Sax. an Habitation, i. e. famous for Workmanship in Metals or hard Wares] a Town in Warwickshire.

To BREN, to burn. Spenc.

BRENNINGLY, warmly. Chauc.

BRENT, burnt. O.

BRENTKNOLL [of Knol, Sax. the Top of a Mountain. and Brent, burnt, q. d. parched with the Heat of the Sun] a Place in Somersetshire.

BRENTFORD ? [of Brent burnt, and FRANFORD ? fold] a Town in the County of Middlesex.

BRENTMARSH [q. d. burnt Marsh ;

or, as the Monks of Glasfenbury expound it, Frogs Marsh ; as if Brent had formerly signified a Frog] a Place in Somersetshire,

BRENTWOOD, i. e. Burntwood, a Town in Essex, 15 Miles N. E. by E. from London.

BRET ? [Bertoneau, F.] a Fish of the BRUT ? Turbot-kind.

BRETENHAM, a Town in the County of Suffolk, called by Antonius, Combretorius, i. e. a Village on both Sides the River Breton.

BRETFULL, topfull. O.

BRETOYSE ? the Law of the Marches,

BRETOISE ? formerly in use among the Britains or Welshmen.

BREST [in Architecture] is that Column which is called the Thorus.

BREST Summers [in Architecture] are the Pieces in the outward Parts of any Building, and in the middle Floors, into which the Girders are framed.

BREVE [Brevis, L. short] a Writ directed to the Chancellor or Judges, &c. so called from its shortness.

BREVE [in Musick] a Note containing two Semibreves, four Minims, and eight Crotchets. L. T.

BREVE *perquirere*, to purchase a Writ or Licence of Trial in the King's Court by the Plaintiff. O. L. P.

BREVE *de Recto*, a Writ of Right for a Person ejected, to sue for the Possession of an Estate detained from him.

BREVE *Vas* [in Anatomy] the shortest Vessel that passes from the Ventricle to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

BREVET [Brevet, F.] a Brief, a Pope's Bull. O.

BREVIARY [Breviarie, F. of Breviarium, L.] a kind of Popish Mass-book.

BREVIATE, a short Extract or Copy of a Process, Deed, or Writing.

BREVIBUS & Rotulis liberandis, a Writ to the Sheriff, to deliver to the new Sheriff chosen in his Room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, &c.

BREVIE'R, a small Printing-Letter ; the same of this Book.

BREVIS *Musculus* [among Anatomists] one of the Muscles of the Radius, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards : Also a Muscle of the Cubitus, which helps to stretch out the Arms forward. L.

BEEVI'LOQUENCE [Breviloquentia, L.] a short way of Speaking.

BREVISSIMUS *Oculi* [among Anatomists] the shortest Muscle of the Eye, otherwise called *Obliquus Inferior*.

BRE'VITY [Brevité, F. of Brevitas, L.] shortness, conciseness.

To BREW [Brijan, Sax. Brauw, Teut.] to boil Ale, &c. to make drink.

BREWE'SS } [of *abbreuer*, F. to soften,
BREWIS } &c. Crusts or Pieces of
 Bread soaked in the Fat of Pottage.

To **BREYDE**, to run away. *Chauc.*

To **BRIAN** an Oven, to keep Fire at
 the Mouth of it. C.

BRIAN [of *Bruiant*, F. clamorous] a
 proper Name.

To **BRIBE** [perhaps from *briber*, F.
 this from *Bribe*, a piece of Bread; because
 such as give Bribes, like importunate Beg-
 gars, crave of the Judge to avert the stroke
 of Justice: Or from *Beggeion*, Gr. a Re-
 ward] to corrupt with Gifts.

BRIBERY, the Act of bribing.

BRI BORS } [*Bribeur*, F. i. e. Beggar]

BRI BOURS } one that filches or pil-
 fers another Man's Goods. L. T.

BRICK [*Bricke*, Du.] Earth moulded
 into a long square Figure, and burnt.

To **BRICKEN**, to bridle, to hold in one's
 Chin proudly.

BRICO'LE } the rebound of a Ball after

BRICKOL } a side stroke at Tennis play.

BRICO'LS, Engines formerly used to
 batter the Walls of Castles, Towns, &c. F.

BRIDAL, of, or belonging to a Bride.

BRIDALE, a Wedding. *Chauc.*

BRIDCHURCH, q. d. the Church of
 St. *Bridget*, an Irish Saint.

A **BRIDE** [*Brid*, Sa. of *Brietan*, to
 keep warm or Cherish] a new married
 Woman.

BRIDEGROOM [of *Brid*, a Bride,
 and *Groom*, Sa. a Servant, because the
 Spouse, upon the Wedding Day, used to serve
 the Bride at Table] a Bride's Spouse.

BRIDEWELL [q. d. *Brid*'s Well, or
 St. *Bridget*'s Well] now an House of Cor-
 rection (formerly an Hall or Royal Palace)
 in *Fleetstreet*, in the City of London.

BRIDGE [*Bridg*, Sa.] a Passage of
 Wood or Stone made over a River, &c.

BRIDGE of Boats, Boats of Copper
 joined side to side, till they reach a cross a
 River, being covered with Planks for Sol-
 diers to march over them.

BRIDGE of Rushes, a Bridge made of
 great Bundles of Rushes joined together, and
 Planks fastened upon them, to be laid over
 Marshes or boggy Places.

Draw **BRIDGE** one with Hinges, to
 be drawn up or let down at pleasure.

Flying **BRIDGE** [Military Term] is
 made of two small Bridges, laid one over
 another.

BRIDGEWATER [q. d. *Walter*'s
 Burgh, or *Burgh-Walter*, or one *Walter* a
 Soldier of *William the Conqueror*, who re-
 ceived this Town for his Service in the
 Wars] a Port in the County of *Somerset*.

BRIDGUMA, a Bridegroom. O.

To **BRIDLE** [*Bridelian*, Sa.] to keep
 in a Horse with the Bridle or Reins; to
 curb one's Passions.

A **BRIDLE** [*Bridle*, Sa.] a Head-stall,
 or Reins for a Horse.

BRIEF [*Bref* or *Brief*, F. from *Brevis*,
 L.] short; also common, or rise.

A **BRIEF**, an Order issuing out of
 Chancery, or some other Court: Also any
 Process of the King, in Writing under Seal,
 requiring any thing to be done; especially
 Letters Patent, granted for collecting of
 charitable Benevolence to poor Sufferers by
 Fire, or other Casualties.

A **BRIEF** [in *Musick*] is such a Mea-
 sure or Quantity, as contains two Strokes
 down, and as many up in beating Time.

BRIEFNESS, Brevity.

BRIER [*Briar*, Sa. perhaps of *Bre-*
 can to break, because it teareth the Skin]
 a prickly sort of Plant.

BRIEZE } [*Brezza*, Ital. *Brise*, F. a
BREEZ } chill Wind] a gentle gale of
 Wind.

BRIG, in *Lincolnshire*, q. d. a Town by
 a Bridge.

BRIGA, Contention, Quarrel, Strife. O. L.

BRIGA'DE [*Brigade*, F.] a Party or
 Division of a Body of Soldiers.

BRIGADE [of an Army] is a Party of
 either Horse or Foot: A Brigade of Horse
 is eight or ten Squadrons; a Brigade of Foot,
 four, five, or six Battalions.

BRIGADE [of a Troop of Horse] is a
 third Part of it not exceeding fifty Men.

BRIGADEER, an Officer who com-
 mands a Brigade. F.

BRIGANDINE, an ancient kind of
 Armour, with many Plates and Joints, like
 a Coat of Mail.

BRIGANTES, the ancient Name of
 the Inhabitants of *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*,
Durham, *Westmoreland*, and *Cumberland*.

BRIGANTI'NE [*Brigantin*, F.] a small
 light Pinnace, that can both row and sail
 well, proper for giving Chace or Fighting.

BRIGBOTE } [Law Term] Contribu-
BRUGBOTE } tion made toward the
 repairing or rebuilding Bridges.

A **BRIGHAM**, a Horse collar. N. C.

BRIGHT [*Beophit*, Sa.] lucid, like
 shining Light.

BRIGHTNESS [*Bryghny*, Sa.] Lu-
 cidity, Shiningness.

BRIG'DIANS, an Order of Religious
 Persons, founded by a Princess of Sweden,
 named *Bridget*.

BRIGTHELMSTEAD [*Brygh Seal-*
mestun, Sa. so called from St. *Brighelm*]
 a Town in *Sussex*.

BRIGUE, Dispute, Quarrel. O.

BRILL [of *Burr-hill*, q. many Burrs
 growing there] a Place in *Buckinghamshire*.

BRI'LLANT, a Diamond cut artificial-
 ly by a Lapidary, like a Table.

BRILLANTE [in *Musick Books*] fig-
 nifies to play in a brisk lively manner.

BRILLS, the Hair on the Eye-lids of a
 Horse.

BRIM

B R

BRIM [Brýmme, *Sax.*] the utmost Edge of any Thing, as of a Glass, Hat, &c.

To **BRIM**, a Sow is said To *Brim*, or To go to *brim*, when she is ready to take the Boar.

BRIMME, sharp, fierce, violent. *Chauc.*

A **BRIMMER**, a Cup or Glass of Liquor filled up to the Brim.

BRIMMING, the Act of Generation between a Boar and a Sow.

BRIMSTONE [of Bþýne, *Sa.* a Burning of Fire and Stone, *q. d.* Burning-Stone] a Mineral.

BRINDLED, spotted, being of several Colours.

BRINE [Bþýne, *Sa.* of Bþýne the Salt Sea] salt Liquor or Pickle: Also a Poetical Word for the Sea.

BRINE Water, a Salt Water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

BRINE *it hither*, bring it hither. *Suff.*

To **BRING** [of Bþingān, *Sa.*]

BRINGERS *up* [in *Military Affairs*] the whole last Rank of a Battalion drawn up; the last Men of every File.

BRINISH } belonging to, or of the
BRINY } Quality of Brine.

To **BRINNE**, to burn. *Chauc.*

BRISE, Ground which has lain long untilled.

BRISK [frisch, *Teut.*] lively, nimble, sprightly.

BRISKNESS, Liveliness, Sprightliness.

BRISKET [*Brichet*, *F.*] that part of the Breast that lies next the Ribs.

BRISKET [of a Horse] is the forepart of the Neck at the Shoulder down to the Fore-legs.

A **BRISTLE** [Bþrýtl, *Sa.*] strong Hair standing on the back of a Boar.

BRISTLE Tails, a kind of Flies.

BRISTOL } Bþrýhtýtop, *Sa.* *q. d.*

BRISTOW } a bright pleasant Place, so called, for its pleasant Situation and sumptuous buildings] a famous and rich Seaport and City, in *Somersetshire*.

BRISTOL *Non-such*, a Flower.

BRISTOL Stones, a sort of soft Diamonds, found in a Rock near *Bristol*.

BRISURE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from 4 or 5 Fathom, which is allowed to the *Court* and *Orillon*, to make a hollow Tower, or to cover the concealed Flank.

A **BRITAIN**, a Native of *Britain*.

BRITANNIA } [*Camden* derives
GREAT-BRITAIN } it from *Breth*
C. Br. Painted, and *Tavia* a Native, *Gr.* others from *Brutus*, a fabulous King of it; but the more probable Derivation is from *Bþi* Honour, and *Clain* a River, *C. Br.* being an Island exceeding all others in *Europe*. for the great and many Rivers with which it abounds, *Thames*, *Severn*, and *Wend* are the chief] the Name of this

B R

whole Island, containing *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*.

BRITANNIA } a Province of *France*,
BRETAGNE } anciently call'd *Armo-*
BRITTANY } *rica*, from whence our Island is said to have been first Peopled.

To **BRITE** } [in *Husbandry*] a Term
To **BRIGHT** } apply'd to Barley, Hops, Wheat, &c. when they grow over ripe, a Shatter.

BRITHELM [Beoþlith-helm, *Sa.* *i. e.* bright Helmet] a Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Year 955.

BRITHWOLD [of Bþrýð famous, and Wealden to bear Rule, *Sa.*] a Bishop of *Winchester*, in the Year 956.

BRITISH, of, or belonging to the Island of *Great-Britain*.

BRITONNER, a Boaster or Bragger. *O.*

BRITTLE [Bþrýtenð, *Sa.*] apt to break, frail, weak.

BRIZE, a sort of Ground that has lain long untill'd.

BRIZE Vents [with *Gardeners*] Shelters on the North side of Melon Beds, where Walls are wanting.

BRIZES } Wind raised by the Mo-
BREEZES } tion of the Air in great Circles, cooling such as live under the Equinoctial Line.

A **BROACH** [*Broche*, *F.*] a Spit to roast Meat on: A Spout on a young Stag's Head, growing sharp like the end of a Spit.

BROACH *Adj.* like a Spit. *C.*

To **BROACH** [*brocher*, *F.*] to spit Meat; to tap Beer, &c. also to spread abroad; to be the first Publisher of.

BROAD [Bþroaðe, *Sa.* *Breðð*, *Du.* *Breit*, *Teut.*] wide, large in Breadth.

BROAD Piece, a Gold Coin, some of which are worth 23 s. others 25 s.

BROAD-SIDE [*Sea Term*] To give a *Broad-side*, *i. e.* to discharge all the Guns on one side of the Ship at once.

BROAD-SIDE [in *Printing*] is a Sheet of Paper containing one large Page.

BROCA'DO } [*Broccato*, *Ital.*] a sort
BROCCA'DO } of Cloth wrought with Gold and Silver. *Sp.* and *F.*

BROCCAGE, pimping. *Spenc.*

BROCCA'RII [*Scotch Law Term*] Mediators in any Transaction, Business or Bargain.

BROCCE'LLA, a Thicket or Covert of Bushes. *O. L.*

BROCH } an old fashioned peaked
BROOCH } Ornament of Gold.

A **BROCH**, a Buckle, Bracelet, Noose, Spit, &c. *Shakesp.*

BRO'CHA, an Awl, a Packing-needle.

BROCHE'TTE, a Kewer to stick Meat on.

BROCHE'TTE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls.

BRO'CHIA, a great Can or Pitcher. *O. L.*

BRO-

BROCHITY, Crookedness, especially of the Teeth. *O.*

BROCK [*Broc*, *Sa.*] a Badger.

BROCK } [*Brocart*, *F.*] a Buck or
BROCKET } Hart of two Years old,
or of the third Year.

BROCKING, throbbing. *O.*

BRO'DEHA'LPENY } a being quit of
BO'RDHALFPENY } a certain Toll to
the Lord of the Manour, &c. for setting
up Boards, &c. in a Market or Fair.

BRODERER [of *Brochure*, *F.*] Imbroi-
derer. *O.*

To **BROGUE** } [*broviller*, *F.* to trou-
To **BROGGLE** } ble] to fish for Eels
by troubling the Water, because by so do-
ing they are the more easily taken.

BROGUES, wooden Shoes. *Irish.*

To **BROIDER** [*broder*, *F.*] See *Em-
broiderer*.

BROIDID, Braided, Twisted, Twined.
Chaucer

BROIL [of *Brouiller*, *F.* perhaps from
O. F. Bruel, from *Bjuel*, *Sa.* a Wood,
g. d. to hinder by Wood cut down] Distur-
bance, Trouble; a falling out, a Quarrel.

To **BROIL**, *i. e.* to roast Meat on the
Coals.

BROK, an old Sword or Dagger.

BRO'KAGE } the Hire or Reward
BRO'KERAGE } of a Broker; also the
Business or Trade of a Broker.

To **BROKE**, to keep safe. *O.*

BRO'KEN Bridge, a Town in *Wiltshire*,
formerly called *Caerdurburg* [perhaps from
Caerdure, some petty King that settled him-
self there, and *Burg* for *Borough* a Town;
or from *Caer* a Town, and *Dw*, *C. Br.*
Water, *i. e.* a Town seated by the Water-
side] the Court of the petty *Saxon* Kings.

BRO'KEN Radiation [in *Catoptricks*] is
the Breaking of the Beams of Light, as
seen through a Glass, cut into several Planes
or Faces.

BRO'KEN Ray, or Ray of Refraction [in
Dioptricks] is a Right Line, whereby the
Ray of Incidence changeth its Rectitude, or
is broken in traversing the second Medium,
whether it be thicker or thinner.

BROKER [perhaps from *Procurator*,
L. a Procurer, because they procure Chap-
men for Merchants, &c. and *è contra*. or
of the Word *Break*, because in former times
none but Bankrupts were permitted to fol-
low that Employment] a Factor employed
by Merchants and others: Also one that
sells Household Stuff, old Clothes; or that
lets out Money upon Pawns.

Exchange **BRO'KERS**, Persons who make
it their Business to know the Alteration of
the Course of Exchange, &c.

Stock **BRO'KERS**, a *c.* such as buy and
sell for others, in the Joint Stocks of a
Company or Corporation.

BROMFIELD [*g. Broomfield*] a Name.

BRO'NCHIA [*Βρόγχια*, *Gr.*] are cer-
tain hollow Pipes dispersed through the
Lungs, which are Branches of the Wind-
pipe. *L. Anat.*

BRONCHOCE'LE [of *Βρόγχος*, the
Wind pipe, and *κύλη* a Swelling. *Gr.*] a
Tumour in the top or middle of the Fistu-
lous Part of the Wind-pipe.

BRONCHO'TOMY [*Βρογχοτομία*, of
Βρόγχος and *τέμνω* to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting
open the Wind-pipe, in a Membranous Part
between two of the Rings.

BRONCHUS [*Βρόγχος*, *Gr.*] the
middle fistulous part of the Wind-pipe, the
forepart of which is made of so many little
Rings.

BROND, Fury. Rage; a Touch. *O.*

BRONDIRON, a Sword. *Spenc.*

BROOCH, a Painting all in one Colour;
Also a Collar of Gold, used to be worn by
Ladies about their Necks.

To **BROOD** [*Bjroðan*, *Sa.* to cherish]
to set upon Eggs as a Fowl does to hatch
them.

A **BROOD**, a Company of Chickens,
&c. hatched by, or going with one Hen.

A **BROOK** [*Bjroca*, *Sa.*] a small Cur-
rent of Water.

To **BROOK** [*Bjrucan*, *Sa.* to digest]
as to brook an Affront, *i. e.* to bear it pa-
tiently, to put it up.

To **BROOK** *Up*, spoken of Clouds,
when they draw together, and threaten Rain,
they are said to brook up.

BROOM Rape, a Plant growing at the
Root of Broom, having a Root like a Tut-
nip.

BROO'MING } [a Ship] is the burning
BREA'MING } off all the Filth she has
contracted on her Sides, with Broom,
Rushes, or Straw.

BRO'SSUS, bruised or hurt with Blows,
Wounds, or other Casualties. *O. L.*

BROTLE, brittle, frail. *O.*

BROTH [*Bjroð*, *Sa.*] the Liquor in
which Flesh is boiled.

A **BRO'THEL**, or Brothel-house [*Bor-
del*, *F.* of *Bord* a Brink, because among the
Romans, Stews and Bawdy-houses were e-
rected upon the Banks of Rivers] a Stew or
Bawdy-house.

BROTHE'LR, Bawdry, Lewdness.

BRO'THER [*Bjroðer*, *Sa.* from
Bjroð, *g.* of the same Blood] a Male De-
scendant having the same Father and Mo-
ther with another.

BROTHERHED, Brotherhood. *Chauc.*

BROTILNESS, Brittleness, Inconstan-
cy, Pickleness. *Chauc.*

BROUCE. See *Browse*.

BROUDRID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

BROUKIN, to brook, to bear. *Chauc.*

BROW [*Bjropa*, *Sa.* *Browne*, *Du.*
the Eye brow] that part of the Face above
the Eye.

B R

BROW *Antler* [among *Hunters*] the first Start which grows on a Stag's Head.

To **BROW** *Beat*, to look disdainfully or haughily on; to snub or keep under.

BROWED, imbroidered. *O.*

To **BROWK**, to enjoy, to use. *O.*

BROWN [*Brun*, *Sax.* *Brune*, *Du.* *Brann*, *Teut.* *Bruno*, *Ital.*] a Colour.

BROW'NISTS, a Sect of rigid Independents, so called from one *Robert Brown* their Ring-leader.

BROW-Post [in *Carpentry*] is an overthwart or cross Beam.

BRO'WSE, or *Browse Wood* [*Bresse* *F.* a Twig] young Sprouts of Trees, that shoot forth early in the Spring, whereon Cattle usually feed.

To **BRO'WSE** [*Brouter*, *F.* *Bruscave*, *Ital.* *Βρωσκειν*, *Gr.*] to feed by knapping or nibbling off the tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Grass, &c. as Beasts do.

BROWSTER, a Brewer. *Scot.*

Hat **BRUARTS**, Hat-brims. *Chesh.*

BRUE'RIA, Brush, Heath, Briars, or Thorns. *O. L.*

BRUCHBOTE } [of *Buck*, *Germ.*

BRUGBOTE } a Bridge, and *Bute*] a Contribution towards the mending of Bridges: Also those who were exempted from this Tribute.

To **BRUCKLE**, to dirty. *C.*

BRUILLE'TUS, a small Copse or Thicket. a little Wood.

To **BRUISE** [of *brýyēd*, *Sax.* *brui-fed*, or *brise* *F.*] to injure, or spoil the Form of a Thing by hard Compressure.

BRUIT [*Bruit*, *F.*] a Rumour, Report, common Talk.

To **BRUIT** a Thing abroad, to report, or spread it abroad.

BRUMAL [*Brumalis* *L.* from *Bruma* Winter] of or belonging to Winter. *F.*

BRUNT [*Brunst*, *Teut.* Heat] A fault, Onset, Brush.

BRUSH [of *Brosse*, *F.* or of *Burste*, *Teut.* a Bristle, because Brushes were made of Bristles] an Utensil well known.

To **BRUSH** [*brosher*, *F.*] to cleanse with a Brush

BRUSH [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

BRUSH-Wood. small Sticks for Fuel.

BRU'SHMENT, Brush or small Wood.

BRUSK [in *Heraldry*] the tawny Colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

To **BRUSLE**, to dry, to parch. *C.*

BRUSO'LES } [in *Cookery*] Veal Steakes

BURSO'LES } dress'd a particular way between two Fires, &c. *F.*

To **BRU'STLE** [of *Bruytlian*, *Sax.* as *Dr. Hensh* to *Bristle*, as an enrag'd Boar] to rustle as Armour, Silk, or any stiff Garment; also to Vapour.

BRU'TAL } [*Brutalis*, *L.*] Irrational,

BRU'TISH } Senseless. *F.*

B U

BRUTA'LITY [*Brutalité*, *F.* *Brutalitas*, *L.* *Barb.*] Beastliness, Brutishness.

BRUTE [*Brutus*, *L.*] a Beast which wants the Use of Reason.

BRU'TISH, Beast-like, Beast'y.

To **BRUTTE**, to browse. *Suff.*

BRYKE, Strait, narrow. *O.*

BRY'ONY [*Βρυονία*, *Gr.*] an Herb, otherwise called *White-vine*.

BU'BBLE [of *Bubble*, *Du.* perhaps of *Bulla*, *L.*] a Bladder in Water: Also a silly Fellow or Cully.

To **BU'BBLE**, to Chouse, to Cheat, or put a Trick upon.

An *Exchange Alley* **BUBBLE**, a Scheme projected for the carrying on a Manufacture, Insurance, or other pretended beneficial Project, never designed to be carried on, but only calculated for the *Meridian* of that *Alley*, to wipe the Eager and Unwary of their Money, and keep the Stockjobbers out of worse Employment, if worse can be.

BU'BO [*Βύβων*, *Gr.*] the Groin, or Place from the bending of the Hip, to the Privy-parts: Also a Tumour in the Groin proceeding from the Pox or Pestilence.

Pestilential **BU'BO**, a Plague, Sore, or Botch.

Venercal **BU'BO**, a Swelling in the Groin, occasioned by the *French Pox*.

BU'BONOCE'LE [*Βυβονοκήλη*, of *Βύβων* a Bubo, and *κήλη* a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture when the Intestines fall into the Groin or the uttermost Skin of the Cods; sometimes it is taken for a Bubo or Swelling.

BU'CANIERS } Pirates in the *West-*
BUCCANEERS } *Indies*: Freebooters, Rovers; the ungoverned Rabble in *Jamaica*.

BUCELLA'TION, a dividing into little Gobbets. *C. T.*

BUCCINA'TOR [among *Anatomists*] the round Muscle of the Cheek, like a Circle. *L.*

To **BUCCINATE** [*buccinatum*, *L.*] to blow a Trumpet.

BUCENTA'URUS } [*Βυκένταυρος*, of

BUCENTORO } *Βυ* a Particle Augmentative, and *κένταυρος* a Centaur, *Gr.*] a great Ship called the Centaur; a stately Gally in which the Doge and Senate of *Venice* go annually in Triumph on *Ascension-day*, to espouse the Sea, by throwing a Ring into it.

EUCE'PHALUS [*Βυκέφαλος*, of *Βυς* an Ox, and *κέφαλος* a Head, *Gr.* i. e. Bull-Head] the Name of the great Horse of *Alexander the Great*.

BUCK [*Bucca*, *Sax.*] a Male-Deer, or the Male of some other Wild-beasts; as a Buck Rabbit, a Buck Goat, &c.

BUCK [of *Banche*, *Teut.*] a Lye made of Ashes.

BUCK, a Cuckold. *Cont.*

The **BUCK**, the Breast. *Suff.*

BUCK

BUCK of the first Head [among Hunters] a Buck in the fifth Year of his Age.

A Great **BUCK**, one in the sixth Year.

BUCKINGHAM [of Bece Beech, and Ham, Sax. a Habitation, because of the abundance of Beech Trees growing there] the County Town of *Buckinghamshire*.

BUCK Mast, the Mast or Fruit of the Beech-Tree.

BUCK Stall, a Deer-hay, a Toil or large Net to catch Deer in. *O. S.*

BUCK-Thorn, a Shrub, the Berries of which are much used in *Physick*: Also a Whiting-fish dry'd in the Sun.

BUCK Weed, an Herb.

BUCK Wheat } a sort of Grain much
FRENCH Wheat } used in *Surrey*.

BUCKS-Horn, an Herb.

BUCKET [from Buc, Sax. a Flagon, or Baquet, F.] a Pail made of Leather or Wood, &c. to draw Water in.

BUCKLE [*Boucle*, F. *Buchel*, Teut. all probably of *Buġan*, Sax. to bend] a square or round Hoop with a Tongue fastened with Thongs: also a Curl of Hair.

To **BUCKLE** to [*Buġan*, Sax. *boucler*, F.] to bow down, to condescend or submit to; also to put into Buckle as Hair.

BUCKLER [*un Bouclier*] a Piece of defensive Armour: Defence, Protection.

BUCKLER of Beef, a Piece cut off from the Sir loin.

BUCKRAM [*Bougran*, F. *Buckerame*, Ital.] a sort of strong coarse Linen Cloth stiffened.

BUCKRAMS, the Name of an Herb.

BUCKSOME. See *Buxom*.

BUCOLICKS [*Bucoliques*, F. *Bucolica*, L. of *Βουκολικά*, of *Βουκόλος* a Cow-herd, Gr.] Pastoral Songs or Poems, in which Country Swains are represented discoursing together.

To **BUD** [of *boutonner*, F.] to put forth Buds as Trees do.

A **BUD** [*Bouton*, F.] a Blossom or young Sprout: Also a weaned Calf of the first Year, so called because the Horns are then in the Bud. *Suffex*.

To **BUDDLE** [among Miners] to wash and cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BUDGE. Adj. brisk, jocund.

To **BUDGE** [*bouger*, F.] to move or stir.

A **BULGE**, one that slips privately into a House. &c. to steal. *Cant*.

BUDGE, the dress'd Skin or Fur of Lambs.

BUDGE Bachelors, a Company of Men clothed in long Gowns, li'd with Lamb's Fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor during the Time and Solemnity of his Inauguration.

BUDGE Barrel [of *Bouge*, F. a Bag, and *Barrel*] a Tin Barrel to hold Gunpowder, containing about 130 lb. having a Purse, or Case of Leather, made fast over the

Head, to prevent the Powder from taking Fire; used on board of Ships.

BULGET [*Bougette*, F.] a Bag or Pouch.

A **BUER**, a Gnat. *C.*

BUFF [from the Similitude it has to the Skin of an Ox, which the French call *Buffle*] a sort of thick tann'd Leather, much used by Military Men.

BUFF } a certain Wild Beast like

BUFFLE } an Ox, common in *Ame-*

BUFFALO } *rica* or *Asia*.

BUFFE, a Blow. *Spenc.*

BUFFET [*Buffe*, F. a Blow or Box on the Ear, a Slap on the Face.

BUFFET Stool, a little Portable Seat without Back or Arms. *Lincolnsh.*

A **BUFFET**, a Cupboard or Repository for Plate, China-Ware, &c.

A **BUFFLE Head**, a dull Sot, an Ignoramus.

A **BUFFOON** [*Bouffon*, F. *Buffone*, Ital. or as *Salmas* will have it, from *Bufo*,

L. a Toad, because such a Person swells like a Toad] a Jester, or one who lives by making others merry; a Dioll, a Merry-Andrew.

BUFFOONRY [*Bouffonnerie*, F.] saucy Jesting or Scoffing.

BUG, a noisom Insect.

BUG, for big. *O.*

BUG } an imaginary Monster to

BUGBEAR } frighten Children with.

BUGDEN [either of *Boġ* and *Den*, Sax. a Dale, q. d. a watery, squally Dale; or of *Den* and *Boġ*, Sax. a Valley shaded with Boughs] a Town in *Huntingtonshire*.

BUGGERY [of *Bugerare*, F. which *Menagius* derives from the *Bulgari*, a People infamous for unnatural Lust] the Copulation of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with brute Beasts.

BUGLE [of *Bucula*, L. an Heifer] a sort of Wild Ox; also a kind of Glass Beads; also an Herb good for Wounds.

A **BUGLE Horn** [of *Bucula* and Horn] a sort of Hunting Horn.

BUGLOSS [*Buglosse*, F. *Buglossus*, L. of *Βούλασσον*, of *Βύς* an Ox, and *γλωσσον* the Tongue, Gr.] an Herb, whose Flowers are very cordial and restorative.

To **BUILD** [*Bytlian*, Sax.] to erect Houses. &c.

BULB [*Bulbe*, F. *Bulbus*, L. of *Βολβός*, Gr.] is any Root that is round, and wrapped with many Skins and Coats, as Onions, Tulip, &c.

BULBOUS [*Bulbeux*, F. *Bulbosus*, L. full of *Bulbs*] as *Bulbous Plants*, i. e. those which have a round Head in the Root.

BULBS [among Botanists] sometimes the round-spined Beards of Flowers.

BULCHIN, a Calf. *C.*

BU'LGA [*Old Law*] a Budget, Mail, or Portmanteau.

BULGED [of a *Ship*] having struck off some of her Timber on a Rock, and there fore leaky.

BU'LIMIA } [*Boulmie*, F. *Βελιμία*, of
BU'LIMUS } *Βε* an Ox, and *λιμός* hun-
BU'LIMY } ger, *q.* hungry enough to
eat an Ox, *Gr.*] an Ox-like Hunger, or insatiable Appetite; a Disease often accompanied with a Loss of Spirits, which proceeds from a too sharp ferment or working in the Stomach. *L.*

BULK and *File*, is when one jostles you while another picks your Pocket. *Can.*

BULK [*Buce*, *Sax.*] Bigness, Size.

BULK, a Stall before a Shop.

BULK [*Sea Term*] the whole Content of a Ship in her hold.

BULK Heads, are Partitions made athwart a Ship, with Boards, whereby one Part is divided from another.

BULKAR [*Bielcke*, *Dan.*] a Beam or Rafter. *Linc. Insh.*

BULKER a common Jilt, a Whore. *Cantering Term*

BULKY, *b.g.* gross, massy.

BULL [*Bul*, *Du.*] a Beast well known.

A **BULL**, an Impropriety in Speech, or Blunder in Discourse.

A **BULL** [*Bull*, *L.*] properly signifies a golden Ornament for Children, hollow within, made like a Heart, which used to be hung about their Necks, much after which manner the *Roman* Nobles wore their Seals; and hence the Briefs or Mandates of the Pope are called *Bulls*, from the Leaden and sometimes Golden Seals affixed thereto; or of *Βελλ*, *Gr.* a Counsel, because in former Ages they were composed by the mutual Consent of a Council of State.

The *Golden BULL*, is an Ordinance made by *Charles V.* Emperor of *Germany*, *Anno 1536*, concerning the Form of electing the Emperors.

BULL Feast, a Festival in *Spain* and *Portugal*, in which Men on Horseback, armed with Launces, &c. encounter wild Bulls.

BULL Finch [*Blutfinke*, *Teut.*] a Bird.

BULL Head, or *Miller's Thumb*, a River Fish: Also a little black Water Vermin.

BULL Weed, a kind of Herb.

BU'LLACE } [perhaps from *Bowl*, or

BULLIS } *Bullet*, because of its Roundness: But *Dr. T. H.* rather thinks it so called *quasi* Bull-Eyes, from the Similitude] a wild Plumb.

BU'LLEN, Hemp Stalks pilled. *C.*

BULL-Beggar [*q.* bold Beggar] a Terrifier of Children.

BU'LLINGER, a small Sea Vessel or Boat. *O. S.*

BULLET [*Boulet*, *F.* perhaps from *Βελλ*, *Gr.* a round Clod of Earth] a Ball of Lead or Iron to be fired out of a Pistol, Musket, or Cannon, &c.

BU'LLIMONY } a Mixture of severa
BU'LLIMONG } sorts of Grain toge-
ther, as Peas, Oats, Vetches. *Essex.*

BULLINGBROOK [*q. d.* Bulls Brook] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of *Henry VI.*

BU'LLION [some will have it from *Βελλ*, *Gr.* a Lump of Earth, *q. d.* Money having no Stamp upon it; others from *Βελλ* a Signature, because it is to receive the Prince's Effigies; and *Minsevus* of *Billon*, *F.* or *Span.* Copper to make Money of] uncoined Gold or Silver in the Mass.

BU'LLION of Copper, Copper Plates, set on the Breast-Leathers and Bridles of Horses, for Ornaments.

BULLNESS [from *Bulch*, *C. Br.* a Separation, and *Neye*, *Sax.* a Promontory, for *England* is there parted from *Scotland*] a Place in *Cumberland*.

BULLOCK [*Bulluce*, *Sa.*] a young Bull.

BU'LLY } *q. d.* *Burly* or *Bulky*

BU'LLY Rock } or *q. d.* *Bull-ey'd* a
hectoring boistrous Fellow.

BULRUSH Bridge [*in Fortification*] a Bridge made of Bundles of Bullrushes, and cover'd with Planks to secure a Passage over Bogs, Marshes, and fenny Places.

BU'LTEL, the Branny Part of Meal, that has been dress'd.

BU'LWARK [*Bollwerck*, *Teut.* of *Boll* round, and *werck* Work, *q. d.* a spherical Fabrick] a Bastion, Rampart, or Fort.

BUM [*Bomme*, *Du.* a Cover for a Vessel, or *Bodem*, *Du.* the Bottom] the Fundament, the Breech.

BUMBASIN [*Bombasin*, *F.*] Stuff made of Silk and Cotton.

BUMBAST [of *Bombasin*, *F.*] Linen doubled and interwoven with Flax; hence Metaphorically, *Bumbast Words* or *Stile*.

BUMPITH, making a humming Noise.

BUMBLEKITES, Bramble berries.

BUMMED, tatted, or defied. *O.*

BUMPKIN [*Boomken*, *Du.* a little Tree, a Fool in *Latin* being called *Stipes*, *i. e.* a Blockhead, *q. d.* one that has no more Sense than a Tree; but *Dr. T. M.* had rather deduce it from *Pumpkin* or *Pompion*, *q. d.* one who lives upon Pompions, or other coarse Fare, as the poorer sort of Country People do] a Country Clown.

BUNCH [*Bugno*, *Ital.* a Wen or Knot] a Bump or Knob.

A **BUNCH** [among Surgeons] is an outward disjoining of the *Vertebra's*, or turning Joints of the Back.

BUNCHED Cods [among Botanists] those Cods of Flowers, which stand out in Knobs, and in which the Seed is lodged.

BUNCHED Roots, all round Roots, having Knobs or Knots in them.

BUNCHES, Diseases in Horses.

BUN-

BU'NDLE [*Bondle, Du.*] a Parcel of Things or Commodities bound together, as a Bundle of Hemp, Yarn, &c.

BU'NDLES [*in Law*] Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as the Files of Bills and Answers in Chancery, all Writs of *Certorari*, with their Certificates.

BUNG [*Bunġ, Sax.* a Purse, Pocket, &c.] to knip a Bung, *i. e.* to pick a Pocket. *Canr.*

BUNG, the Mouth of a Barrel.

To **BUNGLE** [*bougonner, F.*] to do any thing awkwardly; to cobble, to botch.

A **BU'NGLER** [*Bungler, C. Br.*] an awkward or paltzy Workman.

BUNN [*from Bunelo, Span.* a Cake or of *Bon, F.* good, *q. d.* a well relished Cake] a sort of Cake Bread.

BUNT of a Sail [*q. d.* the bent of a Sail] is the middle Part of it, which is purposely formed into a kind of Bag or Cavity that the Sail may receive the more Wind: It is mostly used of Top sails.

BUNT Lines [*in a Ship*] are small Ropes made fast to the Bottom of the Sails, in the middle part of the Bolt-Rope, to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better Furling it up.

BU'NTER, a Gatherer of Rags in the Streets for the making of Paper.

BU'NTING, a sort of Lark, a Bird.

BUOY, a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, ty'd to the Anchor when it is cast into the Sea, so as to float over it, and shew where the Anchor lies.

To **BUOY** one up, to support, encourage, or uphold one.

To **BUOY** up a Cable [*Sea Term*] is to make a piece of Wood fast to it near to the Anchor, so that the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is suspected to be Foul or Rocky.

To **Stream** the **BUOY** [*Sea Term*] is to let fall the Anchor while the Ship has way.

BURCESTER [*of Bejn a Barn, and Ceartea a Town*] in *Oxfordshire*.

BU'RDEN } [*Býrden, Sax.*] a
BU'RTHEN } Load or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man, Horse, &c. can well carry.

BU'RDEN [*of Gad Steel*] about 180 lb.
BURFORD [*Beorforþ, i. e. Beerford*] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.

BURG, in *Westmoreland*, called *Stannore Burg*, *q. d.* Stone-moor Town.

BU'RGAGE [*Low Term*] a Tenure proper to Towns and Cities, whereby they hold their Lands and Tenements for a certain yearly Rent.

BU'RGANE'T [*Bourguignotte, F.* a sort of Net] a sort of Helmet.

To **BU'RGEIN** } [*burgeon, F.* a ten-
To **BU'RGEON** } der sprig] to grow big about or gross.

BU'RGESS [*of Burġh, Sax.*] an Inhabitant of a Burgh or Borough; also one that serves for a Borough in Parliament.

BURGH [*Burġe, Sax.*] a Borough, a large Village or Commonalty.

BURGHBOTE } [*Burġ, and Bote,*
BURGHBOOTE } [*Sax.*] Contribution towards repairing Castles; also an Exemption from it.

BURGHBRECH [*Burġbryce, Sax.*] a Fine imposed on the Community of a Town, for Breach of the Peace, &c.

BURGH Castle in *Suffolk* [called *Cnob-burġ*, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Town of one Cnover, some petty King that built it.

BU'RGHHER [*Burger, Teut.*] a Townsman, a Citizen.

BU'RGHGRAVE } [*Burggraf, Teut.*
BU'RGRAVE } a Count or Chief Governour of a City or Castle in *Germany*.

BU'RGHMASTER } a Chief Magi-
BU'RGOMASTER } strare of the Towns in the Low Countries, *i. e.* *Holland, Flanders, &c.*

BU'RGHMOTE [*Burġhemote, Sa.*] a Court of a Borough or City.

BURGHWARE, a Citizen or Burgess.

BU'RGLAR [*of Burġ, Sax.* a Castle, &c. and *Larron, F.* of *Ladro, L.* a Thief, *q. d.* a Thief in a Castle; for a Man's House is his Castle] a House breaker.

BURGLA'RY, a breaking into Houses in the Night-time, with an Intent to rob it, or to kill some Person, or to do some other felonious Act.

St. BURIENS [*from Burien, an Irish Saint, to whom a Church was there consecrated*] a Town in *Cornwall*.

To **BURL**, to dress Clothes as Fullers do.

BURLED, armed. *O.*
BURLE'SK } [*Burlesco, Ital.*] a co-
BURLE'SQUE } mical, merry way of Writing; mock Poetry. *F.*

BU'RLEY [*q. d. Boor-like or Geburh-lick, Teut.* comely] big, heavy, gross.

BU'RLY Brand, a huge Sword; also great Fury.

A **BURN** [*among Surgeons*] is an Impression of Fire made upon a Part; in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Blisters, and sometimes an Escar.

To **BURN** [*Burnan or Býrnan, Sax. Burnen, Du. Benden, Teut.*] to scorch with Heat, to consume with Burning.

BURN Beating, a Way of manuring Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, laying it in Heaps, and burning it to Ashes.

BURNET [*so called of Burn, which it is good against*] the Herb Pimpernel.

BURNET Woollen Stuff. *Chauc.*

A **BURNING** [*Burnig, Sax.*] a scorching or consuming with Heat.

BURNING Well, a certain Well near *Wiggin* in *Lancashire*, into which if a Candle

Candle be put, it will presently take Fire and burn.

A Burnt Child dreads the Fire.

This Proverb intimates, That it is natural for all living *Creatures*, whether rational or irrational, to consult their own Security, and Self preservation; and whether they act by Instinct or Reason, it still tends to some care of avoiding those things that have already done them an Injury and there are a great many Old Sayings in several Languages according to the Purport of this Proverb: The Hebrews say **לֹא מִדְּחִיל** **דִּנְכֵּיהֶם חִיוּיָא חֲבֵלָא מִדְּחִיל** **לֹא** the Greeks, *Παθὼν δὲ τὸ πῦρ ἐξυπο*; the Latins, *Piscator illius sapit*; and the French, *Chien escaude craint l'eau froide*.

To BU'RNISH [*brunir*, F. and Span.] to polish, to make bright; it is also used of Harts spreading their Horns after they are fray'd, or new rubbed.

BU'RNISHER [*brunisseur*, F.] one that burnishes or polishes.

BURR [*Burre*, F. a Lock of Wooll] the round Knob of Horn on a Deer's Head.

BURR, or Burdock, an Herb.

BURR Pump } [in a Ship] a sort of

BILDGE Pump } Pump managed by a Staff seven or eight Foot long, with a Burr of Wood at the end.

BURRAS Pipe, an Instrument made use of by Goldsmiths and Surgeons, to keep corroding Powders in.

BURREL Pear, the Red Butter Pear.

BURREL Fly, an Insect very troublesome to working Cattle.

BURROCK, a small Wear or Dam, where Wheels are laid in the River for the catching of Fish.

BURROWS [of Burghen, Teut. to Hide, or Bury. Sax. a Parlour, q. d. a Receptacle for a Coney; or from Byngea, Sax. a Sepulchre, because of the Similitude to them] Holes in a Warren that serve as a Covert for Rabbits, Hares, &c.

BURSA LIS [among Anatomists] is a Muscle in the Inside of the Thigh, so called from its shape resembling a Poach.

BURSA RIA, the Treasury of a Collegiate or Conventual Church. O. L.

BURSA RII, the Butlers of a College or Monastery.

BURSE [*Bors*, Sax. *Borse*, Du. *Bourse*, F. of *Burich*, Teut.] an Exchange, a Place for the meeting of Merchants, and where Shops are kept.

BU'RSEER [*Boursier*, F.] the Treasurer of a College or Monastery, one that takes Care of all the College Accounts.

BURSTED [i. e. Burghsted from *Borough* and *Sted* a Place] in Essex.

BURST Wort, a sort of Herb.

BU'RST [of *Burytan*, Sax.] broken asunder.

A BUR Tree, an Elder Tree. C.

BURT, a flat Fish of the Turbot kind.

A BURTLE, a Sweeting. C.

BU'RTON [in a Ship] a small Tackle consisting of two single Pulleys to hoist small things in and out.

BURTON-Lazars [q. d. Burton of Lazarus, i. e. an Hospital of Lepers, Burton, from Bur and Town, from the abundance of Burs growing thereabouts] a Town in Leicestershire.

BURY } [*Bur*, Sax.] a Termina-

BERRY } tion added to Names of Towns, the same with Borough.

To BURY [*Birian*, or *Býrizean*, Sax.] to inter a Corpse.

BU'SCA } Under wood, or Brush-wood.

BU'SCUS } O. L.

A BUSH [of *Busch*, Teut. *Buisson*, F. *Bosco*, Ital. a Wood] a Briar or Thorn; a shrub, a Thorn-bush, &c.

One Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

This Proverb intimates, that Possession is a mighty Matter, and precautions us not to run the Hazard of a certain Loss for an uncertain Gain; and teaches us that FULURITIES are liable to Disappointments; not depending on shall or will HEREAFTER, and no commanding Things out of our Hand five Tenths distant from Fruition. It seems to have been borrowed either of the Hebrews, who say, **טובא עפורהא**

בפחא סמא פורהא

or Greeks, who say, *Νῦν ἔστι τὰ ἐτοίμα* *ἀπὸν τ' αἰτίμα δῶκεν*. Hesiod; and the Romans peremptorily say, *Spem pretio non emo*; and the French, *Mieux vaut un renez, que deux vous l'aurez*.

BUSH [among Hunters] the Tail of Foxes.

BU'SHEL [*Boisseau*, F.] a dry Measure of 4 Pecks Land, and 5 Water-Measure: In Warwickshire, &c. 2 Bushels Winchester Measure

BU'SHES of a Cart Wheel, are Irons within the Hole of the Nave, to keep it from wearing.

BUSHET, a little Bush. Spenc.

BU'SK, a Rush, a Bush. O.

BU'SK [*Buse*, F.] a Piece of Whalebone, Iron, &c. to keep down the forepart of Womens Stays or Stomacher.

To BUSK, to shut up. O.

BUSKID, adorned. Chauc.

BU'SKIN [*Borino*, F. *Bosken*, Du. *Borzacchino*, Ital.] a kind of Boot or Hose, worn by the ancient Tragedians.

BU'SKY, fat, swelled; also Woody. Shakesp.

B U

To BU'SS [*boessen*, Du. *baifer*, F. of *baflare*, L.] to kiss.

A BUSS [*Boessen*, Belg.] a small Sea Vessel, used by the *Hollanders* for the Herring Fishery, &c.

BU'ST [*of Busto*, Ital.] a Statue representing only the Head, Breast, and Shoulders of a human Body.

BU'ST Coat, salt Bread, eaten hot with Butter.

BU'STARD, a great sluggish Fowl.

To BU'STLE [*of Bpuythan*, Sax. to rustle as Armour] to hurry or make a great Stir.

To BU'SY [*Byygan*, Sax. perhaps of *Biya* a Throng, *q. d.* a Throng of Business] to employ.

BU'SY [*Lebyygon*, Sax. *Besich*, Du.] employ'd, occupy'd in Business.

BU'T [*Butte*, Sax. *i. e.* none besides, or except him] besides, except.

BUT [*Bout*, F. end or extreme part] as the But-end of a Musket.

BU'TCHERS Broom, a Shrub.

BU'TCHER [*Boucher*, F.] one that kills and sells Cattle.

BU'TCHERY [*Boucherie*, F.] a great Slaughter.

BU'TLER [*Bouteiller*, of *Bouteille*, F. a Bottle] an Officer in the House of a Prince, Nobleman, &c. who keeps the Household-Stores, &c.

BU'TLERAGE, an Imposition of Wine, which the King's Butler by Virtue of his Office, anciently might take of every Ship containing forty Tun.

To BUTT [*Botten*, Du. *Bouter*, F. *buttare*, Ital.] to run against, or push with the Horn.

A BU'TT [*Butte*, Sax.] a large Vessel for Liquids, 120 Gallons of Wine.

A BUTT, a Mark to shoot at: The end of any Plank which joins to another, on the outside of a Ship under Water.

To Spring a BUTT [*Sea Term*] is when a Plank of a Ship is loose at one End.

A BUTTAL, a Bittern.

BU'TTENS, [among Hunters] are the BU'TTONS, Burrs or Knobs of a Deer's Head.

BU'TTER [*Buttere*, Sax. *Butyrum* L. *Butyrov*, Gr.] a Food made of churned Milk.

BU'TTER Teeth, great, broad, Fore-Teeth.

BU'TTER of Antimony [with Chymists] is a Mixture of the Acid Spirit and Sublimate Corrosive, with the Regulus of Antimony.

BU'TTER of Tin [among Chymists] is made of Tin reduced to Powder, and Sublimate Corrosive.

BUTTER Bump, the Bittern, a Bird.

BU'TTER-Fly [*Butten kleege*, Sax. an Insect well known.

B Y

BU'TTER Wort, an Herb.

BU'TTERY, a Place where Visuals is set up.

BU'TTES, the Ends of ploughed Lands which lie in Ridges and Furrows.

BUTTOCK [*Bout*, Du. the Bolt of the Bone, Dr. Th. H. derives it from *Bout*, and Joh. Sax. in *English* Hough] the Breech or Haunch.

The BUTTOCK [of a Ship] is that Part which makes her Breadth right a stern from the Tuck upwards.

BU'TTON [*Button*, F.] a fastening for Garments.

BU'TTRESS [*of aboutir*, F. to lie out] an Arch, or Mals of Stone to bear up a Wall, Building &c.

BU'TTRESS, a Tool made use of by BUTTRICE } Farriers.

BU'TWINK, or } a Bird.

BUTWIN }
BUTY'RUM Saturni [*i. e.* Butter of Lead] a Chymical Preparation, called sweet Liquor of Lead. L.

BUXIFEROUS [*Buxifer*, L.] Box-bearing.

To BUXIONEN, to bud. Chauc.

BU'XOM [*Bocum*, Sax. from *Bugen*, to bend] flexible: Also amorous, wanton; also merry, jolly.

BUXOMNESS, Amorousness. &c.

BUXOMNESS, Lowliness, Submission. Chaucer

BUXTON [of *Bocce* a Beech-tree, and Town, by reason of the Plenty of Beeches growing there, called in *Saxon* *Ba'd'becan*, *i. e.* hot Baths] a Town in *Derbyshire*.

To BUX [*Bycgean*, Sax.] to purchase.

BU'ZO, the Shaft of an Arrow before it is feather'd. O L.

To BUZZ [a Word taken from the Sound] to hum, and make a Noise as Bees, &c. to whisper in one's Ear often, to inculcate.

BU'ZZARD [*Busard* F. *Busard*, Teut.] a sort of great Hawk or Kite: Also a senseless Fellow, an ignorant Fool.

BY [*Bi*, Sax.] beside, or nigh.

BY or Bye [*Bye*, of *Bian*, Sax. to dwell, an Habitation or Place of Abode] it is yet retained in the End of Places; as *Danby*, *Appleby*, &c.

BY Laws, Laws made in Courts Baron, or Courts-Leet; also Laws made by particular Companies or Corporations, for the better regulating of Trade.

BYDDING, abiding. O.

BYFORNE, before. Chauc.

To BYHETE, to promise. Chauc.

BYKER, a Fray, or Scuffle. O.

BY'LANDER, a small swift sailing Vessel, so called from its Coasting, as it were by Land.

To BYLEVIN, to tarry, to abide. Chaucer.

BY-

C A

BYNEMPT, named. *Spenc.*

BYRAFT, bereft. *O.*

BYRAM, a solemn Festival among the *Turks*, a sort of Carnival with them.

BYRAMLICK, a Present made at that Time, as our New-year's gift.

BYR Law } Laws established in Scotland

BUR Law } with Consent of Neighbours
chosen Unanimously in the Courts called
Burrow Courts.

BYCHSCOPE, a Bishop. *Chauc.*

BYTRENT, caught up. *O.*

BYWOPEN, made senseless. *O.*

BY BY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of the
Greek Βυβλῆ to sleep] commonly sung by
Nurses to cause their Nurslings to fall asleep.

BYBLOW, a Bastard Child.

BY-Word [*By-ποῖν*, *Sax. q. d.* a Say-
ing always ready] a Proverb.

BY My Fa, by my Faith.

C A

C Is an Abbreviation of *Centum*, in *La-
tin* 100; and so it signifies in the Ti-
tles of Books, Inscriptions, &c.

C. is an Abbreviation of *Christi*, as *A. C.*
Anno Christi, in the Year of *Christ*.

C. C. for *Corpus Christi* [*i. e.* of the Body
of *Christ*] denotes one of *Corpus Christi*
College in *Oxford*.

CAAS, Case, Fortune. *Chauc.*

CAB [*כב* H.] a Jewish Measure con-
taining 2, 5, 6ths Pints, and something
more Corn Measure; and 3 Pints and 10
solid Inches, Liquid Measure.

CA'BAL } [*כב* H. *i. e.* a Doc-

CA'BALA } trine received] a secret Sci-
ence which the *Rabbins* of the *Jews* pretend
to, by which they unfold all the Mysteries
in Divinity, and expound the Scriptures:
Also a Junctio, or private Council, a parti-
cular Party, Set, or Gang.

To CA'BAL [*cabaler*, F.] to plot toge-
ther privately, to make Parties.

A CA'BALIST [*Cabaliste*, F. *Caba-
lista*, L.] a Person skilled in the Jewish
Cabala.

CABALISTICAL } [*Cabalistique*, F.]

CABALISTICK } belonging to the
Jewish *Cabala*.

A CABA'LLER [*Cabaleur*, F.] a Party
Man.

CABALLINE, a coarser sort of Aloes,
used by Farriers to purge Horses.

CABARICK, the Herb *Harlewort*

CA'BBAGE [*Cabuccio*, Ital.] a Plant
well known.

CA'BBAGE of a Deer's Head, the Burr
which parts where the Horns take their rise.

CA'BBAGE Worm, a sort of Insect.

CA'BBIN [*Cabane*, F.] a Cottage or
Hut; a little Lodging Room on Ship-board.

CA'BINET [*Cabinet*, F.] a Closet in a

C A

Palace, or Nobleman's-house: A Chest of
Drawers or Casket to put Things of Value
in.

CA'BINET Organ, a small portable
Organ.

CA'BLE [*Cable*, Du.] is a great Rope,
which being fastened to the Anchor, holds
the Ship fast when she rides. *F.*

To Bend the CA'BLE [*Sea Term*] is to
make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To Unbend the CA'BLE, is to take it
away.

To Reckle the CA'BLE } is to bind it
To Serve the CA'BLE } about with
Ropes or Clouts, to keep it from galling in
the Hawses.

To Quoil the CA'BLE, is to roll it up
round in a Ring.

To Splice the CA'BLE, is to join two
Pieces together.

To Pay Cheap the CA'BLE, is to put it
out apace.

CA'BLE Tire, is the several Rolls of a
Cable that are laid one upon another.

CABLISH, Brushwood. *O. L.*

CABO SED } [*of Cabeca*, Span. of *Ca-
CABO SHED } boche*, F. from *Caput*, L.]
is when a Beast's Head is cut off close just
behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to
the Face, or by a perpendicular downright
Section. *Heraldry.*

CA'BURNS [*Sea Term*] are small Lines
of Rope-yarn, to bind the Cables of a
Ship, &c.

CACAFUE'GO [*i. e.* a Shite-fire, Sp.]
a bragging or vapouring Fellow.

CA'CAO, an Indian Tree like to an
Orange-tree, bearing Nuts, of which Cho-
colate is made.

CACATO'RIA Febris, a Name given
by *Sylvius* to an intermittent Fever, a
Diarrhoea.

CACE'MPHATON } [*Κακέμφοτον*, of
CACE'PHATON } κακάς evilly, and
φῶν to say, Gr.] an harsh Sound of Words,
as when *n* follows a Word sounding in *n*, &c.

CACHE'CTUS } [*Κάχεκτος*, Gr.]
CACHE'CTICUS } one that has an ill
Habit of Body.

CACHE'XY [*Cachexia*, L. *Καχεξία* of
κακός bad, and ξίς Habit, Gr.] an ill Ha-
bit of Body proceeding from a bad Dispo-
sition of the Fluids and Humours.

CA'CKEREL, a sort of Fish.

To CACKLE [*Kackelen*, Du.] to cry
out as a Hen does when she has laid.

CACOCY'LIA [*of κακός bad, and
χυλός Chyle*, Gr.] a bad Chylification.

CACOCY'MY [*Chacochymia*, L. of
Κακοχυμία, of κακός bad, and χυμός Hu-
mours, Gr.] the abundance of ill Humours
in the Blood.

CACODÆ'MON [*Κακοδαίμων*, of κα-
κός evil, and δαίμων a Spirit, Gr.] an evil
Spirit, a Devil. *L.*

CACO-

CACODÆMON [in *Astrology*] the Twelfth House of a Figure of the Heavens, so called because of its dreadful Significations.

CACOE'THES [Κακοῦθης, of κακός bad and ἥθη habit, Gr.] an ill Custom or Habit: Also a malignant Ulcer beyond Cure. L.

CACOPATHY [Κακοπαθεία, of κακός bad, and πάθος Passion, Gr.] a suffering of Evil, or lying under a painful Disease.

CACOPHO'NY [Cacophonia, F. of Καχοφωνία, of κακός bad, and φων Voice, Gr.] a bad Tone of Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution of its Organs.

CACOSY'NTHETON [Κακοςυνθεσία, of κακός and συνθεσις, Gr.] an ill Composition, or joining together of Words in a Sentence.

CACO'TROPHY [Cacotrophia, L. of Κακοτροφία, of κακός and τροφή Nourishment, Gr.] an ill Nutriment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

CACO'ZELIA [Cacozele, F. of Κακοζήλια, of κακός and ζήλος, Zeal, Gr.] perverse Imitation, Affectation. L.

CADA'VEROUS [cadaverosus, L.] belonging to a dead Corps or Carcase.

CADBATE Fly } an Insect that is a good
CAD Worm } Bait for Trout, &c.

CADDOW, a Jackdaw or Chough. Norf.

CADE [Cadus, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.

CADE, a Vessel containing 500 Red-berrings; 1000 Sprats.

CADE Lamb, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up by Hand in a House.

CADEE } a sort of Justice of Peace a-
CADI } mong the Turks, and other Eastern Nations.

CARELE'SHER } a chief Magistrate
CADILE'SHER } in Turkey, of which there are but two.

CA'DENDE [of Cadens, L.] is a just fall of the Tone or Voice in a Sentence. F.

CADENCE [in *Musick*] a kind of Conclusion of the Tune, made of all the Parts together, in divers Places of any Key.

CA'DENT [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said To be Cadent, when it is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation.

CADE'T } [Cadet, F. a younger Brother]

CADEE' } one that serves as a Volunteer in the Wars, upon his own Charges.

CADEW, the Straw-worm: Also an Irish Mantle.

CADGE, a round Frame of Wood on which Hawks are carried to be sold.

To **CADGE**, to carry. C.

A **CADGER**, a Carrier. C.

A **CA'DMA**, the least of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Fare. C.

CA'DMIA [Καδμία, Gr.] a Stone, out of which Brass is tryed; Brass-ore: Also a sort of Stone, called *Lapis Calaminaris*.

CADU'CA Bona, Escheats, Goods forfeited to the Treasury of the Prince. L. T.

CADU'CE [Caduceus, L.] Mercury's snaky Staff: The Roman Herald's Staff.

CADUCE'AN [Caducearius, L.] belonging to the Caduce or Mace of Mercury.

CADUCI'FEROUS [Caducifer, L.] bearing the Caduce.

CADU'CUS Morbus, the Falling Sickness: A Disease so called, because Persons that are troubled with it fall down suddenly on the Ground. L.

CADWALLADER [of Cad a Battle, and Walady, C. Br. a Captain of War] the Name of the King of the Britains.

CÆCITY [Cacitas, L.] Blindness.

CÆ'CUM Intestinum [among Anatomists] the blind Gut, so called, because one end of it is shut up.

CÆLING [Cælin'g, Sax. Cooling] a River in Cornwall.

To **CÆMENT** [among the Paracelsians] to calcine after a peculiar manner with corrosive Liquors, but more properly used by Helmont and some others for Luting.

CAER, a City. Brit.

CAER-Custenish, i. e. the City of Constantius in Caernarvonshire. C. Br.

CAERDIEFF [Caerdid, C. Br. perhaps q. d. the City of Didius] in Glamorganshire.

CAER-Guby [q. d. Kibiopolis, or the Temple of St. Kibiis, a Scholar of St. Hilary, a Bishop of the Picts, that there lived a Monks Life] in the Isle of Anglesey.

CAER Leon upon Usk, so called, because Antonius Isca, and Caesar's second Legion, otherwise called the Welch second Legion, was placed there; formerly an Archbishop's See, but now a poor Village in Monmouthshire.

CAERMARDEN, called by the Romans *Maridunum*, because it was the Town of Marius.

CAERNARVON [of Caer a Town, ar at, and Non or Don the Isle of Man, because it is over against the Isle of Man] a Town famous for the Birth of King Edward III.

CÆSAR, a Name of the 12 Emperors of Rome, who succeeded Julius Caesar; and now to the Heir Apparent of an Emperor.

CÆSA'RIAN Operation [among Surgeons] a cutting open the Belly of the Mother, to make way for the taking out the Child, Caesar was born thus.

CÆSURA, a Cut, Gash, Notch: Also a Figure in Poetry. L.

CAG or **KEG** [of Sturgeon] a Vessel containing 4 or 5 Gallons.

CAGE Work, the uppermost carv'd Work of the Hull of a Ship.

CAGE [Cage, F. of Cueva, L.] an Inclosure for Birds.

CAGIA,

CA'GIA, a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens. O. L.

CAIAPHAS [כאיפס H. i. e. an Encompasser] a High-Priest among the Jews.

To CAJO'LE [Cajoler F.] to coaks, flatter, soothe up; to beguile.

CAJO'LERY, a Fawning upon, Flattery, vain Praise.

CAIMACAN, an Officer of great Dignity among the Turks.

CA'INITES, Christian Hereticks, so called from Cain, who according to their Notions was formed by a Celestial and Mighty Power, and Abel made but by a weak one.

CAISHOW [in Buckinghamshire] a certain Tract of Land, so called from the Cassii, an ancient British People, who formerly inhabited it.

CAISSON [in Fortification] a Chest of Wood holding four or six Bombs, or sometimes only filled with Powder, and buried under Ground, by the Besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be Masters of.

CAITIF [Chatif, F. Cattivo, Ital.] a miserable Wretch, a sorry Fellow.

CAITISNED, chained, or bound with Chains. Chauc.

CAKE [Kag, Dan. Kookk, Du. Caccen, C. Br.] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice, Fruit, &c.

CA'LABER, the Furc of a little Creature in Germany of the same Name.

CALA'EN, a Mineral found lately in the East Indies.

CALAMINA'RIS Lapis, the Calamine Stone, which being mixed with Copper, turns it into yellow Brass. L.

CA'LAMINE, a Fossil used as a great Diac, an Absorbent in outward Applications, as Cerates and Plasters.

CA'LAMINT [Καλαμίνθον, Gr.] or Mountain-Mint, an Herb.

CALA'MITUS, a Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs, to hinder them from Barking. O. L.

CALA'MITOUS [Calamiteux, F. of Calamitosus, L.] Miserable, Wretched.

CALA'MITY [Calamité, F. of Calamitas, L.] Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

CALAMUS Scriptorius, a Writing Pen. L.

CALAMUS Scriptorius [in Anatomy] a Dilatation, of the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, thus called from its Resemblance of a Pen. L.

CALA'NGIA, challenge, claim, or dispute. O. L.

A CALAS'H an open travelling Chariot.

CALAGIUM, a Tax paid in ancient Times for the making and repairing of common Roads. O. L.

CALCA'NEUS, or } [in Anatomy] the OS CALCIS } Heel-bone, or Bone of the Tarsus, lying under the Astragali, and is united to them by the Jointing called Ginglymus.

CA'LCAR, a calcining Furnace used by Chymists.

CALCA'TION, a treading or stamping on. L.

CALCE'A, a Road or High-way made with Stones and Rubbish. O. L.

CALCEA'TA } a Causey or Causeway. O. L.

CALCHOI'DES [among Anatomists] three little Bones in the Foot, which, together with others, make up that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CALCIFRA'GUS [of Calx Chalk, or the Stone, and frango to break] a Medicament that breaks the Stone in the Bladder is so called.

CALCINA'TION [in Chymistry] the Act of Calcining, or the reducing Metals, or a mix'd Body, into Power, by means of Fire.

CALCINA'TION [Philosophical or Spagyric] is when Bones, Horns, Hoofs, &c. having hung over boiling Water, &c. till they have lost all their Mucilage, may be easily reduced to Powder.

To CALCI'NE [calciner, F. of Calx, L.] to burn to a Calx or Cinder.

CALCI'NED, reduced to Powder, by Fire and Corrosives.

CALCOGRAPHY [Καλκογραφία, of χαλκός Brass, and γραφή Writing, Gr.] the Writing or engraving of Brass.

To CA'LCULATE [calculator, F. calculatum, L.] to cast Accounts, to reckon.

CALCULA'TION, is casting of Accounts, Reckoning, and is either Algebraic or Numerical. L.

CALCULID, calculated. Chauc.

CALCULO'SITY, fulness of Stones. L.

CA'LCULUS, a little Pebble, or Gravel Stone; the Stone in the Kidneys, or Bladder: A Counter to cast Accounts with: Also a Chess-man, or Table man. L.

CA'LCULUS Differentialis [among Mathematicians] is the Arithmetick of the infinitely small Differences between variable Quantities, which is called with us the Arithmetick of Fluxions. L.

CA'LCULUS Integralis [with Mathematicians] is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion.

CALDARIA, a Cauldron, or Copper. O. L.

CALEB [כלב H. i. e. a Dog] one of Joshua's Companions in discovering the Land of Canaan.

CALEFA'CTION, a heating or warming. L.

CALEFACTION [among *Philosophers*] the producing or stirring up a Heat in a mix'd Body.

CALEFACTIVE, causing warmth. *L.*

CALEFACTORY, serving to make warm.

CALENDER [*Calendarium*, of *Calenda*, *L.*] a political Distribution of Time, accommodated to use, and taken from the Motions of the heavenly Bodies; an Almanack.

CALENDER [*Calendrier*, *F.* to smooth Cloth] a Person whose Trade is to press, smooth, trim, or set a Gloss upon Linnen, Stuff, &c. also the Engine which is used for that purpose.

CALENDERS [*Calendes*, *F.* of *Calenda*, *L.*] the first Days of every Month.

CALENTURE [*Calentura*, *L.*] a burning Fever, a Distemper peculiar to Sailors, wherein they imagine the Sea to be green Fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CALESH [*Caleche*, *F.*] a small open Chariot.

CALEVILE, a sort of sweet red Apple.

CALEWISE, warmly. *O.*

CALF [*Calx*, *Sax.*] the young Offspring of a Cow: Also, among Hunters, a Male Hart, or Hind of the first Year.

Sea CALF, a large Sea fish, with a Velvet black spotted Skin.

CALICOE, a sort of Cloth made of Cotton brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

CALID [of *calidus*, *L.*] hot.

CALIDUM innatum [according to the *New Philosophy*] the innate Heat, is that Attrition of the Parts of Blood, which is occasioned by its circular Motion, especially in the Arteries. *L.*

CALIFA'CTORY, a Room in a Monastery, where the Religious Persons warm themselves.

CALIGATION, Dimness of Sight, Blindness. *L.*

CALIGINOUS [*Caliginosus*, *L.*] dim, full of Obscurity.

CALIPER } [*Caliber*, *F.*] the Diameter

CALIVER } or Bigness of a Piece of Ordnance, or other Fire-arms, at the Bore.

CALIPERS, an Instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace two Heads of any Cask, to find the Length.

CALIPER Compasses [among *Gunners*] an Instrument for finding the Diameter of the Ball and Bore of a Gun, &c.

CALIPH } a King or Emperor. *Per-*
CALIFF } *sian.*

CALIVER, a sort of small Sea Gun.

To CALK a Ship } [*Calfer*, of *Calage*,

To CAUK } *S. F.* Tow, or Cæl, *Sax.*

a Keel] is to drive Oakum, or spun Yarn into all the Seams, Rends, and wooden Pins, to keep out the Water.

CALKED, cast up, or out. *O.*

To CALL [of *kalder*, *Dan.* *kallen*, *Du.* of *καλέω*, *Gr.*] to call, to name.

A CALL [among *Hunters*] a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, &c. by imitating their Notes.

CALL, Bravery. *O.*

CALLE, a Cloak. *C.*

A CALLET, a Whore. *Shake sp.*

To CALLET, to cample or scold. *C.*

CALLID [of *callidus*, *L.*] crafty, cunning.

CALLIDITY, Cunningness, Craftiness.

CALLIGRAPHY [*Calligraphia*, *L.* of *καλλιγραφία*, of *καλός* Beauty, and *γραφία* Writing, *Gr.*] fair or handsome Writing.

CALLIMANCO, a woollen Stuff.

CALLIOPE [of *Καλλιόπη*, Beauty, and *ᾠή* Countenance, *Gr.*] one of the nine Muses, which is said to preside over Harmony, and Heroick Poetry.

CALLIPPICK Period, a Cycle or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus* the Astronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*.

CALLO'SITY [*Callositas*, *F.* *callositas*, *L.*] Hardness or Thickness of the Skin, properly that occasioned by much Labour.

CALLOUS [*callosus*, *L.*] hard, brawny, having a thick Skin.

CALLOW, unfledged, or not covered with Feathers.

CALLUS [*Calus*, *F.* of *Callus*, *L.*] a kind of hard Flesh; also Brawn, or Hardness of the Sin by much Labour.

CALLUS [with *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling without Pain; also a glutinous Substance, growing about the Fracture of Bones, serving to solder them.

CALM [*Calme*, *F.*] quiet, still.

A CALM } [at Sea] when there is
Stark CALM } not a Breath of Wind stirring.

To CALM [*calmer*, *F.*] to appease, quiet, pacify, to still.

CALOMEL, *Calomelanus*, *L.* of *καλός*, fair, and *μέλας* black, *Gr.*] *Mercurius Dulcis*, or prepar'd Quick silver.

CALORIFIC [*calorificus*, *L.*] heating, making hot.

CALOT, a lewd Woman, a Drab.

CALOYERS, *Grecian* Monks of the Order of *St. Basil*.

CALTROPS [*Colttrappe*, *It.* *Chausse trappes*, or *Cheval attrappe*, *F.*] Irons with four Spikes, so made, that which way soever they fall, one Point still lies upwards, generally thrown in Breaches or Bridges, to annoy an Enemy's Horse; Also an Instrument with three Iron Spikes used in hunting the Wolf.

CALTROPS, an Herb.

CA'LVIA } the upper part of the
CALVA'RIA } Head which grows bald
first. L.

CA'LVARY [of *Calvaria*, L. the Skull]
a Mountain without the City of *Jerusalem*,
so called from the Skulls of dead Men found
there.

Cross CALVARY [in *Heraldry*] is a
Cross raised on Steps.

CALVILLE, a sweet red Apple.

CA'LVINISM the Doctrines and Prin-
ciples of *John Calvin*, a noted Reformer of
the Church at *Geneva*.

CA'LVINISTS, the Followers of *Cal-*
vin in his Principles.

CALVINISTICAL, like or according
to the Opinions of the *Calvinists*.

To CALUMNIATE [*calomnier*, F.
calumniatum L.] to reproach, slander, de-
tract; to accuse or charge falsely.

CALUMNIA'TOR [*Calomniateur*, F.]
a Slanderer, or false Accuser. L.

CALUMNIOUS, full of Cavil, &c.

CA'LUMNY [*Calomnie*, F. of *Calum-*
nia, L.] false Imputation, Aspersion, Slander.

CALX, Chalk, Lime, Mortar, Cement. L.

CALX [among *Chymists*] is that Pow-
der which any Body is reduced to by Cal-
cination. or burning it in a Crucible.

CALX [in *Anatomy*] is the Heel, or
the second Bone in that part of the Foot
which succeeds the Ankle.

CA'LYX [*Κάλυξ*, Gr.] the Cup of the
Flower in any Plant, or the small green
Leaves on the Top of the Stalk in Herbs,
with which, first the Blossom, and after-
wards the Seed is covered and inclosed. L.

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Architecture*] a Rai-
sing with an Arch or Vault.

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a Blow
upon the Skull, whereby some part of the
Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

CA'MBER Beam [*Architecture*] a Beam
cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

CAMBERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship's
Deck is said to lie *Cambering*, when it does
not lie level, but higher in the Middle than
at the Ends.

CA'MBIUM, the exchanging or barter-
ing of Commodities: Also an Exchange or
Place where Merchants meet. L.

CA'MBIUM [in *Physick*] a secondary
Humour, whose Use was said to be to nour-
ish the Parts of the Body, the other two
being called *Ross* and *Gluten*.

CA'MBREN } a crooked Stick with
CA'MBREL } Notches on it, on which
Butchers hang their Meat. *Brit.*

CA'MBRIA *Wales*, so called from *Cam-*
ber the Son of *Brutus*.

CA'MBRICK, a sort of fine Linen Cloth
brought from *Cambray* in *Flanders*.

CAMBRIDGE [perhaps from the C.
Br. *Camm*. full of Windings, and Bridge]
a City and famous University, called by the

Saxons *Eþanþ-brycge*, i. e. *Grant Bridge*,
of *Eþon*, *Sax.* a *Fen*.

CA'MEL [*Camelus*, L. *Κάμηλον*, Gr.]
a Beast of Burthen, common in the Eastern
Countries.

CAME'LEON [*Camaleon*, L. of *χα-*
μαιλιων, Gr.] a Creature like a Lizard,
frequenting the Rocks, living on the Air or
Flies, which, as is said, will turn himself
into all Colours but Red and White. F.

CAMELINE, Camlet. *Chauc.*

CAMERA [in *Old Records*] any Wind-
ing or crooked Plat of Ground.

CAMERA [in the Title of *Musick*
Books] denotes such Musick as is designed for
Chambers and private Consorts, in distinc-
tion to such as is designed for *Chapels* and
great Consorts.

CA'MERADE } [*Camarade*, F. of *Ca-*
CO'MRADE } *mera*, L. a Chamber]
a Chamber-Fellow; an intimate Friend, a
Fellow-Soldier.

CAMERA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when
by a Blow on the Skull, some part of the
Bone is suspended like an Arch.

CAMERA'TION, a Vaulting or Arch-
ing. L.

CA'MERY, a Disease in Horses; the
Frounce

CA'MICA, Camlet, or fine Stuff made
of Camels Hair. O. L.

CAMI'SADE [*Camisciata*, Ital.] a set-
ting upon, or surprizing an Enemy by
Night; or an Attack made by Soldiers with
their Shirts over their Apparel and Arms.

CAMISED, flat-nosed. *Chauc.*

CA'MMOCK [*Cammoc*, *Sax.*] the Herb
Rest-harrow.

CA'MOMILE [*Camomile*, F. *Camomila*,
L. of *καμομίλλον*, Gr.] an Herb.

CAMOYS, bent, or crooked upwards. O.

CAMP [*Campe*, *Sax.* *Campus*, L. a
Field] the Place where any Army lodges in
Tents or Huts.

CAMP Volant, a Flying Camp, a Body
of Horse and Foot always in Motion, com-
manded commonly by a Lieutenant General.

CAMPAIGN } [*Campagne*, F.] a Plain,

CAMPAIN } a Champion, or open
Country.

CAMPAIGN [in *Military Affairs*] the
Space of Time every Year that an Army
continues in the Field, during a War.

CAMPA'NULATE Flower [among
Herbalists] any Flower that is shaped like a
Bell.

CAMPANIFORMIS } [of *Campana*,
CAMPANULOUS } L. a Bell] the
same as *Campanulate*.

CAMPA'RTUM, any Part or Portion
of a larger Field or Ground. O. L.

CAMPDEN } [of Camp a Fight, and

CAMDEN } Den, *Sax.*] a Town in
Gloucestershire, whence the illustrious Anti-
quary *Camden* had his Name.

GAMPE'CHIO

CAMPE'CHIO, a sort of *Indian Wood*, the same with *Log wood*.

CAMPE'STRAL [*campestris*, L.] belonging to the *Champion* or *plain Field*.

CA'MPHIRE [*Camphre*, F. of *Camphora*, L.] the *Gum* of an *East Indian Tree*.

CAMUS, a thin *Gown*. *Spenc.*

CANAAN [כנען] *H. i. e.* a *Merchant* the *Son* of *Ham*, of whom the *Land* of *Canaan* took its *Name*.

CANACIN, the *Plague*. *C. JEMAD*

CA'NAL [*Canalis*, L.] an *artificial River*, or *long Pond*, in a *Park* or *Garden*. *F.*

CA'NALS [in *Anatomy*] *Passages* by which the *Juices* of the *Blood* flow. *L.*

CANALICULUS [*Canaliculus*, among *Anatomists*] a *Vessel* betwixt the *Arteries* *Vein* of the *Lungs*, and the *great Artery* in *Fetus's*.

CAVA'RIES, *Islands* anciently called the *Fortunate Island*, lying near the *Coasts* of *Barbary*, from whence *Canary Wines* are brought.

CANA'RY'D to it, danc'd to it, or was joyful at it. *Shakesp.*

To **CA'NCEL** [*cancelley*, F. of *cancellare*, L.] to *rase* or *blot out*, to *make void*.

CA'NCELIER [in *Falconry*] is when a *light flown Hawk*, in her *stooping*, turns two or three times upon the *Wind*, to recover herself before she *seizes the Prey*.

CA'NCER, a *Crab-fish*: a *Constellation*, one of the 12 *Signs* of the *Zodiac*. *L.*

CA'NCER, a *dangerous Sore* or *Ulcer*, as in a *Woman's Breast*, &c. a *round*, *livid* and *blackish Tumour*, circumscribed with *turgid Veins*, resembling the *Feet* of a *Crab*, from whence it takes its *Name*.

Degenerate **CA'NCER**, one which succeeds an *obstinate* or *ill-dress'd Imposthume*.

Primitive **CA'NCER** [among *Surgeons*] is one which comes of it self.

CANCRI'NI *Versus*, *Latin Verses*, which are the same read either *forwards* or *backward*; as, *Roma tibi subito moribus ibit amor*.

CA'NDID [*candide*, F. of *candidus*, L. *White*] *innocent*; *sincere*; *upright*; *kind*; *courteous*.

CA'NDIDATES [*Candidati*, L.] they who stand for any *Place* or *Preferment*; they were so called by the *Romans*, from the *white Garments* they were obliged to wear, during the two *Years* of their *soliciting* for the *Place*.

To **CA'NDIFY** to *whiten*, to *make white*.

CA'NDISATION, the *Candying* and *CrySTALLIZING* of *Sugar*, after it has been dissolved in *Water*, and *purified*.

CA'NDITEERS [in *Fortification*] are *Frames* to lay *Fagots* and *Brush-wood* on, to cover the *Workmen*.

CANDLEMAS-Day [*Candelmayye*, *Sax.* of *Candela*, L. a *Candle*, and *Mos*] the *Festival* of the *Purification* of the *blest*

sed Virgin, *February* the *second*, so called from the *Consecrating Candles* that *Day*, which were set apart for *sacred Use* all that *Year*.

CA'NDOUR [*Candeur*, F. of *Candor*, L. *Whiteness*] *Innocency*, *Sincerity*, *Plain-dealing*, *Uprightness*, *Courtesy*.

To **CA'NDY** [*candir*, F.] to *make* some sorts of *Confectionary Ware*: Also to *grow mouldy*, as *stale Sweet-meats* do.

CANE [*Canne*, F. of *Canna*, L.] an *Indian Reed*.

CANE, a *Measure* in *Spain*, in *Length* one *Yard*, *quarter* and *half*; but at *Marseilles*, two *Yards* and *half quarter English*.

The **CA'NEL Bone** [among *Anatomists*] the *Neck* or *Throat Bone*, so named because it is resembling a *Canal*.

CANE'LL, *Cinnamon*. *Chauc.*

CA'NIBALS, *Man eaters*, a *People* in the *West Indies*, who feed on *human Flesh*.

CANICIDIUM, the *Dissection* of *Dogs*.

CANICULAR [*caniculaire*, F. *canicularis*, L.] belonging to the *Dog star*.

CANINA *Fames*, a *Dog's Appetite*, a *Disease*; an *inordinate Hunger*, attended with *Looseness* and *Vomiting*. *L.*

CANINE [*caninus*, L.] belonging to, or like a *Dog*. *F.*

CANINI Dentes [among *Anatomists*] the *Dog Teeth*, two *Teeth* in each *Jaw* one on each side the *Incisivi*.

CANINUS [among *Anat.*] a *Muscle* of the *Lip*, serving to *draw it upwards*.

CANIS Major [with *Astronomers*] the *greater Dog*, is a *Constellation* drawn on the *Globe* in that *Form*.

CANIS Minor, the *lesser Dog*, a *Constellation* on the *Globe* in that *Form*.

CANISTER of *Tea* [*Canistrum*, L.] a *Quantity* from 75 to 100 *lb*.

Tea **CANISTER**, a *Vessel* of *Silver*, *Tin*, &c. to hold *Tea*.

CA'NITUDE, *Hoariness*. *L.*

CANK, *dumb*. *C.*

CANKERORE, a *woeful Case*.

CA'NKER [*Cancer*, L.] an *eating spreading Sore*; also the *Rust* of *Iron*, *Brass*, &c. also a *Disease* in *Trees*.

CA'NKER Worm, an *Insect* which destroys *Corn* and *Herbs*.

CA'NKERED, eaten with *Rust* or the *Canker*.

A **CA'NKERED Fellow**, a *cross*, *ill-conditioned Fellow*. *C.*

CANN [*Canne*, *Sax.* *Cantharus*, L.] a *wooden Pot* to *drink out of*.

CANN Buoy [*Sea Term*] a *large Buoy* or *Barrel* thrown on the *Shoals* for a *Sea-Mark*.

CANN Hook, an *Iron Hook* made fast to the *End* of a *Rope*, whereby *heavy things* are taken in and out of a *Ship*.

CA'NNA Major [in *Anatomy*] the *great Bone* of the *Leg*, called also *Focile Major*, and *Tibia*.

C'ANNA Minor, the lesser Bone of the Leg, the same with *Focile* *Aznu* and *Fibula*.

CANNINGTON, in *Somersetshire*, so called from the *Cangi*, a People of the *Belgick Britains*, that came and dwelt there.

CA'NNIONS [of *Canon*, F.] Boot hose; an old fashioned Garment for the Legs.

CA'NNISTER, an Instrument used by Coopers in racking off Wines.

CANNON [*Canon*, F.] a Piece of Ordinance, or great Gun, of which there are different Sizes; as *Demi-Cannon*, *Whole-Cannon*, &c.

CANNON Royal } a great Gun 12

CANNON of Eight } Foot long, of 8000 Pound Weight.

To **CANNONADE** [*cannoner*, F.] to batter with Cannon.

CANNONADE, Cannon-shot. F.

A **CANNONEER** [*Cannoner*, F.] a Gunner who dischargeth the Cannon.

CANON [*Xavov*, Gr.] a Rule, especially Church Law, or Decree: Also a Prebendary who enjoys a Living in a Collegiate Church or Cathedral. F. and L.

CANON [in *Mathematicks*] is an infallible Rule of resolving all Questions of the same Nature.

CANON [with *Printers*] a large sort of Printing Letter.

CANON [in *Musick*] is a short Composition of one or more Parts, in which one Part leads, and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horsemen*] is that part of the Horse-bit which is let into the Mouth.

CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an Instrument used in sewing up Wounds.

CANON. Rule, Ruling. *Spenc.*

CANON [of the *Scripture*] is that Body of Books of the Holy Scripture, which serves for the Rule of Faith.

CANON Law, a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, Definitions, and Rules, taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Ordinances of the Popes, &c.

CANONICAL [*Canonique*, F, *Canonicus*, L. of *Kavovikos*, Gr.] according to Rule or Order; Authentick.

CANONICAL Hours, Time appointed for Divine Service by the Church Canons.

CANONICALNESS, Agreeableness, or Conformity to the Canons of the Church.

CANO'NIST [*Canoniste*, F. *Canonicus*, L.] a Professor or Doctor of the Canonical Law.

CANONIZA'TION, the Act of Canonizing, or Sain'ting. F.

To **CA'NONIZE** [*canoniser*, F. of *canonizare*, L.] to examine by Rule: Also to declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

CANONSHIP [*Canonicatus*, L.] is the Title of a Benefice enjoyed by a Canon.

CANOO } an Indian Boat, made of the Trunk of a Tree.

CA'NOPY [*Canopie*, F. of *Kavovetor*, from *Kavov*, Gr. a Gnat or Flie, q. d. a Net spread over the Face to keep off Gnats and Flies] a Cloth of State, set or carried over the Heads of Sovereign Princes: Also a Testern and Curtains for a Bed.

CANO'ROUS [*canorus*, L.] shrill, loud, singing. high sounding.

CANOTWOOD } [perhaps, q. d. the CANKWOOD } Wood of King Canute] a Wood in *Staffordshire*.

CANT, Gibberish, Pedlar's French.

CANT, strong, lusty. *Chesh.*

To **CANT**, to talk obscure, after the manner of Gypsies, Rogues, &c. to use an affected manner of Speech.

To **CANT**, to recover, or mend. *York.*

CANTA'BILE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play in a kind of Chanting or Singing manner. *Ital.*

CANTA'O [of *Wine*] at *Alicant*, &c. three Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

CANTALIVERS [in *Architecture*] a kind of Modillions, which are carved.

CA'NTAR, at *Tunis* and *Tripoli* about 114 lb. at *Acra* in *Turkey* 603; at *Alleppo* 100 lb.

CANTA'TA [in *Musick*] is a Piece of Vocal Musick for one, two, three, or more Voices, and sometimes with one or more Musical Instruments, of any sort or kind; compos'd after the manner of Opera's, consisting of grave Parts and Airs, intermixed one with another. *Ital.*

CANTA'TION, a Singing. L.

CANTEL a Lump, or Mass. L. Y.

CANTERBURY [*Can'tyria Byn't.* *San.*] a famous City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the Seat of its Kings; an Archbishop's See.

CANTERBURY Bells, a Plant.

CANTHARIDES [*Kavtharides*, Gr.] Spanish Flies, venomous green Flies, used in Plaisters to raise Blisters. F.

CA'NTHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either the Greater or Internal, or the Lesser or External.

CANTICLES [i. e. *Spiritual Songs*] the Book of *Solomon's Songs*. L.

CANTING Coins [in a *Ship*] small Pieces of Wood with a sharp Ridge, set between Casks to prevent their rolling.

CANTLE [of *Canton*, F.] a Piece of any Thing, as a Cantle of Bread, Cheese, &c. also an Heap.

To **CATLE out**, to divide into Parcels or Parts.

CA'NTO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof. *Ital.* Also a Division in an Heroick Poem, as a Chapter and Section in Prose.

CA'NTO *Concertante* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the little Chorus, or the Part that sings throughout.

CA'NTO *Ripienno* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the Grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places. *Ital.*

CA'NTON [*Canton, F.*] a Division, or Part of a Country in form of a Province.

CA'NTON [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary consisting of two Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other so from the Side of the Escutcheon, and is always less than the Quarter of the Field.

To **CA'NTON** [*Se cantonner, F.*] is to retire or dispose into Quarters to fortify one's self in a Place.

CANTONE [in the *Molucca Islands*] a Measure about five half Pints *English Measure*, 809 of which make a *Quoin* of Rice.

To **CA'NTONIZE**, to divide into Cantons or Quarters.

CA'NTRED } [of *Cant* an Hundred,
CA'NTREF } and *Tref* a Town, *Brit.*]
is in *Wales*, what we in *England* call an Hundred, an hundred Villages.

CANTUS, Singing, a Song. *L.*

CANTUS [in *Musick*] the Mean or Counter-Tenor.

CANVASS [of *Cannabis, L.*] a sort of coarse Linnen Cloth.

CANVASS Bags [in *Fortification*] Bags filled with Earth, used to raise a Parapet in haste, or to repair one that is beaten down.

To **CA'NVASS** [*cannabasser, F.* by a Metaphor taken from beating Hemp, there being nothing more laborious] to sift, or examine, or search diligently into a Business.

CA'NULA [with *Surgeons*] a small Tube or Pipe left in Wounds or Ulcers, which they choose not to heal up.

CANZONE [in *Musick Books*] in general, signifies only a Song or Tune. *Ital.*

CANZONE, fixed to a Piece of Vocal Musick, signifies much the same as *Cantata*, which see.

CANZONE, fixed to a Piece of Instrumental Musick signifies much the same as *Sonata* or *Scionata*.

CANZONE, fix'd to any part of a *Sonata*, signifies much the same as *Allegro* and only denotes, that the Movement of the Part to which it is fixed, ought to be after a gay, brisk, lively manner.

CANZONE'T [*Canzonetta, Ital.*] a little Song or Tune, *Cantata* or *Sonata*; one of the Divisions of the *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every several Stanza answers both as to the Number and Measure of the Verses, though every *Canzone* varies in both.

CAP [*Cappe, Sax.* from *Caput, F.*] a sort of Covering for the Head.

CAP [in a Ship] is a square Piece of Timber over the Head of the Mast, having a Hole to receive the Mast or Flag-Staff.

CAP [of a Gun] a Piece of Lead put over the Touch hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted.

CAP [of *Maintenance*] of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State belonging to the King's *&c.* of *Great-Britain*, which is borne before them at Coronations, and other great Solemnities; and before some inferior Magistrates.

CAP *Merchant*, a Purser of a Ship, who has the Charge of all the Cargo.

CAP *Paper*, a sort of brown Paper.

CAP *Squares* [among *Gunners*] Pieces of Iron on each side the Carriage of a great Gun, which cover the Trunnions; these are made fast by a Pin with a Forelock; the Use of them is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when it is shot off, with its Mouth lying very low (or as it is usually term'd Under Metal).

CA'PABLE [*capax, L.*] which is in a Condition, or qualified to do a thing; able, apt, fit.

CAPA'CIOUS [of *capax, L.*] capable to receive; spacious, vast.

To **CAPACITATE**, to make capable, or fit to do any thing. *L.*

CAPA'CITY [*Capacitas, F.* *Capacitas, L.*] Ability, Capableness, Skill, Aptness to receive or contain, Reach of Wit.

CAPA'CITY [in *Geometry*] is the Solid Content of any Body: Also our hollow Measures are called Measures of Capacity, viz. of Beer, Wine, Corn, Salt, &c.

CAPA'BILITY } [in *Law*] is when a
CAPA'CITY } Man or Body Poli-
tick, is able, or has a Right to give or take Lands. &c. or to sue Actions.

CAP-A-PEE, from Head to Foot. *F.*

CAPAN, in *Sumatra* in the *East Indies*, about Three Pence Sterling.

CAPA'RISON [*Caparasson, F.*] a kind of Trappings, or Furniture for a Horse.

To **CAPA'RISON** [*Caparassoner, F.*] to dress with Trappings or Furniture.

CAPE [*Cap, F.*] is a Mountain or other high Place, which runs out into the Sea, farther than the rest of the Continent.

CAPE [*Cappe, Sax.* a Cloak] the Neck-piece of a Cloak. *F.*

CAPE, a Writ touching Lands and Tenements.

CAPE *Parvum*, a Writ lying for the King, where the Tenant summoned in Plea of Land, comes at the Summons, but makes Default afterwards at the Day given him.

CAPE *ad Valentiam*, a Writ of Execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and vouches to warrant another, but the Voucher does not come at the Day given.

given; in such Case, the Demandant recovers against the Tenant, he may have this Writ against the Vouchee, and shall recover so much in Value of the Vouchee's Lands, &c.

CAPECK, *Muscovy Money*, in Value one Fifth of a Penny Sterling, or one Tenth of a Groven.

CAPELE [in *Horses*] a Disease when the Tip of the Neck is moveable, and more swell'd than ordinary.

CAPELLINE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Bandage used in the cutting off the Leg. *F.*

CAPE'LL, a Horse. *Chauc.*

CAPE'LLA, a Chapel or Church. *L.* and *Ital.*

CAPE'LLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Musick, or Musician, belonging to a Chapel or Church. *Ital.* See *Maestro di Capella* in *M.*

CAPE'LLA, a little Goat. *L.* A Star of the first Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga*.

CAPE'LLA *de Floribus* [Old Law] a Chaplet or Garland of Flowers, for the Head.

A CAPER [Capparis, *L.* of *Κάρπαις*, *Gr.*] the Flowers of a prickly Shrub growing in *Italy*, &c. pickled; also a sort of Privateer or Pirate Ship.

CAPH [C] [H.] a Jewish Measure for Liquid Things, containing five Eighths of a Pint, and 15 decimal Parts of a solid Inch English Wine-Measure.

CAPHAR, a Toll or Duty imposed by the *Turks* on *Christians* who send Merchandises from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem*.

CAP I *Aga*, the principal Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the *Grand Seignior*, and Introducer of private Addresses to him.

CA'PIAS, a Writ, which is twofold, viz before Judgement, and called *Capias ad Respondendum*, requiring an Appearance in a Personal Action; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment. *L.*

CA'PIAS *Conductos ad Prosciendum*, a Writ which lies for the taking up such who having received Preft-Money to serve the King, sink away, and do not come in at the Time. *L.*

CA'PIAS *pro Fine*, is where a Person being by Judgement fin'd to the King, upon an Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment. *L.*

CA'PIAS *ad Satisfaciendum*, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment lying, where a Man recovers in Action Personal, as for Debts, Damages, Detinue, &c. *L.*

CA'PIAS *Ut legatum*, is a Writ which lies against him who is out-lawed upon any Action Personal or Criminal.

CA'PIAS *Ut legatum & inquiras de Bonis & Catallis*, a Writ, the same with the former, but giving a farther Power to the

Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the Body of the Offender, to enquire also of his Goods and Chattels. *L.*

CA'PIAS in *Withernamium de Homine*, a Writ which lies for a Servant in *Withernam*. *L.*

CAPILLACIOUS. See *Capillary*.

CAPILLAMENTS [Capillamentum, *L.*] Strings or Threads about the Roots of Herbs; or those small Threads or Hairs, which grow up in the middle of a Flower, and are adorned with little Herbs at the Top.

CAPILLARIES. See *Capillary Plants*.

CAPILLARY [Capillaire, *F.* Capillaris, *L.*] belonging to or like Hair.

CAPILLARY Plants [among Botanists] are such as have no main Stalk or Stem, but grow to the Ground as Hair to one's Head; and which bear their Seeds in little Tufts and Protuberances, on the backside of their Leaves.

CAPILLARY Vessels [in Anatomy] are small Arteries and Veins like Hairs or Threads.

CAPILLATION [in Surgery] a Fracture of the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

CAPILLATURE [Capillatura, *L.*] a Bush of Hair; a frizzling of the Hair.

A CAPIROTADE, min'd Meats.

TO CAPISTRATE, to muzzle. *L.*

CAPISTRUM [among Surgeons] a Bandage for the Head. *L.*

CA'PITAL [Capitalis, *L.*] chief, great, principal; also heinous, worthy of Death. *F.*

CA'PITAL Lees, are the strong Lees, made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes; which are used in Surgery as a Caustick, and to make the *Lapis Infernalis*.

CA'PITAL Medicines [among Physicians] Venice-Treacle, Mithridate, &c.

A CAPITAL [Capitello, *Ital.*] See *Infra*.

CAPITAL [in Architecture] is an Ornament at the Top of a Column; the same with a Chapter.

A CA'PITAL of a Bastion [in Fortification] is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Polygon to the Point of the Bastion, or from the Point of the Bastion to the middle of the Gorge.

CAPITATION, a Tax or Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-Tax. *F.* of *Leet*.

CAPITE [of Caput, *L.* the Head] as a Tenure in Capite, is when Lands were held immediately of the King, whether by Knights Service or Soccage.

CAPITOL [Capitolium, *L.*] an ancient Citadel of *Rome*.

CAPITOLA'DE [in Cookery] a particular way of dressing Fowls, &c. *F.*

CAPITULA Agri, the Head-Lands, such as lie at the upper Ends of the Grounds or Furrows. *O. L.*

CAPITULA Ruralia, Assemblies or Chapters, held by the Rural Dean and Parish Clergy, within the Bounds of every respective Deanary.

CAPITULARS, Ordinaries or Injunctions of Kings or Bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs.

To **CAPITULATE** [*capitular*, *P. capitularum*, *L.*] to treat upon Terms, or to make Articles of Agreement; to treat or parley with a Besieger, about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

CAPITULATION, the Act of Capitulating. *F. of L.*

CAPITULUM, an Assembly of the Dean and Prebends belonging to a Cathedral Church.

CAPITULUM [among *Botanists*] is the Head or flowering Top of any Plant. *L.*

CAPITZI Officers among the *Turks*,
CAPIGI } which guard the Gate of the Grand Seignior's Palace.

A **CAPLE**, a Horse.

CAPNOMANCY [of *καπνός* Smoke, and *μαντεία* Divination, *Gr.*] Divination or Soothsaying by Smoke, arising from an Altar, where Incense and Poppy-seed are burnt.

CAPO, a working Horse. *O.*

CAPO, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom, and the Senate, the Doge or Duke is subject.

CAPO, the Head, &c. *Ital.* See *Da Capo*, in D.

CAPON [*Capo*, *L.*] a Cock cut to brood, or cover and lead Chickens, Ducklings, &c. or else to be fatted for the Spit.

CAPON Fashion [in *Archery*] the same as *Bob-tail*.

CAPONIERE [in *Fortification*] is a covered Lodgment of about four or five Foot broad, encompassed with a little Parapet about 2 Foot high, to support Planks laden with Earth.

CAPOT, a Term at the Game of Picket, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

CAPOUCH, a Monk's Hood.

CAPPADINE, a sort of Silk with which the Shag of some Rugs are made.

CAPREOLARIA Vasa [in *Anatomy*] are the Vessels which twine about like the Tendrils of Vines; as the Blood Vessels in the Testicles.

CAPREOLATE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such Plants which turn, wind, and climb along the Surface of the Ground, by means of Tendrils.

CAPRICHO } [*Caprice*, *F.*] a foolish

CAPRICE } Fancy, a fantastical Humour; a Whimsy, Freak, or Maggot. *Ital.* Also a peculiar Piece of Musick; also of Painting also in Poetry.

CAPRICIOUS [*capriciosus*, *F.*] Humourfome, Fantastical, full of Whimsies,

Freakish.

CAPRICORN [*i. e.* Horned Goat. *L.*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac in the Form of a Goat, which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.

CAPRIOLE [in *Horsemanship*] the Goat Leap, is when a Horse at the full Height of his Leap, yerks, or strikes out his Hind-legs, as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can stretch them.

CAPRIZANS [by the *Galenists*] is used to express an Inequality in the Pulse when it leaps, and as it were dances, in uncertain Strokes and Periods. *L.*

CAPSTAN } [*Cabestan*, *F.* or of *Cop*
CAPSTAND } a Heap, and *στάνγ* a
CAPSTERN } Bar, *Sax.*] is a great Piece of Timber plac'd behind the Windlafs: Its Use is to weigh the Anchors, to hoise up or strike down Top masts, to heave any weighty Thing, or to strain any Rope that requireth a mighty Force.

CAPSTAN Bars, the Bars or Pieces of Wood put in the Capstan Holes to heave by.

CAPSTAN Barrel, is the main Post to it.

CAPSULA Communis [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane proceeding from the *Peritoneum*, which includes both the *Porus Biliarius*, and the *Vena Porta*, or great Vein in the Liver. *L.*

CAPSULA Seminalis [among *Botanists*] is the Case or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant. *L.*

CAPSULÆ Attribiliariæ [among *Anatomists*] Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the *Lympha* into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood in its return from the Reins, being too thick and destitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly. *L.*

CAPSULÆ Seminales [among *Anatomists*] the extreme Cavities of the Vessels which convey the *Semen* in human Bodies *L.*

CAPSULATE Pods [among *Botanists*] little short Seed Vessels of Plants.

CAPSULATED [*capsulatus*, *L.*] inclosed in any thing, as a Walnut is in its green Husk.

CAPTAIN [*Capitaine*, *F.* of *Caput*, *L.*] a Head-Officer of a Company of Horse or Foot, or of a Ship of War.

CAPTAIN Reformed, one who upon reducing of Forces, loses his Company; yet is continued Captain, either as Second to another, or with ut Post.

CAPTAIN Lieutenant, the Commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company, in every Regiment; who commands as youngest Captain.

CAPTAIN [in a *Gaming House*] one who is to fight any Man that is out of Humour, or peevish at the Loss of his Money.

CAPTION [a taking, L.] it is [in Law] a Certificate, when a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners Names Subscribed and Returned.

CAPTIOUS [Captivus, F. of Captiosus, L.] apt to take Exception, Quarrellsome, full of Craft, Cunning.

To **CAPTIVATE** [captiver, L.] to take Captive, to enslave; a Word wholly apply'd to the Affections of the mind.

A **CAPTIVE**, one taken Prisoner by an Enemy.

CAPTIVITY [Captivité, F. of Captivitas, L.] the Condition of a Captive, Slavery.

CAPTURE [Captura, L.] a Prize, Booty, &c. F.

CAPTURE [in Law] a Taking; an Arrest, or Seizure.

CAPUCHE [Capuce, F.] a Monk's Cowl or Hood.

CAPUCHED, hooded.

CAPUCHINS [Capucin, F.] Friars of the Order of St. Francis, having their Name from the Cowl they wear.

CAPUCHIN Capers, a Plant called Nasturces.

CAPUT, the Head; a principal Point of a Discourse; an Article or Clause.

CAPUT ANNI [the Head of the Year] New-year's-day. O. L.

CAPUT ARGOL [among Astrologers] a malignant Planet of Fortune. L.

CAPUT BARONIAE, the chief Mansion-house of a Nobleman.

CAPUT GALLINAGINIS [among Surgeons] a Carbuncle or fiery Swelling in the Urinary Passages, so called from the Resemblance it bears to the Head of a Woodcock or Snipe. L.

CAPUT MORTIS [among Chymists]

CAPUT MORTUUM [i. e. Dead-head] the thick dry Matter which remains after Distillation of any Thing; but especially of Metals.

CAPUTURGIA [in Physick] Cleansers of the Head. Lat. Barb.

CAR, a sort of Cart.

CAR, a Pool. O.

CAR [Cart, a City, C. Br.] the

CHAR [Names of Places beginning with them signifying a City; as Carlisle, &c.]

CARABINE [Carabine, F. a sort of

CARBINE [short Gun, between a Musket and a Pistol, used by Horsemen]

CARABINEERS, Horsemen who carry Carabines: Choice Regiments of Horse in France taken out of other Regiments.

CARACK, a large Portuguese Ship.

CARACOL [Caracol, F.] the Half-turn which a Horseman makes either to the Right or Left: A winding Stair-case.

To **CARACOL** [Military Term] to wheel about, or cast into a Ring.

CARAGE of Lyma, 64 Bushels.

A **CARAMOUSEL**, a great Ship of Burthen.

CARAT of Gold [Carat, F.] is the Weight of one Scruple, or 24 Grains.

CARAT of Pearls, Diamonds, &c. is 4 Grains only.

CARAVAN [Caravante, F. of Kervan, Turk.] properly signifies a Body of Travellers or Merchants, who unite together, in order to travel for their greater Safety into foreign Countries, attended in Turkey with a Guard of Janizaries; but this Name is chiefly given to the Mahometan Pilgrims of Mecca. A Sea Expedition, made by the new Knights of Malta.

CARAVANSERA, or Caravans-Raw, an Inn, or House of Entertainment among the Turks and Persians.

CARAVEL [Caravella, Ital.] a light

CARVEL [round Ship, with a square Poop, rigg'd like a Galley, that sails well, of about 120 Tons Burthen.]

CARAWAYS, an Herb, or its Seed.

CARBERRY, a Gooseberry. C.

CARBONA'DO [Carbonade, F.] a Steak broiled on the Coals.

CARBUNCLE [Carbunculus, L. of Carbo, L. a Coal] a precious Stone, in Colour like a burning Coal, a great Ruby: Also a Plague-sore.

CARBUNCULATION [with Gardiners] the Blasting of new sprouted Buds of Plants and Trees, either by excessive Heat, or excessive Cold. L.

CARCANET [of Carcan, F.] a Chain for the Neck.

CARCASE, or [Carcasse, F. q. Caro]

CARCASS [cassa vita, i. e. Flesh without Life] a dead Body.

CARCASE [in Architecture] the Shell of a Building containing the Partitions, Floors, Rafter, &c.

CARCASSES [in Gunnery] Iron-Cases, &c. about the Bigness of Bombs, filled with Granadoes, charged with Barrels of Pistolets wrapt in Tow dipt in Oil, and the other Materials for firing Houses, are shot out of Mortar-pieces into besieged Places.

CARCELLAGE [of Carcer, L.] Prison Fees.

CARCHEDONY [Carchedonius, L. of κερχινος, Gr.] a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

CARCINODES [κρκινος, Gr.] a Crab-fish, Gr.] a Tumour like a Cancer. L.

CARCINOMA [κρκινωμα, Gr.] the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer: A Disease in the horny Coat of the Eye. L.

A **CARD** [Kaerd, Belg. of Charta Paper, L.] a Card to play with.

CARD [Charta, L.] a Sea Chart.

CARDS [Cardi, F.] an Instrument to Card Wooll.

To **CARD Wooll** [*carder*, F.] to work Wooll with Cards.

CARDAMINE, a kind of Water-creffes called Lady's Smock. L.

CARDAMOMUM [*Kαρδαμμον*, of *καρπὸν δαμνῶ* taming the Head, Gr.] Cardamum, a spicy Seed brought from the East-Indies. L.

CARDIA [*Καρδιά*, Gr.] the Heart, one of the principal Parts of an Animal Body, appointed for the circulating of the Blood: It was also anciently taken for the Mouth, or Pit of the Stomach. L.

CARDIACA [with Physicians] a Suffocation or Stifling of the Heart by a Polypus or clotted Blood.

CARDIACA [with Anatomists] the Median or Liver Vein.

CARDIACA [with Botanists] the Herb Mother-Wort.

CARDIACAL [*Cardiaque*, F. *cardiacus*, L. of *καρδιά*, Gr.] good for, or belonging to the Heart; Cordial.

CARDIACK [*Cardiacus*, L. of *καρδιά*, Gr.] good for, or belonging to the Heart; Cordial.

CARDIACK Line [in Chiromancy] the Line of the Heart, which incircles the Mount of the Thumb; called also the Line of Life.

CARDIACLE [of *Καρδιαλγία*, of *καρδιά* the Heart, and *ἀλγῶ* Pain, Gr.] a Heart-aching. Chauc.

CARDIACUS Dolor, a Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach; the Heart-burn. L.

CARDIACUS Plexus [in Anatomy] is a Branch of the eighth Pair of the Nerves of the *Par Vagus*, which is bestowed upon the Heart. L.

CARDIALGIA [*Καρδιαλγία*, Gr.] a Pain at the Heart or Stomach, the Heart-burn, Heart-sickness.

CARDIGAN [of *Cætr* and *Decan*, C. Br. *q. d.* Deans Town] the County Town of *Cardiganshire*.

CARDINAL [*Cardinalis*, of *Cardo*, L. a Hinge] the Chief or Principal. F.

CARDINAL, a high Dignity in the Church of *Rome*, whereof there are 70 in Number. F. of L.

CARDINAL Numbers, are such as express the Number of Things, as *One*, *Two*, *Three*, &c.

CARDINAL Points [of the Compass] are the *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*: Also the *Equinoctial* and *Solstitial Points* of the *Ecliptick* are called the four *Cardinal Points*.

CARDINAL Points [in Astrology] are the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CARDINAL Point [of the Zodiac] are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Cancer*, and *Capricorn*.

CARDINAL Virtues [in Divinity] are *Prudence*, *Temperance*, *Justice*, and *Fortitude*.

CARDIOGNOSTICK [*Καρδιογνῶστικός*, of *καρδιά* the Heart, and *γινῶσκω* to know, Gr.] that knows the Heart.

CARDOON, a Spanish Plant something like an Artichoke.

CARDOON Thistle [*Cardon*, F.] an Herb or Salad Plant.

CARDS [*Cartes*, F. of *Charta*, L.] thin Pastboards with Prints on them to play with.

CARDUUS Benedictus [*i. e.* blessed Thistle] a Plant bearing small yellow Flowers, surrounded with red Prickles. L.

CARE [*Cape*, Sax. of *Cura*, L.] Heed, Caution.

CARE-Cloth, a fine Linen Cloth laid over the new married Couple kneeling, till Mass was ended.

CARECTA a Cart, or Cart-load, **CARECTATA** O. L.

CARECTATA Plumbi, a Pig of Lead weighing 2100 Pounds.

CAREKES, Characters. O.

To **CAREEN** [*carener*, F.] to refit, trim, or mend a Ship upon the Water, which is done by bringing her down on one side, and supporting her, while she is calked or mended on the other.

CAREENING, trimming of the Ship (under Water).

CAREER [*Carriere*, F.] a Course, a Race, a running full speed.

CARESBROOK [or *Whitgar's Burg*, because built by one *Whitgar* a Saxon] a Castle in the Isle of *Wight*, famous for the Captivity of King *Charles I.*

To **CARESS** [*caresser*, F. of *carus*, L. Dear] to treat obligingly, to make much of.

CARESSES [*Caresse*, F.] Cherishings, great Expressions of Indearment, &c.

CARET [*i. e.* wanting] this Mark (A) at the Place in any Writing, where a Word or Sentence left out, is to be inserted.

CARFAX [*Carrefour*, F.] a Place where four several Streets or Ways meet together; the Market-place in *Oxford*.

CARFE, Ground unbroken, or untilled. F.

CARGAISON, a Cargo.

CARGO, the Freight or whole Lading of a Ship: Also a Bill of Lading, or List of Goods of a Ship.

CARIAGE [*Cariage*, F.] Burdens, or the Hire for carrying. See *Carriage*.

CARIBBE Islands, Islands in the *West-Indies*, called also *Cannibal Islands*, from the Peoples feeding on human Flesh.

CARICK [*Caraque*, F.] a Sea Vessel or Ship.

CARICOUS Tumour [of *Carica*, a Fig, of *Caria*, a Country whence brought] a Swelling resembling the Figure of a Fig.

CARIES [among Surgeons] a Corruption, or Rottenness of Bones. L.

CARINA [among Anatomists] the first Rudiments

Rudiments of the intire *Vertebra*, as they appear in the Chicken's Embryo, while 'tis in the Shell.

CARI'US [of *cariosus*, L.] a foul Bone, or one inclining to Rottenness.

CARK, Care. *Spenc.*

CARK, a Quantity of Wooll, so whereof make a *Sarplar*.

To CARK [of *Capican*, *Sax.*] to be anxiously careful.

A CARKANET } a Bracelet or Neck-
A CARKNET } lace.

CA'RKING, Distracting, Perplexing.

CARL [of *Carl*, C. Br. *Ceopl*, *Sax.*] a Clown, a Churl. O.

CARL-Cat, a Boar-cat. N. C.

CARLISLE [of *Caer* a Town, C. Br. and *Luell*; or as others, *Caer* *Luallid*, of C. Br. *Lugit* a Tower, and *Gwall* a Trench, *q. d.* a Fort nigh a Trench; for there is a Roman Trench to be seen just by the City to this Day] a Bishop's See in the County of Cumberland.

CARLINE Thistle, a Plant so named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whose Army was preserved from the Plague by the Use of the Root of it.

CA'RLINGS [in a Ship] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another; bearing up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Deck are fastened.

CA'RLING Knees, are those Timbers which go a-chwaist the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

CARLTON, a Town in Norfolk, held by this Tenure, viz That they should present 1000 Herrings, baked in 14 Pies, to the King, in what part of England soever he should be when they first came in Season.

CA'RMEL, a Military Order of Knight-hood, instituted by the Emperor *Henry IV.* under the Title of our Lady of Mount Carmel.

CARMELITE, a large flat Pear.

CARMELITES, an Order of Monks, founded by *Almericus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, A. D. 1122, at Mount Carmel in Syria.

To CARMINATE [*carminatum*, L.] to card Wooll.

CARMINATIVES [*Carminativa*, of *Carmen*, L. a Verse, so called because some Dabblers in Physick, pretended to cure windy Distempers by *Carmina*, Verses, Inchantments, or Invocations] Medicines which disperse Wind; as *Aniseed*. &c. F.

CARMO'USAL, a Turkish Merchant-Ship.

CA'RNAGE [of *Caro*, L.] a Massacre, or great Slaughter; also Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chase.

CA'RNAL [*Charnel*, F. of *Carnalis*, L.] belonging to the Flesh, Fleishy, Sensual.

CA'RNALIST, one given to Fleishliness.

CARNALITY [*Carnalitas*, L.] Fleish-

liness, a being given to fleishly Lusts.

CARNARIUM, a Charnel-house, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up. L. O. R.

CARNA'TION [of *Caro*, L. Flesh] a Flesh-colour: Also a Flower of that Colour.

CARNA'TION [among *Painters*] are the Parts of a human Body which are drawn naked without Drapery.

CA'RNAVAL } [*q. Carnis intervallum*,
CA'RNIVAL } L.] Shrove-tide, a time of Mirth and Feasting among Papists, from Twelfth-day till Lent. F.

CA'RNEL, a little Spanish Ship, which goes with Mizen instead of Main Sails.

CA'RNEL Work, the building of Ships first with their Timber and Beams, and after bringing on their Planks.

CARNES, Stones. O.

CA'RNEY, a Disease in Horses, by which their Mouths become so furred and clammy, that they cannot feed.

CARNI'VOROUS [*Carnivorous*, L.] Flesh devouring, or feeding upon Flesh.

CARNOGAN, a sort of wooden Dish or Piggins. Brit.

CARNO'SE [*carnosus*, L.] full of Flesh, Fleishy.

CARNO'SITY [*Carnosité*, F. of *Carnositas*, L.] Fleishliness; also a Piece of Flesh growing in and obstructing any Part of the Body.

CARNOU'SE, the Base-ring about the Breech of a Gun.

CARO, the Flesh of living Creatures. L.

CARO [among *Botanists*] the soft Substance we call Pulp.

CA'ROB, a small Weight, being the 24th part of a Grain.

CA'ROB } a Fruit whose Taste is

CA'ROB Bean } somewhat like Chest-nuts.

CA'ROL [*Carolle*, F. *Capl* or *Ceopl*, *Sax.* Rustick, *q. d.* a Rural Song; or of *Karol*, Gr. Joy] a Song usually sung on one's Birth Day; also a Hymn sung at Christmas, in honour of the Birth of our blessed Saviour.

To CA'ROL, to sing Songs of Joy. *Spenc.*

CAROLA, a little Pew or Closet. O. R.

CAROLI [among *Surgeons*] Venereal Excrecences in the privy Parts.

CA'ROLINA Hat, a sort of Pelt or Cloth Hat.

CA'ROLUS [i. e. Charles, L.] a broad Piece of Gold of King *Charles I.* made then for 20 Shillings, now current at 23.

CAROT [*Carote*, F.] an edible Root.

CAROTE'EL, a Quantity of some Commodities; as Cloves, from 4 to 5 Hundred Weight.

CARO'TID Arteries [*Kαρωτιδες*, Gr.] Arteries belonging to the Brain, so named, because when stop'd, they presently incline the Person to sleep; the *Carotides*.

A CA-

A CAROUSE [*Carouffe*, F.] Hard-drinking, an extraordinary Drinking-bout.
To CAROUSE [*carousser*, F. of *Carauß*, Teut. i. e. fill it all out] to quaff; to drink Hand to Fist.

CARP [*Carpio*, F.] a Fresh Water Fish
To CARP [*carpere*, L.] to blame, or censure; to find fault with.

CA'RPENTER [*Carpnetier*, F. of *Carpentum*, L. Carved work] an Artificer, or Worker in Wood.

CA'RPENTRY [*Charpenterie*, F.] the Art or Trade of a Carpenter.

CA'RPET [*Karpet*, Du. *Carpetta*, Ital.] a Covering for a Table, Passage, or Floor.

CARP-Stone, a Stone which is found in the Palate of a Carp.

CA'RPMEALS, a sort of coarse Cloth.

CARPOCRA'TIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Carpocrates*, A. C. 120, who are said to have deny'd the Divinity of Christ, and the Creation of the World by God.

CA'RRACK } [*Carracca* or *Carrico*,

CA'RRICK } Ital.] a huge Ship: a Ship of Burthen.

CARRAT } a Weight for Gold, or

CARECT } precious Stones. F. See *Carat*.

CARRE, woody, moist, or boggy Ground; a Wood in a boggy Place. C.

CARREE'R [*Carriere*, F.] a Riding or driving full Speed.

CA'RREL, a Closet or Pew in a Monastery.

CARRE'TA } a Cart or Waggon-load.

CARE'CTA } O. L.

CA'RRIAGE [*Chariage*, F.] the carrying of Goods or Merchandises: Also a kind of covered Waggon.

CA'RRIAGE, Mein, or Behaviour.

CA'RRIAGE [in Husbandry] a Furrow cut for the Conveyance of Water, to overflow and drown Ground.

CA'RRIAGES [of Pieces of Ordnance] certain Carts made to the Proportion of the Guns they are to carry.

CA'RRIER [*Carriere*, F.] running of Horses full speed.

CA'RRION [*Charonge*, F. *Caronna*, Ital. of *Caro*, L. Flesh] the stinking Flesh or Carcass of a dead Beast.

CARR-SICK, a Kennel. O.

CARROON, a Rent received for the Privilege of driving a Car or Cart in the City of London.

To CARRY [*charier*, F.] to bear, or remove.

CARRY [in Falconry] is a Hawk's flying away with the Quarry.

CARRYING [in Hunting] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Frost, and it sticks to her Feet, they say, She carries.

CART [*Cnab*, Sax. *Charrette*, F. of *Carrus*, L.] a Cart to carry any thing in.

A CART Rake, a Cart Tract. Eff.

CARTEL [*Chartel*, F. *Chartello*, Ital. of *Chartula*, L. Paper] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance: Also an Agreement between Persons at War, for the Exchange and Redemption of Prisoners.

CARTE'SIAN, of, or belonging to *Cartesius*, or one who follows the Opinions of *Cartesius* or *Des Chartres*, the famous French Philosopher.

CARTE'SIUS, a modern famous French Philosopher, who opposed *Aristotle*.

CARTHU'SIANS, an Order of Monks, founded by *Bruno* Canon of *Rheims* in the Year 1100.

CA'RTILAGE [*Cartilago*, L.] a Gristle, which is of a middle Substance between a Ligament and a Bone. F.

CARTILA'GINOUS [*cartilagineux*, F. of *cartilagineus*, L.] gristly, or full of Gristles.

CA'RTILAGO *ensiformis* [in Anatomy] the Tip or Extremity of the Sternum. L.

CA'RTILAGO *innominata*, the second Cartilage of the Larynx. L.

CA'RTILAGO *Scutiformis*, a Cartilage whose Prominences are discernible externally in the Throat, and so called from its Resemblance to an Helmet.

CARTONS } the most perfect sort

CA'RTOONS } of Drawings on Paper, afterwards to be drawn in *Fresco* upon a Wall. F.

CARTOOSE } [*Cartouche*, F.] a

CARTOU'CH } Charge of Powder put

CARTRIDGE } into a Paper Case, exactly fitted to the Muzzle of the Gun, &c.

CARTOU'SES [in Architecture] the same with Modillions.

CARU'CA, a Plough. O. L.

CARUE } [of *Charue*, F. a Plough]

CARVA'GE } a certain Quantity of Land called one plough'd Land.

CARUCA'GE } [in Husbandry] the

CARUA'GE } Ploughing of Land.

[In Law] a Tax laid on a Carue of Land; also a Freedom from that Tribute.

CARUCA'TE [of *Carue*, F. a Plough] a Plough-Land, or as much Land as may be tilled in a Year by one Plough: Also a Cart load.

CARUCATA'RIOUS, one who held Lands of *Carue*, or Plough Tenure. O. L.

CA'RVE Land } the same with Ca-

CARUE } *Carucata*. O. L.

CARUCA'TA *Baum*, a Team of Oxen for Ploughing or Drawing. O. L.

To CA'RVE } to grow sour as Cream

TO KERVE } does. C.

To CA'RVE [*Geopjan*, Sax. *kerb*, *r*, Du. and Teut.] to cut, to divide Fowls, Flesh, &c. into Portions.

To CA'RVE, to cut Wood or Stone into Figures of Flowers, Animals, &c.

To CA'RVE, to cut. Spenc.

CA'RVER, a Cutter in Wood or Stone ; also of Meat, &c.

CA'RVIST [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is called so in the beginning of the Year, from its being carried on the Fist.

CARUNCLE [Caruncula, L.] is either preternatural, as those little Excrescencies in the Urinary Passages in Venereal Cases especially ; or natural, as the

CARUNCULÆ Lachrymales } [in A-
CARUNCULÆ Oculi } natomy]
Glandules placed in each Corner of the Eye which separate a humid Matter for moistening of it ; the same with Tears. L.

CARUNCULÆ Myxiformes [among Anatomists] the Wrinkling of the Orifice of the Passage of the Womb.

CARUNCULÆ Papillares [among Anatomists] ten little Bodies that are in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the Serum from the little Ductus's, and convey it into the Pelvis.

CA'RUS [Κάρος, Gr.] a Sleep wherein the Person affected being pulled, pinched, and called, scarce shews any Sign of either Hearing or Feeling.

CARYA'TIDES [in *Architecture*] an Order of Pillars in the Form of the Bodies of Women, with their Arm cut off, and clothed down to the Feet.

CA'SCABEL, the Pommel, or hindermost round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, call'd the *Cascabel-Deck*.

CASCA'DE, a Fall of Waters, either natural or artificial ; a Water-fall made in Gardens. F.

CASCAN [in *Fortification*] is a certain Hole or hollow Place in Form of a Well, from whence a Gallery is dug under Ground to give Air to the Enemies Mine.

CASE [Casse, F. Capsa, L.] a little Box or Covering for any Thing.

CASE [Cas, F. of Causa, L.] Thing, Matter, Question.

CASE, a House of Meeting and Entertainment for Whores, Thieves, Pick-pockets, House-breakers, Highway-men, and all the loose, idle, and suracious Crew.

CA'SEMATE [in *Fortification*] a Well with its subterraneous Branches, dug in the Passage of the Bastion, till the Miners are heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine: Also a Loop-hole in a Wall to shoot thro': Also a Vault of Mason's-work in the Flank of a Bastion next the Curtain, to fire on the Enemy. F.

CA'SEMENT [Casamento, Ital.] a part of a Window which opens to let the Air in.

CA'SERN [Caserne, F.] a little Lodgment raised between the Rampart and the Houses of a fortified Town, for Lodging the Soldiers of the Garrison.

CASES [in *Grammar*] are the Accidents of a Noun, which shew how it is varied in Construction.

CASE-Shot, small Bullets, Nails, Pieces of Iron, &c. put into Cases, to be shot out of murdering Pieces.

CASH [Caisse, F. a Chest] Ready Money.

CASHI'R [Caissier, F.] a Cash-keeper. To CASHI'RE [casser, F. of cassare, L.] to disband or discharge Soldiers ; to turn out of Place.

CA'SHOO, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *East Indies*.

CASINGS, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel. C.

CASK [Casque, F. of Cassis, L.] an Helmet.

CASK [Casque, F. of Cadus, L.] a Vessel for Liquor.

CASKET [Cassette, F.] a little Cabinet or Chest.

CASKET [in a Ship] small Strings of Sinnet, that in Furling make fast the Sails to the Yard.

To CASS [cassare, L.] to abrogate. L. T.

CASSA'TA } a House with Land suf-
CASSATUM } ficient to maintain one Family. O. L.

CASSA'TION, a making null, or void. F. of L.

CASSA'VE, an *American* Root, whose Juice is rank Poison, but its Substance being dried is the common Bread of the Country.

CA'SSAWARE, a very large Bird, with Feathers like Camels Hair.

CASSERO'LE [in *Cookery*] a Loaf stuffed with a Farce of Pullets, &c. and dressed in a Stew-pan. F.

CA'SSIA Fistula, Cassia in the Cane, a Reed of a purging Quality. L.

CASSI'NE, is a Farm-house, where a Number of others have posted themselves, to make a Stand against the Approaches of an Enemy. Ital.

CASSIOPE'A [Kassiopeia, Gr.] a Northern Constellation of 24 Stars.

CASSI'QUE, a Chief Governour, or Sovereign Lord in some parts of the *West-Indies*.

CA'SSOCK [Casaque, F. from Casa, L. a House, q. d. a long Vestment worn in Casa, i. e. within Doors] a sort of Gown, worn commonly by Clergy-men.

To CAST, to fling or throw ; also to think or contrive.

CAST [Kaster, Dan.] a Throw.

CAST [among *Falconers*] a Couple or Set of Hawks.

To CAST a Hawk to the Perch [among *Falconers*] is to put her upon it.

To CAST a Point or Traverse [in *Navigation*] is to prick down upon a Chart what Point of the Compass the Land bears from you.

CASTALDICK } a Stewardship. O.
CASTALDY }

CASTANETS

CASTANE' TS [*Castagnettes*, F.] Snap-pers which Dancers of Sarabands tye about their Fingers.

CASTELLAIN'E [*Châtellain*, F.] a Constable or Keeper of a Castle.

CASTE'LLANY [*Châtelanie*, F.] the Manour belonging to a Castle; the Extent of its Land and Jurisdiction.

CA'STELLATED, as a Cistern or Conduit castellated, is one inclos'd in a Building of Stone, Brick, &c.

CASTELLA'TIO, the Building of a Castle without the Leave of the King. *L. T.*

CA'STLE-Ward an Imposition laid

CA'STLE Guard upon such as dwell within a certain Compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do watch and ward.

CASTELLUM Danes, i. e. the Danes Castle in Cornwall, so called because the Ravaging Danes pitched their Tents there.

CASTER, in Huntingdonshire, anciently called *Binneburgcaster*, from *Binneburg*, the Daughser of *Penda*, an Heathen King of the *Mercii*, the Wife of *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, who there took upon her a Monastick Life, and built a Nunnery for Women.

CA'STIGABLE [*castigabilis*, L.] worthy to be chastised.

CASTIGA'TION, Chastisement, Punishment. *L.*

CASTIGA'TORY, which serves to chastise. *L.*

CA'STING [of *Drapery*] a Term among Painters, signifying a free, easy, negligent way of cloathing any Figure.

CA'STING [in *Falconry*] any thing that is given to a Hawk to cleanse her Maw.

CASTLE [*chateau*, F. of *Castellum*, L.] a strong Place in a City or Country, to keep the People in Awe.

To **CASTLE**, a Term used at Chess Play.

CASTLE Dinas Bren, in Denbyshire, i. e. *Bren's* Castle or King's Palace: of *Bren*, C. Br. a King, and *Dinas* a City.

CASTLEFORD, in Yorkshire, q. d. a Castle upon the *Ford*.

CASTLE-Steed, a Castle or Bulwark. *O.*

CASTLING, the young of any Beast brought forth untimely.

CA'STOR [*Kástor*, Gr.] the Beaver, a wild Beast: A fine Hat made of its Furr: Also a fixed Star in the Sign *Geminii*.

CA'STOR and Pollux, the twin Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. *Poet.*

CA'STOR and Pollux [*Sea Term*] fiery Meteors which in great Tempests at Sea appear, sometimes settling on the Masts, &c. and sometimes in swift Motion.

CASTOREUM, a Medicine made of the Liquor contained in the small Bags which are next to the Beaver's Groin, Oily, and of a strong Scent.

CASTRAMETA'TION, the Art of encamping an Army. *F. of L.*

To **CA'STRATE** [*castratum*, L.] to geld or cut out the Stones of an Animal: Also to leave out or take away some part of an Author's Work.

CA'STRATED [*castratus*, L.] gelt.

CASTRATION, castrating or gelding; a taking away the Testicles of any Creature. *L.*

CA'STREL, a Hawk.

CA'SUAL [*casuel*, F. of *casualis*, L.] happening by chance, accidental.

CA'SUALTY, an unforeseen Accident, that falls out merely by chance.

CA'SUALTY, a strong Matter, which by washing, is separated from Tin Ore.

CA'SU *consimilis* [*Law Term*] a Writ of Entry, where the Tenant doth aliene in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life. *L.*

CA'SU *Matrimonii pralocuti*, is a Writ which lies against a Man for refusing, in reasonable Time, to marry a Woman, who hath given him Lands upon that Condition. *L.*

CA'SU *Proviso*, is a Writ, where a Tenant in Dower alienes in Fee, &c. and lies for the Party in Reversion against the Alience. *L.*

CA'SUIST [*Casuisse*, F.] a Person skill'd in resolving Cases of Conscience.

CAT [*katz*, Teut. *Chat*, F. of *Catus*, L.] a domestick Creature which kills Mice.

A *Gib* **CAT**, a Boar-Cat.

CAT [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber to raise up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Fore-castle.

A **Cat** may look upon a King.

This is a saucy Proverb, generally made use of by pragmatical Persons, who must needs be censuring their Superiors, take things by the worst Handle, and carry them beyond their Bounds; for tho' Peasants may look at and honour Great Men, Patriots, and Potentates, yet they are not to spit in their Faces.

CATABAPTIST [of *κατά* and *Βαπτισμός*, Gr.] one averse from, or that abuses Baptism.

CAT Fish, a West Indian Fish.

CATS Foot, an Herb.

CATS Tail, a Substance growing upon Nut-trees, Pines, &c. Also a sort of Reed.

CATABIBA'ZON [among *Astronomers*] the South Node, or Dragon's Tail.

CATACATHA'RTICKS [of *κατά* and *καθάρτις*, Gr.] Medicines which purge downwards

CATACAUSTICKS [in *Catoptricks*] Causticks by Reflection, &c.

CATA'CHRESIS [*Καταχρησις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Word is abusively put for another; an abusive Expression.

CATACHRESTICAL [καταχρηστικός, Gr.] abusive.

CATICIDE [of *Cat*, F. and *caedo*, L.] a Cat-killer, or the killing of a Cat.

CATA'CLIDA [among *Anatomists*] the Rib called the Subclavian.

CA'TACLYSME [κατακλυσμός, Gr.] a Deluge or overflowing with Water, an Inundation.

CA'TACOMES [of κατακοιμώμενοι, Gr. to cause to sleep] are Grottoes about three Leagues from Rome, where the Primitive Christians hid themselves in time of Persecution, and buried the Martyrs, now visited out of a Principle of Devotion.

CATACOU'STICKS [of κατὰ and ἀκροῦσθαι, of ἀκῶ to hear, Gr.] a Science, treating of reflected Sounds, or which explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

CA'TADROME [*Catadromus*, L. of κατάδρομος, Gr.] a Tilt-yard, or Place where Horses run for Prizes: Also an Engine like a Crane, used by Builders to draw up or let down any Weight.

CA'TADUPES [κατάδρυπα, Gr.] Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noise.

GATAGMA'TICKS [*Catagmatica*, L. of καταγματικός, Gr.] Medicines for the knitting of broken Bones.

CA'TAGRAPH [καταγραφὴ, Gr.] the first Draught of a Picture.

CATALANS, the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, a Province in Spain.

CATALE'CTICK Verse, a Greek or Latin Verse wanting one Syllable.

CATALE'PSIS [κατάληψις, Gr.] a Disease like an Apoplexy.

CATA'LLA [*Law Term*] Chattels.

CATA'LLIS *Captis nomine districtionis*, a Writ which lies for Rent due in a Borough, or House, and wants a Man to take the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Distress. L. E. T.

CATA'LLIS reddendis, a Writ which lies where goods having been delivered to any Person to keep for a Time, are not delivered upon Demand at the Day appointed.

CATALOGUE [*Catalogus*, L. κατάλογος, Gr.] a List of Names, either of Persons or Things, as of Books, &c. F.

To **CATALOGIZE**, to put into a List or Catalogue.

CATALOTICKS [*Catalotica*, L.] Cicatrizing Medicines which bring an Escar upon Ulcers.

CATAMENIA [of κατὰ according to and μήνη a Month, Gr.] the same as *Menses*, Womens monthly Courses.

CATAMITE [*Catamitus*, L. of καταμίτης, Gr. Hired, *sc.* a Boy] an Ingle, or Boy kept for Sodomy.

CATAPHRACTICKS [*Cataphracta*, L. of καταφράττω, Gr.] Ligatures for the Throat or Breasts.

CATAPHRYGIANS, so called, because the Sect sprung up in *Phrygia*, who baptized their Dead, forbid Marriages, and made up the Eucharist with the Blood of young Children.

CATAPLASM [*Cataplasme*, F. *Cataplasma*, L. of κατὰπλάσμα, Gr.] a Poultice of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, &c.

CATAPOTIUM [καταπότιον, Gr.] a purging Pill, a Medicine to be swallowed without chewing.

CATAPTOSIS [κατάπσις, Gr.] one Symptom of the Falling Sickness, *viz.* when Men fall to the Ground.

CATAPUCE, a sort of spurge. *Chauc.*

CATAPULTA [*Catapulte*, F. of καταπίλτης, Gr.] an Engine of War, used by the Ancients, to throw Javelins 12 or 13 Foot long.

CATARACT [*Cataracte*, F. *Cataracta*, L. καταράκτης, of καταρρέω to confound, Gr.] a steep Place in a River, made by Rocks stopping the Course of its Stream, and so causing the Water to fall with great Force and Noise.

CATARACT [with *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, caused by the clotting of Phlegm between the Uveous Coat and the Crystalline Humour.

CATA'RRHE [*Catherre*, F. *Catarrhus*, L. of κατάρρεσις, of καταρρέω to flow down, Gr.] a falling down of Humours from the Head toward the lower Parts.

CATA'RRHE of the Spinal Marrow, a falling of the Marrow out of the Backbone.

CATA'STASIS, is the third Part of a Comedy, and is the full Height and Vigour of the Plot.

CATA'STASIS [in a *Physical Sense*] according to *Hippocrates*, is the Constitution or State of any thing: but *Galen* applies it to the Seasons of the Year, the Disposition of the Body, or of Time.

CATA'STROPHE [καταστροφή, Gr.] the last Part of the Comedy, and is the unravelling of the Plot; the End or Issue of a Business; a fatal Conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life. F. of L.

CAT *Brant Pear*, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Martin*.

CA'TCH, a Booty, a Prize: Also a kind of swift sailing Vessel: Also a short and witty Song.

To **CA'TCH** [of *Ketsen*, Du. to pursue closely; or of *captare*, L.] to lay hold of, to snatch, to overtake.

CATCHENDE, catching. *Chauc.*

CATCH-Fly, a Flower whose Stalks are

are so clammy, that they become a Trap for Flies.

CA'TCH-Land, some Ground in *Norfolk*, so called, it not being known to what Parish it belongs, and the minister that first gets the Tythes of it, enjoys it for that Year.

CA'TCH-Poll [of *Catch* and *Poll* the Head] a Serjeant or Bailiff.

CATCH and HOLD [with *Wrestlers*] a running catching one another.

CATECHE'TICAL, that belongs to Catechising, &c.

CA'TECHISM [*Catechisme*, F. *Catechismus*, L. of *κατηχισμός*, Gr.] a short System of Instructions of what is to be believed and done.

CA'TECHIST [*Catechiste*, F. *Catechista*, L. of *κατηχιστής*, Gr.] one employed in Catechising.

To **CA'TECHIZE** [*catechiser*, F. of *κατηχίζω*, of *κατά* and *ἵκω* to sound back, i. e. to sound to the Sound of another, Gr.] to instruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Christian Religion.

CA'TECHU, Juice press'd out of several Fruits, of a binding Quality, brought from *India*.

CATECHU'MENS [*Catechumenes*, F. *Catechumeni*, L. of *κατηχούμενοι*, Gr.] (in the Primitive Times were) Persons some time instructed before they were admitted to Baptism.

CATEGO'REM [*κατηγόρημα*, Gr.] the same as *Predicament*.

CATEGOREMA'TICAL, belonging to Logical Predicaments. Gr.

CATEGO'RICAL, affirmative, positive.

CA'TEGORY [*Categorie*, F. *categoria*, L. of *κατηγορία*, Gr.] an Accusation.

CA'TEGORY [in *Logick*] Predicament, Order, Rank.

CATENA'RIA [among *Mathematicians*] is the Curve Line, which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suspension, forms it self into.

To **CA'TENATE**, to chain. L.

To **CA'TER**, to provide Victuals, &c.

CA'TER-Point [in *Dice*] the Number 4.

CA'TERER [*Minshew* derives it of *Cates*, Goth. Dainties; or it may be of *Achter*, F. to buy] a Purveyor, or Provider of Victuals, and other Necessaries, in the House of a King or Nobleman.

CA'TERPILLER [of *Chatte Peleuse*, F. q. d. a Worm hairy as a Cat, or *Chair Peleuse*, F. hairy Flesh] an Insect devouring the Leaves of Trees, Herbs, &c.

CA'TERPILLER, a Plant whose Seed Vessels are like green Worms or Caterpillers.

CATES [*Cates*, Goth. Delicacies]

dainty Victuals. O.

CATAÆ'RESIS [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge] a Consumption of the Body, which happens without any manifest Evacuation.

CATHARIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who held themselves altogether free from Sin.

CATHARINE [of *καθαρός*, Gr. pure, chaste] a proper Name of Women.

St. **CATHARINES Flower**, a Plant.

CATHA'RISTS, a sort of Hereticks who were accounted a Branch of the *Manichæes*.

CATHA'RPINGS, are small Ropes in a Ship, running in little Blocks, from one Side of the Shrouds to the other, near the Deck.

CATHARSIS, a purging. Gr.

CATHA'RTICK [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. to purge] purging.

CATHA'RTICKS [*Cathartica*, L. of *καθαρτικά*, Gr.] purging Medicines.

CATHE'DRAL Church, the Episcopal Church of any Place, so called from the Bishop's Chair [*Cathedra*] in every such Church.

CATHEDRA'TICK, the Sum of 2 s. paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop, in token of Subjection and Respect.

CATHERETICKS [of *καθαίρω*, Gr. Medicines taking away Superfluities.

CATHE'TER [*καθετήρ*, Gr.] a Fistulous Instrument, which is thrust up the Yard into the Bladder to provoke Urine, when suppress'd by the Stone.

CATHETE'RISM, the Operation of injecting any thing into the Bladder by a *Catheter*.

CATHE'TI, in a Right Angled Triangle, are the two Legs including the Right Angle.

CATHE'TUS [*καθετός*, Gr.] in *Geometry*, a Perpendicular.

CATHE'TUS [in *Architecture*] is a Line supposed to pass directly through the middle of a Cylindrical Body, as a Ballister or Pillar.

CATHE'TUS [in *Catoptricks*] is a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass or polished Body.

CATHE'TUS [of *Incidence*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of the Object, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

CATHE'TUS of *Reflection* } is a Right
CATHE'TUS of *the Eye* } Line
drawn from the Eye, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

CATHO'LICISM [*Catholicismus*, L.] Universalsness; the Roman Catholick Profession.

CATHO'LICE [*Catholique*, F. *Catholicus*, L. of *καθολικός*, of *κατά* through, and

and *ἔλον* the whole, Gr.] General, Universal.

CATHOLICK Furnace [in Chymistry] a little Furnace, so disposed as to be fit for all such Operations as are performed with a vehement Fire.

CATHOLICON [*καθολικόν*, Gr.] an universal Remedy; a purging Electuary, proper for dispelling all ill Humours. F.

CATINI, a People who lived anciently about *Cathness* in Scotland.

CATKINS, a Substance growing on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, &c. in Winter.

CATLIN [among Surgeons] a dismembering Knife for cutting off any part of a corrupted Body.

CATLINGS, the Down or Moss growing about Walnut-trees, resembling the Hair of a Cat; also small Strings for Musical Instruments made of Cat-gut.

CAT Mint, an Herb that Cats delight much in.

CATOCATHARTICKS [of *κατὰ* and *καθαρτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which purge by Stool.

CATONIAN [of *Cato*] grave.

CATOPHSIS [*κατὸψις*, Gr.] a Dimness of Sight; the same with *Myopia*.

CATOPTRICKS [*κατοπτρικά*, Gr.] is a part of the Science of Opticks, which teaches how Objects may be seen by Reflection, and explains the Reason of it.

CATOPTROMANCY, Divination by Vision, or looking in a Glass.

CATOPTRON [*κατοπτρον*, Gr.] a kind of Optick Glass.

CATOURS, Caterers. *Chauc.*

CATT ? [in a Ship] is a large

CATT Head (Piece of Timber fastened aloft over the Hawse, one End being put thro' a Rope with a Pulley, and an Iron-hook called the *Cat hook*).

CATS Head, a large Apple.

CAT Pear, a Pear shap'd like an Hen's Egg.

CATT Ho'es, Holes above the Gun-Room Port, through which a Ship may be heaved a Stern.

CATT Rope [in a Ship] the Rope used in haling up the Cat.

CATELL *Catching*, using all means to procure Wealth. *Chauc.*

To **CATTER Wawl** [Dr. Th. H. supposes it to come from *Gutterwaul*, q. d. to cry among Gutters] to cry as Cats do when they are proud.

CATTIEUCHLANI, a People who anciently inhabited *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Herefordshire*.

CATTY [in some Parts of East India] a Weight containing 2 *Bancal*, or 1 l. 5 oz and 2 *Drams English*: Also a Quantity of Money in *Sumatra*, 8 *Talc*, or 6 l. 8 s. *Steele*.

CATZURUS, a hunting Horse. O. L.

CAVA, the largest Vein in the Body.

CAVALCADE [*Cavalcade*, F.] a Show or Troop of Horsemen, a pompous March of Persons of Quality on Horse-back, upon some solemn Occasion.

CAVALIER ? [*Cavalior*, F. of *CAVALEER* } *ballus*, L. a Horse] a Knight, Gentleman, or Soldier on Horseback.

CAVALIER [in Fortification] is a Heap of Earth, raised in a Fortress, to lodge the Cannon for scouring a Field, or opposing a commanding Work.

CAVALIERS [in the Civil Wars under King Charles I.] was a Name by which the King's Party was distinguished from the Parliament's.

CAVALRY [*Cavalerie*, F.] Soldiers who serve on Horseback, a Body of Horse in an Army.

To **CAVATE** [*caver*, F. *cavatum*, L.] to make hollow.

CAVATION, a making hollow.

CAVATION [in Architecture] is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building, Cellerage, &c.

CAUDLE [*Cheudeau*, of *Chaud*, F. of *calidus*, L. hot] a Confection made of Ale or Wine, Eggs, Sugar, and Spices, to be drank hot.

CAVE [*Cavea*, L.] a Den, or dark hollow Place under Ground. F.

To **CAVE** ? to separate the larger

To **CHAVE** ? Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff. C.

CAVEA [in Chiromancy] a hollow in the middle of the Palm of the Hand, where three principal Lines, viz. *Cardiack*, *Hepatick*, and *Cephalick*, form a Triangle.

CAVEAT [i. e. let him beware] a Caution, Warning, Admonition: Also a Bill entered in the Ecclesiastical Court, to stop the Proceedings of one who would prove a Will to the Prejudice of another Party.

CAVERN [*Caverne*, F. of *Caverna*, L.] a natural Cave, or hollow in a Mountain or Rocks a Den or Hole under Ground.

CAVERNOUS [*Cavernoux*, F. of *Cavernosus*, L.] full of great Holes, or Caverns.

CAVERS [among Miners] Thieves who steal Ore out of the Mines.

CAVESON ? [*Cavesson*, F.] a kind of **CAVEZON** ? Bridle put upon the Nose of an Horse in order to break and manage him.

CAVE'TTO [in Architecture] is a hollow Moulding of about 1-6th, or 1-14th of a Circle in Compass.

CAUF, a Chest with Holes in the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

CAVIARY ? [*Caviero*, Ital.] the Roes **CAVE'ER** ? of several Fish especially the Spawn of Sturgeon, pickled.

CAVII

C A

CA'VIL [*cavilla*, L.] a Quirk, Shift, or captious Argument.

To CA'VIL [*cavillari*, L.] to wrangle, to find fault, to argue captiously.

CAVILLA'TION, Wrangling, a false sophistical Argument. F. of L.

CA'VIN, a hollow Way. F.

CA'VIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow Place to cover the Soldiery, and favour their Approaches to a Fortrefs.

CA'VITY [*Cavitè*, F. of *Cavitas*, L.] Hollowness.

CA'VITIES [among *Anatomists*] are great hollow Spaces in the Body, containing one or more principal Parts; as the Chest for the Lungs, &c. the Head for the Brain.

CAU'KING [in *Architecture*] signifies Dove-tailing a Cross.

CAUL [perhaps of *Caul*, C. Br.] the Skin which covers the Bowels: Also a part of the Head Drefs of Women.

CAU'LDRON [*Caudron*, F. perhaps from *Calidus*, L. hot] a sort of great Kettle, Copper, or boiling Vessel.

CAULEDON [among *Surgeons*] the breaking of a Bone a-cross in such a manner that it cannot be set straight.

CAULIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such as have a true Stalk.

CAUPES? [in the *Scotch Law*] is any CAL'PES? Gift given by a Man to his Parron; especially to the Head of a Clan, for his Maintenance and Protection.

To CAUPONATE [*cauponatum*, L.] to sell Wine or Victuals.

CAU'SAL [*causalis*, L.] belonging to a Cause.

CAU'SAL Propositions, are such as contain two Propositions joined together by a Conjunction of the Cause. L.

CAUSA'LITY, is the Action or Power of a Cause in producing its Effects. L.

CAUSUM *nobis significet*, a Writ which lies to a Mayor of a Town, who being enjoined to give Possession of Lands, &c. to the King's Grantee. delays to do it.

CAUSATIVE [of *causativus*, L.] that expresses a Cause or Reason.

CAUSE [*Causa*, L.] a Motive, Principle, Reason, Subject. F.

CAUSE [in *Law*] is a Trial, or an Action brought before a Judge to be examined and disputed.

CAUSE [in *Logick*] is that which produces an Effect.

To CAUSE [*causer*, F. *causari*, L.] to be the Cause of, to effect.

To CAUSE [*causer*, F.] to argue or debate. Spenc.

CAUSEY? [*Causie*, O. F. strew-

CAUSEWAYS? ed with Chalk or Flint] a High-way, a Bank raised in Marshy Ground for Foot-passage.

C E

CAUSIDICKS [*Causidici*, L.] Lawyers, or Pleaders of Causes. L.

CAUSON? [*Kauson*, Gr.] a burning CAUSUS? Fever, attended with a greater Heat than others.

CAUSTICK [*caustique*, F. *causticus*; L. of *καυστικός*, Gr.] burning, or corroding in Quality.

CAUSTICKS [*Caustiques*, F. *Caustica*, L. of *καυστική*, of *καίω* to burn Gr.] Things which burn the Skin and Flesh to an Escar; as a hot Iron, burnt Brass, &c.

CAUTELE, caution, wariness Chauc.

CAU'TELOUS [*cauteleux*, F. of *cautela*, L.] wary, heedful, cautious.

CAUTERIZA'TION, an Artificial Burning made by a Cautey.

To CAUTERIZE [*Cauteriser*, F. of *καυτηρίζω*, Gr.] to apply a Cautey.

CAU'TERY [*Cauterè*, F. *Cauterium*, L. of *καυτηριον*, of *καίω* to burn, Gr.] is two-fold, Actual or Potential.

Actual CAU'TERY, is either by a Fire, or hot Iron, or other Metal.

Potential CAU'TERY, is by burning Medicines; as a Caustick Stone, or a Composition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcined Tartar, &c.

Silver CAU'TERY, is made of Silver dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, &c.

CAU'TING Iron, a Farrier's Iron to cauterize or sear the Parts of a Horse, which require Burning.

CAUTION [*Cautio*, L.] Heedfulness, Wariness; also Warning. F.

CAUTIONARY, given in Pawn or Pledge; a Cautionary Town, &c. L.

CAUTIONE *admittenda*, a Writ lying against a Bishop, who holds an excommunicate Person in Prison, notwithstanding he offers sufficient Pledges to obey the Orders of the Church for the Future.

To CAUTION [*cautionner*, F.] to wait. to give notice of or advise.

CAU'TIOUS [*cautus*, L.] heedful, wary, well advised.

CAUTLESS, uncautious. Shakesp.

CAW'KING Time [in *Falconry*] the Hawks Treading-time.

CAW'K Stone, a Mineral a kin to the white milky Mineral Juices of Lead Mines.

CAYA [of *Cay*, Sax.] a Key or Water Lock. O L.

CAYA'GIUM, a Duty or Toll paid for Landing Goods at some Key or Wharf.

CHY'MAN, a sort of Crocodile.

CA'ZIMI [Astrology] a Planet is said to be in *Cazimi*, when it is not above 17 Degrees distant from the Sun's Body.

To CEASE [*cesser*, F. of *cessare*, L.] to leave off, give over, or be at an end.

CECUTIENT [*cecutiens*, L.] waxing, or growing Blind.

CE'DAR [*Cedre*, F. of *Cedrus*, L. of *Κέδρος*, Gr.]

Κέδρος, Gr.] a Tree whose Wood by reason of its Bitterness is distasteful to Worms, and therefore almost incorruptible.

CE'GINA, a fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Bootes*.

CE'LANDINE [*Chelidonia*, L.] the Herb, called also Swallow-wort.

CELARE'NT [in *Logic*] a Syllogism whose 2d Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the others universal Negatives.

CELA'STROS, the Staff-tree, a Plant.

CELA'TURE [*Calatura*, L.] the Art of Engraving or cutting in Metals, &c.

CE'LEBRABLE, illustrious, famous *Chaucer*.

To **CE'LEBRATE** [*celebrare*, F. *celebratum*, L.] to honour any Person with Praises, Monuments, Inscriptions, or Trophies, to keep a Festival or Ordinance.

CE'LEBRATED [*celebratus*, L.] highly honoured, famous, renowned: Also solemnized.

CELEBRA'TION, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a Thing with Solemnity and Ceremony. F. of L.

CELE'BRIOUS [*celebre*, of *celebris*, L.] eminent, famous, noted.

CELE'BRITY [*Celebrité*, F. of *celebris*, L.] Famousness, Magnificence.

CELERER, a Butler. O.

CELE'RITY [*Celerité*, F. of *Celeritas*, L.] Swiftness, Expedition, Speed.

CELE'RITY [among *Mathematicians*] an Affection of Motion by which any Moveable runs through a given Space in a given Time.

CE'LERY, a Winter Sallet Herb.

CELE'STIAL [*Celeste*, F. of *Celestis*, L.] Heavenly; like or of the Nature of Heaven.

CELESTINES, an Order of Monks founded by one *Peter a Samnite*, A. D. 1244. who afterwards became Pope by the Name of *Celestine V.*

CE'LIBACY [*Celibat*, F. of *Celibatus*, L.] a single Life; the

State of Persons unmarried.

CELL [*Cellula*, F. *Cella*, L.] the Habitation, Cave, or Hut of a Hermit; a Prison.

CELLAR [*Cellier*, F. *Kellar*, Teut. *Cellarium*, L.] the lowest Part of a Building under Ground.

CELLARAGE, Cellar-room: Also Rent for the Use of a Cellar.

CELLARIST [*Cellier*, F. of *Cellarius*, L.] one that keeps a Cellar, or Buttery; the Butler in a religious House, or Monastery.

CELLS [among *Botanists*] are the Partitions, or hollow Places in the Husks, or Pods of Plants, in which the Seed is contained.

CELLS [with *Naturalists*] are little Bags or Bladders, where Fluids, or Matter of different Sorts are lodged; common both

in Animals and Plants.

CELLULÆ *Intestini Coli*, the hollow Spaces in the Gut Colon, where the Excrements for some time lodge, that they may cherish the neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digest any Crudities. *Anac.*

CE'LSITUDE [*Celsitudo*, L.] Height, Height, Tallness.

CE'MENT [*Cementum*, L.] a strong cleaving Mortar.

CEME'NT, a Compound of Brick-dust, Plaster of Paris, Pitch, &c. to make the Work lie firm and solid.

CEME'NT [among *Chymists*] any Lute, or Loam, with which Vessels in Distillation are joined together.

To **CEME'NT** [*cementare*, L.] to fill with Cement, to join or fasten together, to solder.

CEMENTA'TION, a Cementing, or close joining with Cement.

CEMENTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the Purification of Gold, made up into thin Plates, with Layers of Royal Cement.

CE'NCHRIAS [*Κένχριας*, Gr.] a spreading Inflammation, called Wild-fire, or Shingles.

CENCHRIS, a green Snake.

CE'NDULÆ, Shendles, or Shingles, small pieces of Wood, used instead of Tiles for covering a House. O. L.

CENEANGIA [*Κένανγιά*, Gr.] an Evacuation of the Vessels by opening a Vein, a letting Blood. O.

CENE'LLÆ, Acorns. O. L.

CENO'SIS [*Κένωσις*, Gr.] an emptying, or voiding: In a Physical Sense, a discharging the Body of Humours.

CENOTA'PHIUM [*Κενωτάριον*, Gr. of *κενός* empty, imaginary, and *τάφος* a Sepulchre, Gr.] an empty Tomb set up in Honour of the Dead.

CENSA'RIA, a House or Farm let *ad Censum*, i. e. at a standing Rent. O. L.

CENSA'RII [in *Doomsday Book*] Persons who might be assessed or taxed.

To **CENSE** [*q. d.* to incense, *incendere*, L.] a Vessel to burn Incense in; a Perfuming-pan.

CENSOR [*Censor*, F.] a Master of Discipline, a Judge, or Reformer of Manners. L.

CENSOR [among the Romans] a Magistrate who valued and taxed Men's Estates.

CENSO'RIOUS [*censorius*, L.] belonging to a Censor; severe, apt to find fault with or reprove others; impertinently critical.

CENSORIOUSNESS, aptness to censure other Mens Actions.

CENSURABLE, that deserves Censure. F.

CENSURAL, belonging to Assessments, or Valuation.

CENSURE [*Censura*, L.] Correction, Reflection, Reproof, Criticism.

CENSURE [in Law] a Custom in some Manours in Cornwall and Devonshire, where all the Inhabitants were summoned to swear Fealty to their Lord, pay 2 d per Head, and 1 d per Annum, as *Cense-Money*.

CENSURES Ecclesiastical, Punishments inflicted on Offenders, according to Church Laws.

TO CENSURE [*cenfurer*, F.] to condemn, to criticize, to find fault with.

CENT [*Centum*, L. an Hundred] as Money lent at 5 per Cent, i. e. five Pounds for every Hundred Pound.

CENTAUR [*Centaurus*, L. Κένταυρος, Gr.] a fabulous Monster, half Man and half Horse, &c. Also a Southern Constellation.

CENTAURY, the Herb *Centory*.

GENTENAR a foreign Weight of

CENTAR 5, 100, 112, 125, 128, 132, and 140 Pounds.

CENTENARY [*Centenaire*, F. of *centenarius*, L.] belonging to an Hundred.

CENTER [*Centre*, F. *Centrum*, L. of Κέντρον, Gr.] the middle Point of any Thing, especially of a Circle or Sphere.

CENTER [in Masonry] a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch by.

CENTER of the Body [in Anatomy] is the Heart, from which, as it were from a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the Parts of the Body.

CENTER [of an Ellipsis and Hyperbola] is a Point in the middle of a Transverse Axis.

CENTER [of Magnitude of a Body] is a Point which is as equally remote, as is possible from its Extremities.

CENTER [of Gravity] is a Point upon which, if a Body were suspended, all its Parts would be in *Equilibrium*.

CENTER [of Motion of a Body] is a Point about which a Body being fastened to it, may or does move; as the Middle of a Balance is the Center upon which it moves.

CENTER [of a Dial] is the Point where the Axis of the World cuts the Plane of the Dial, and from whence all the Hour Lines are drawn, in those Dials which have Centers.

CENTER of the Equant [in Astronomy] is a Point in the Line of the Apheleon, being so far distant exactly from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the Apheleon, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the Perihelion.

CENTER [of heavy Bodies] is the Center of the Earth, whither all heavy Bodies tend.

CENTER Common [of the Gravity of two Bodies] is a Point in a Right Line connecting their Centers, and so posited in that Line, that their Distances from it shall be

reciprocally as the Weight of those Bodies.

CENTER [of a Regular Polygon] is the same with that of the Inscribed Circle or Sphere, drawn within such a Body, so as to touch all its Points.

TO CENTER, to meet in a Point, to terminate, or end it.

CENTER-FISH, a kind of Sea-fish.

CENTESM [*Centessimum*, L.] is the hundredth Part of an Integer, or Thing.

CENTRAL [*centralis*, L.] belonging to, or placed in the Center or Middle.

CENTRAL Rule, a Rule invented to find out the Center of a Circle, designed to cut the Parabola in as many Points, as an Equation to be constructed has real Roots.

CENTRATION [among Paracelsians] the principal Root and Foundation of any Thing; as God being the Center of the Universe, the Brain the Center of Spirits, and the Heart the Center of Life, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL Force [in Philosophy] is that Force by which all Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an Ellipsis, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion, in a Tangent to the Periphery of it. L.

CENTRIPE'TAL Force [in Philosophy] is that Force by which any Body, moving round another, is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit. L.

CENTROBARICAL, which relates to the Center of Gravity. Gr.

CENTRY, a Centinel, or private Soldier.

CENTRY [in Architecture] a Mold for an Arch.

CENTRY-BOX, a Wooden Hutch to screen a Centinel from the Injuries of the Weather.

CENTUMVIRAL [*centumviralis*, L.] belonging to the *Centumviri*.

CENTUMVIRI, a Court of a Hundred Judges, Roman Magistrates, chosen anciently out of the 25 Tribes, to decide Differences among the People.

CENTUPLE [*centuplex*, L.] an Hundred-fold. L.

CENTUPPLICATED, made an Hundred-fold. L.

TO CENTURIATE [*centuriatum*, L.] to divide into Bands of Hundreds.

CENTURIA TORS [of *Centuria*, L.] four Protestant Divines of Magdeburg in Germany, who divided into Centuries of Years, the Universal Church History.

CENTURION [*Centurio*, L.] a Captain over a hundred Foot Soldiers.

CENTURY [*Centurie*, F. *Centuria*, L.] an Age containing an Hundred Years: A Band of one Hundred Foot Soldiers.

CEPHALALGICK [of Κεφαλή the Head, and ἄλγος Pain, Gr.] of or belonging to a Pain in the Head.

CEPHALALGY [*Cephalalgia*, L. of *Κεφαλαλγία*, Gr.] the Head-ach.

CEPHALÆA [*Κεφαλαία*, Gr.] an obstinate Head-ach.

CEPHALARTRICKS [of *Κεφαλή* the Head, and *Αρτήρ* purging, Gr.] Medicines which purge the Head.

CAPHALICA [*sc. Vena*] the Cephalick, the outward Vein in the Arm.

CEPHALICK [*Cephalique*, F. *Cephalicus*, L. of *Κεφαλικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Head.

CEPHALICK Line [in *Palmistry*] the Line of the Brain or Head.

CEPHALICK Medicines, spirituous and volatile Medicines, good for the Head.

CEPHALICK Vein, one that creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muscles, and divides into two Branches.

CEPHALOIDES [among *Botanists*] a Term given by some, who ascribe Virtues to Plants from their Signatures, to those which had any Resemblance to a Head, the Term importing so much; as the Poppy, Piony, and the like.

CEPHARLOPHARYNGÆI [in *Anatomy*] are the first pair of Muscles of the upper Part of the Throat.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆUM, is a Muscle which ariseth from the Part where the Head is joined to the first Vertebra of the Neck.

CEPHALOPONY [*Cephaloponia*, L. of *Κεφαλή* and *πόνος* Pain, Gr.] a Pain or Heaviness in the Head.

CEPHEUS, a Northern Constellation containing seventeen Stars.

CEPI *Corpus*, is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigend he hath taken the Body of the Parcy.

CERATAMA LGAMA [in *Physick*] a softening Composition, made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CERATE [*Ceras*, F. of *Cerasum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence, between an Ointment and a Plaster a Sear-cloth.

CERATIAS [*Κερατις*, Gr.] a sort of horned Comet, also sophistical.

CERATINE *Argumentis* [in *Logick*] sophistical and intricate Arguments.

CERATION [among *Chymists*] the making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted.

CERATODES [in *Anatomy*] the horny Coat of the Eye.

CERATOGLOSSUM [of *Κερα* Horn, and *Γlossa* the Tongue, Gr.] a Muscle that arises broad and fleshy from the Side of the Os Hyoides, and is inserted into the Root of the Tongue, which it pulls directly into the Mouth.

CERATORIDES, the Corned of the Eye.

CERAUNOCHRYSOS, a Chymical Powder, called also *Chrysoceraunius Pulvis*.

CERCELE [in *Heraldry*] bended round both towards the Right and Left, as a Ram's Horn.

CERCIS [*Κερκίς*, Gr.] the second Bone of the Cubit, called *Radius Anat.*

CERCOSIS, a fleshy Excrescence coming out of the Mouth of the Womb, and resembling a Tail.

CERDONISTS, Hereticks, whose Ring-leaders was one Cerdo, A.C. 150, who taught two contrary Principles, a Good and a Bad, to be the Cause of every Thing.

CEREBROSITY, a being Crack-brain'd or Brain-sick.

CEREBE LLUM [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Parts of the Brain, wherein the Animal Spirits, which perform involuntary and meer natural Actions, are supposed to be generated in a Man. L.

CEREBRUM, the Brain, the Seat of Imagination and Judgement, that part where in those Animal Spirits are thought to be generated, upon which voluntary Actions do seem to depend. L.

CEREBRUM Jovis [among *Chymists*] burnt Tartar.

CEREFATION [among *Chymists*] the same as *Ceration*.

CERELÆUM, a Composition of Wax and Oil, or an Oil made from Wax.

CEREMONIAL [*ceremonialis*, L.] belonging to Ceremonies.

A **CEREMONIAL**, a Book containing the Ceremonies of the Romish Church. L.

CEREMONIOUS [*Ceremoniosus*, F. of *Ceremoniasus*, L.] full of Ceremonies, Formal.

CEREMONY [*Ceremonie*, F. of *Ceremonia*, L.] a Rite or Custom of the Church; Formality, or formal Complements. Also Pomp or State.

CERILLA [among *Printers*] a Mark set under the Letter c in French or Spanish, to denote it to be pronounced as an s.

CERIGION, a wild Beast in America, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, in which it carries its young ones.

CERINTHANS, a sect of Hereticks, who had their Rise from one Cerinthus, A.C. 97, who held that Christ, as his Second Coming, would give to his People carnal Pleasures and Delights.

CEROMA [with ancient *Physicians*] a Composition of Oil and Wax for a Sear-cloth.

CERT *Money* [a *pro certo* date, i.e. for the certain keeping of the Court Leet] the common Fine paid by several Manours to their Lords.

CERTAIN [*certus*, L.] sure, undoubted, fixed, or settled.

CERTAINTY, full of Assurance, Sureness.

CERTES, certainly. *Spenc.*

CERTIFICATIO *de recognitione Stapule*, is a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, &c. requiring him to certify the Chancellor of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, &c.

CERTIFICATE [*Certificat*, F.] a testimony given in Writing of the Truth of anything.

CERTIFICATE [in Law] is a Writing made in one Court, to give Notice in another Court of the Proceedings therein.

CERTIFICATION of *Assize of Novel Disseisin*, a Writ granted for the re-examining of a Matter passed by Assize before any Justices.

TO CERTIFY [*certifier*, F. q. d. *certum facere*, L.] to inform, or give notice of, to declare for certain.

CERTIORARI, a Writ issuing out of Chancery to an inferior Court to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending, upon Complaint made by the Bill, that the Party seeking the said Writ has received Hard Usage in the said Court.

CERTITUDE [*Certitudo*, L.] Certainty. *F.*

CERVELAS [in Cookery] a large kind
CERVELAT of *Bolonia Sausage*, eaten cold in Slices.

CERVELLE, the Brain. *Chauc.*

CERVICAL Vessels [among Anatomists] are the Arteries and Veins which pass through the *Vertebra* and Muscles of the Neck up to the Skull.

CERUMEN, the Wax or Excrement of the Ear.

CERURA [O. d. Law] a Mound or Pence.

CERUSS [*Ceruse*, F. of *Cerussa*, L.] white Lead or Spanish White; also a Preparation of Bread with Vinegar.

TO CESE, sieze. *Chauc.*

CESON, season. *Chauc.*

A CESS, a Tax.

TO CESS [*Censere*, L.] to assess or tax.

CESSATION, a leaving or giving over, a leaving off. *F.* or *L.*

CESSAVIT, a Writ against one who hath neglected to perform such Service, or pay such Rent, as he was obliged to by his Tenure.

CESSÉ ? an exacting Provisions at a
CEASSE certain Rate for the Deputies Family and Garrison Soldiers. *L. T.*

CESSIN, to cease. *Chauc.*

CESSIBILITY, aptness to cease.

CESSION [*Cessio*, L.] giving up, resigning or yielding.

CESSION [in Law] is when an Ecclesiastick taketh a Benefice, without Dispensation, or otherwise not qualified; in which Case the Benefice is said to become void by Cession.

CESSIONARY Bankrupt, is one who

has yielded up his Estate, to be divided among his Creditors.

CESSOR, an Assessor or Imposer of Taxes.

CESSOR [in Law] is one that ceaseth or neglecteth to do his Duty, the Writ *Cessavit* is against him.

CESSURE [Law Term] a giving over,

CESSER Son giving Place.

CESSUS, Assessments or Taxes. *O. L.*

CESTUI qui Trust [Law Term] a Person who has a Trust in Lands, &c. committed to him, for the Benefit of another. *F.*

CESTUI qui vie, one for whose Life any Lands or Tenements are granted. *F.*

CESTUI qui Use, he to whose Use any other Man is infeoffed in any Lands or Tenements. *F. L. T.*

CE TACEOUS [*Cetaceus*, L.] of the Whale kind, or belonging to a Whale.

CATERACH, an Herb.

CHA, the Leaf of a Tree in China, which being steep'd in Water, makes the common Drink of the Inhabitants.

CHABANE, a Cabin. *O.*

CHACE [*Chasse*, F.] a Station for the wild Beasts in a Forest, larger than a Park, which yet may be possessed by a Subject which a Forest cannot.

To CHACE [*chasser*, F.] to follow, to hunt, to give Chace to.

CHACE [in Gunnery] is the whole Bore or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the inside.

CHACE [at Tennis Play] is a Fall of the Ball in a Part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next Time to gain the Stroke.

CHACE [Sea Term] a Pursuit.

To give CHACE, to a Ship, is to follow and fetch her up.

CHACE Guns ? those Guns which lie

CHACE Pieces Scither in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHACONNE ? a sort of a Saraband

CHACON ? Dance, the Measure of which is always tripple Time. *F.*

CHAD, a kind of Fish.

To CHAFE [*chaffer*, F. *calfacere*, L.] to make hot with Rubbing, to rub with one's Hand, to grow hot or Angry: Also to gall, fume, or fret.

CHAFE Wax, an Office belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the Wax for the Sealing of Writs, &c.

CHAFERY, one of the Forges in an Iron work, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars, and brought to Perfection.

CHAFE [Cay, Sax.] the Refuse in Winnowing of Corn.

CHAFFARE, Trading Wares, Merchandize. *Chauc.*

CHAFFER, an Insect, a sort of Beetle.

CHAFFER [Cay, Sax.] Wares. *O.*

To CHAFFER [*chauffier*, Teut.] to buy and sell, trade, or traffick.

CHAFFERN [*eschauferne*, F.] a Vessel to heat Water in.

CHAFFINCH, a Bird so called from its delighting to feed on Chaff.

CHAFFERED, sold. *Spenc.*

To CHAFFREN, to cheapen, to buy.

CHAFFING Dish [*of Eschauer*, F.] a Kitchen Utensil for warming Victuals.

CHAGRIN [*Chagrin*, F.] Trouble, Vexation, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Melancholy; out of Humour.

To CHAGRIN [*Chagriner*, F.] to vex, grieve, or trouble, or put out of Humour.

CHAIN [*Chaine*, F. of *Catena*, L.] Links of Iron, &c. one within another.

CHAINS [*of a Ship*] are strong Iron Plates, bolted into the Ship's Sides, by the Timbers called *Chain-Wales*, to which are fastened the Shrouds of the Mast.

CHAIN Pumps, a sort of Ship Pumps made of Chains of Burrs or Spunges going in a Wheel.

CHAIN Shot, Bullets, or half Bullets, fix'd or link'd together with a Chain.

CHAIN-Wales, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, serving to spread the Shrouds, that they may the better support the Masts.

CHAIR, chary or charily. *Spenc.*

CHAIR [*Chaire* F. *Cathedra*, L.] a Seat to sit on: also a Sedan or open Chaise.

CHAIR Man, the Head or President of a Committee, Society, Club, &c. Also one that carries a Chair or Sedan.

CHAISE, a sort of light open Chariot, with one Horse. F.

CHALA STICKS [*Χαλασινα*, Gr.] are such Medicines, as by their temperate Heat do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied.

CHALBOT [*in Heraldry*] a Fish having a great Head, call'd a Bull Head or Miller's Thumb.

CHALCEDONY [*Chacedonie*, F. *Chalcedo*, L.] a sort of Onyx Stone.

CHALCEDONY [*among Jewellers*] a Flaw or Defect in precious Stones.

CHALCANTHUM, Vitriol calcined to a Redness.

CHALCOGRAPHER [*Chalcographus*, L. of *Χαλκογραφος*, Gr.] an Engraver in Brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY [*Χαλκογραφια*, of *χαλκος* Brass, and *γραφειν* Description, Gr.] Engraving in Brass.

CHALCYTILS, is something Metalline growing in the Veins of Brass, or a kind of Mineral Vitriol.

CHALDERN a Quantity of Coals,

CHALDERON containing thirty six Bushels heaped up; also part of the Entrails of a Calf.

CHALICE [*Calice*, F. of *Calix*, L.] a

Communion Cup, used at the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

CHALK [*Chaux*, F. *Calx*, L.] a white Fossile, of which Lime is made.

I talk of Chalk and you of Cheese.

All the Impertinence in Conversation, Commerce, or Business, is reprehended by this Saying, whereby the Company do not make a Harmony in their Discourse, nor keep to the Point in Question; it is only a Version of the Latin, *Ego de caseo loquor, tu de creta respondes.*

CHALLENGE [*of challenger*, O. F.] a Summons to fight a Duel, a Defiance, a Claim, or Pretension.

CHALLENGE [*in Law*] is an Exception against Persons and Things.

To CHALLENGE [*Challenger*, O. F.] to give a Challenge to Fight, to except against, to claim.

To CHALLENGE [*among Hunters*] the Hounds are said to Challenge, when at first finding the Scent of their Game, they presently open or cry.

CHALLENGED Cock Fight, is to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to make twenty one Battles, more or less, the Odd Battle to have the Mastery.

CHALYBEATE [*of Chalybs*, L. Steel] of or belonging to Steel, or that is of the Temper or Quality of Steel.

CHALYBEATES [*among Physicians*] Medicines prepared with Steel.

CHAM the Title of a Sovereign

CHAN Prince of Tartary, or Emperor of China.

CHAMADE, a Signal by Drum or Trumpet, given by an Enemy, when they have a Mind to parley. F.

CHAMBERDEKINS [*i. e.* Chamber-Deacons] Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of Oxford, who often committed Robberies, &c. and were banished the Kingdom by Henry V.

CHAMBER [*Chambre* F. *Camera*, L. of *Χαμαρα*, Gr.] an Apartment or Room in a House.

CHAMBER [*in Gunnery*] that part of a Concave Cylinder of a great Gun, where her Charge lies: Also a Charge to be put in at the Breech of a Murdering Piece.

To CHAMBER a Gun, *i. e.* to make a Chamber in her.

CHAMBER of a Mine, the Place where the Powder is fixed.

CHAMBERS of the King [*in Old Records*] signify the Ports or Havens of England.

CHAMBERER, a Chamber-maid, O. S.

CHAMBERING, Debauchery, Riotousness, Luxury.

CHAMBERLAIN [*Chambellan*, F.] the Name of several Officers.

The CHAMBERLAIN of England, an Officer

Officer to whom belongs the Government of the whole King's Palace, and who provides all Necessaries in the House of Lords, in the Time of Parliament, &c.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN of the King's Household, an Officer who looks to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and governs the Under Officers belonging thereto.

CHAMBERLAINS of the Exchequer, two Officers who had the Controlment of the Pells of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treasury and Records.

CHAMBERLAIN of London, an Officer in the City, who keeps the Publick Treasury, laid up in the Chamber of London; presides over the Affairs of Apprentices, and grants Freedoms of the City, &c.

CHAMBERLAIN of an Inn, one who takes care of the Beds and Lodging-Rooms of Travellers, &c.

CHAMBERLARIA } Chamberlainship,
CHAMBERLANGE RIA }
or the Office of a Chamberlain. O. L.

CHAMBRA'NLE [in Architecture] an Ornament in Masonry and Joiners Work, which borders the Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys.

CHAMBREL [of a Horse] the Joint or Bending of the upper Part of the hinder Leg.

CHAMELOT } [Camelote, F. of Camel] Stuff
BHAMBLLOT } mix'd with Camel's Hair, Camlet.

CHAMFER } [in Architecture] a
CHAMFRET } small Furrow or Gutter upon a Pillar, &c.

To **CHAMFER** [cambrer, F.] to channel, or make hollow.

CHAMFRED [cambré, F.] channel'd; also chapt, wrinkled; also bent, crooked. *Spencer.*

To **CHAMP** [champayer, F.] to chew; as a Horse that champs the Bit.

CHAMPAIN } [Champagne, F.] a
CHAMPAGNE } large Plain, open Fields or Downs.

A Point **CHAMPAIGN** [in Heraldry] is a Mark of Dishonour, in the Coat of Arms of him that kills a Prisoner of War, after he has cry'd Quarrer.

CHAMPARTY } [of Champ a Field
CHAMPERTY } and Parry divided, F.] maintaining a Man in his Suit depending, upon Condition to have part of the Goods or Lands when recovered.

CHAMPERTORS, such as carry on such Law Suits.

CHAMPIGNONS, red gill'd eatable Mushrooms. L.

CHAMPION [Champion, F. Cempa Sax. a Soldier, of Campus, L. a Field] one who fights a Duel for another.

CHAMPION [in Law] one that tries the Combat either for himself, or for an-

other.

King's CHAMPION, one whose Office is at Coronations, to ride completely armed into Westminster-Hall, and challenge, by an Herald, any Person who shall deny his Majesty's Title to the Crown.

CHAMPION Land, Land not enclosed, or large Fields, Downs, or Places without Woods or Hedges.

CHAMPION Lychnis, a Flower, a sort of a Rose.

CHANCE, [Chance, F.] Hazard, Fortune, Contingence.

CHANCE-Medley [Law Term] is the casual killing of a Person not altogether without the Fault of the Killer, but without an evil Intent or Malice.

CHANCEL [Chancel, F. of Cancelli, L.] an enclosed Place, surrounded with Bars, to keep Judges, &c. from the Crowd.

CHANCEL [of a Church] the Part of the Church which is next the Altar, or Communion-Table, commonly encompassed with Rails or Ballisters.

CHANCELLOR Chancellor, F. Cancellarius, L. so called from Chancel, F. or Cancelli, L. Latices] an Officer of very great Dignity and Power.

The **Lord CHANCELLOR** [of Great Britain] a Person next to the Sovereign in Matters of Justice in Civil Affairs, having an absolute Power to moderate the Law according to Equity; he is made by the King's or Queen's delivering the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [of an Exchequer] an Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and to order Affairs in that Court.

CHANCELLOR [of the Duchy of Lancaster] the chief Officer of that Court, in judging and determining all Controversies relating to the Duchy Lands, &c.

CHANCERY [La Chancellerie, F. of Cancelli, L. Latices] a Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the Severity of other Courts that are more strictly ty'd to the Rigour of the Law.

CHANDELIERS [in Fortification] are wooden Parapets which support Planks or Bayns filled with Earth, to cover the Workmen on Approaches.

CHANDLER [Chandelzere, F. of Candel, L. a Candle] a Seller of divers sorts of Wares.

CHANDRY, an Apartment in a Prince's House, where the Candles and other Lights are kept.

CHANGE [Change, F.] Alteration, Mutation, Variety.

To **CHANGE** [changer, F.] to barter, to transform or alter.

CHANGE [among Hunters] is when a Buck, &c. met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

CHANGEABLE [Changeat, F.] apt to

to alter or change; inconstant, uncertain, variable.

CHA'NGELING, a Child changed; also a Fool or silly Fellow or Wench.

CHA'NGER, an Officer belonging to the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver.

Money CHA'NGER, a Banker, who deals in the Receipt or Payment of Money.

CHA'NNEL [Kennel, Teut. of Canalis, L.] a Gutter or Conveyance of Water in the Streets, &c. the middle or deepest Part of a River, Harbour, &c. A straight or narrow Sea between two Lands, as that of St. George between England and Ireland.

CHA'NNEL [of a Horse] the Hollow between the two Bars of the nether Jaw-bones, in which the Tongue is lodg'd.

To CHA'NT [chanter, F. of cantare, L.] to sing.

CHA'NTEPLEURE [of Chanter, to sing, and pleurer to weep, F.] one that sings and weeps in the same Moment. *Chauc.*

CHA'NTER [Chanteur, F.] the chief Singer in a Chapel or Cathedral.

CHA'NTICLEER [of Chanter and Clair, F. clear or shrill] a Cock is so called, by reason of his clear Voice.

CHA'NTRY [Chanterie, F.] a Chapel endowed for the maintaining a Priest or Priests, to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders.

CHA'OMANTIA [of Χαί@ Chaos, and μαντεία Divination, Gr.] the Skill of Prognosticating by Observations of the Air.

CHAOMA'NTICA Signa [among the Paracelsians] those Prognosticks that are taken from Observations of the Air.

CHA'OS [Χαί@, Gr.] a Gap: Also a dark or rude Mass of Matter, out of which the World is supposed, by some, to be at first formed: A confused Mixture of all sorts of Particles together; a disorderly Heap of Things..

To CHAP [corrupted from Gape] to gape, or open as the Ground does in a Drought: to crack or chink.

A CHAP, a Chink or Fissure.

A CHAP [in Commerce] a Chapman, or Customer.

CHAPE [Chappe, F. Chapa, Span.] a little thin Plate of Silver or Iron, at the Point of a Scabbard of a Sword.

CHAPE [among Hunters] is the Tip at the End of the Fox's Tail.

CHAPEAU, a Hat. F.

CHA'PEAU [in Heraldry] a Cap of Dignity, used to be worn by Dukes.

CHA'PEL [Chapelle, F. of Capella, L.] a Building, either adjoining to a Church, or that is part of it, or is separate from it where the Parish is large.

Free CHA'PEL, is one endowed with Revenues for maintaining a Curate, with-

out the Charge of the Parish or Rector.

CHA'PEL [among Printers] is a Printing Office, so called, because the first Occupation of that Art in England was practis'd in a Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

CHA'PELONIANS, Members of a Printing Office, after they have paid a certain Fine.

CHAPER, dry, or thirsty. O.

CHA'PERON [with Heralds] is a little Escutcheon on the Foreheads of Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

CHA'PITER [Chapiteau, F.] is the Crown, or upper part of a Pillar.

CHA'PITERS [in Law] are a Summary, or Content of such Matters as are to be inquired of, or concerning, before Justices in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace, in their Sessions.

CHA'PLAIN [Chapelain, F. of Capellanus, L.] one who performs Divine Service in a Chapel.

CHA'PLET [Chapelet, F.] an Ornament for the Head, a Wreath, or Garland: A Fillet in Architecture: Also a String of Beads which the Papists use in saying their Pater-Nosters, and Ave-Maria's.

CHA'PMAN [Ceapman, Sax. Koopman, Du.] a Buyer, or Customer.

CHAPMANHEDE } the Profession or
CHAPMANHODE } Business of a Merchant or Tradesman. *Chatt.*

CHAPOURNET, a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

CHAPPE [in Heraldry] the Partition of an Escutcheon; as a Chappe, Or, and Vert.

CHAPS [Ceaylay, Sax.] the Mouth, Cheeks, &c. the lower part of the Face.

CHA'PTER [Chapitre, F. of Caput, L.] a Division, or Part of a Book.

CHA'PTER [of Caput, L.] the whole Body of Clergy-men belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church.

CHAP'TER House [Chapitre, F.] a House where the Chapter is held.

CHA'RACTER [Caractere, F. Χαρακτήρ Gr.] Description, Title, Quality. L.

CHA'RACTERS, Marks, Signs, or Symbols of Things, invented by Artists, and peculiar to several Sciences; as Geometry, Algebra, Printing, &c.

CHA'RACTERISM [Characterismus, L. of Χαρακτηρισμός. Gr.] a Mark, Sign, or Distinction, a Description of a Person by Character.

CHARACTERI'STICK [Characteristique, F.] belonging to a Character; also a Mark or Sign.

CHARACTERI'STICK Letter, the Consonant in a Greek Verb, which immediately precedes the varying Terminations.

CHARACTERISTICK [of a *Logarithm*] the same as *Index*, or *Exponent*.

To **CHARACTERIZE** [*Characteriser*, F.] to give a Character, or Description of.

CHARCOAL [*Minsbew* derives it of *Kerkolen*, Du. *q. d.* Cart-coals, Coals brought in Carts, other Coals being carried to the *Dutch* in Ships] Coal made of Wood burnt.

CHARDS [of *Artichokes*] are the Leaves of fair Artichoke Plants, tied and wrapt up in Straw till they grow white, and lose some of their Bitterness.

CHARDS [of *Beets*] are white Beets transplanted into a prepared Bed, where they produce great Tops, with a large, thick, white, downy, main Shoot.

CHAR ? [perhaps of *Cæpe*, Care, *CHARE* } *Sax.*] a Jobb, or small piece of Work: Also the Name of a Fish: Also a Chariot. *Chauc.*

CHARE *Woman*, one hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery Work of a House.

To **CHARE** ? to separate the large Chaff To **CARE** } from the Corn, or smaller Chaff, with a Rake. *C.*

CHARE *the Cow*, i. e. stop or turn her. *C.*

CHAREA, a Carr, or Cart. *O. L.*

CHARFORD, called anciently *Cerdeford* [*Cerdic* *ford*, *Sax.* i. e. the Ford of King *Cerdic*] a Ford in *Hampshire* over the River *Avon*, where King *Cerdic* discomfited the *Britons*.

CHARGE [*Charge*, F.] a Burden, or Load; an Employ, an Office; Cost or Expence: Also an Accusation, or Impeachment; an Onset: Also Hurt. Damage. *Chauc.*

CHARGE [among *Farriers*] is an external Medicine, applied to the Body of a Horse, or other Creature.

CHARGE [in *Gunnery*] a certain Measure of Powder proportioned to the Size of the Fire Arms, for which it is allotted.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatsoever Thing is borne in the Field of a Coat of Arms, whether it be a living Creature, or any other Representation or Figure.

CHARGE of Lead, 36 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds.

A Ship of **CHARGE** [*Sea Term*] a Vessel is so called, when she draws much Water, or swims deep in the Sea.

To **CHARGE** [*charger*, F.] to Command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or accuse; to load or burden.

To **CHARGE** [an *Enemy*] to attack, encounter, or fall upon him.

CHARGEABLE, costly, burdensome.

CHARGED *Cylinder*, that part of the Chase of a great Gun whe the Powder and Ball are placed.

CHARGER, a large Dish or Plate.

CHARIENTISMUS [*Χαριεντισμός*, Gr.] Gracefulness; a good Grace in Speaking: Also a Figure in Rhetorick, in which a

taunting Expression is softened with a Jest. *L.*

CHARILY [*Caré*, L.] with a great deal of Care and Regard.

CHARINESS, Sparingness, Tender-ness.

CHARING *Cross* [near *Westminster*] a Cross erected by King *Edward I.* in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, who suck'd the Poison out of his Wounds made by a Moor's envenomed Sword in the Holy War.

CHARIOT, a light sort of Coach. *F.*

CHARIOTEE, a Chariot-Driver.

CHARITABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving. *F.*

CHARITY [*Charité*, F. of *Charitas*, L.] natural Affection, Love.

CHARITY [in *Divinity*] the Love of God and one's Neighbour: Also Alms.

Charity begins at Home.

This Proverb is an excusatory Reply to importunate Solicitations, for either Alms or Assistance, beyond a prudential Charitableness or Generosity; it intimates, that Self-love is the Measure of our Love to our Neighbour. It is the same in Sense with *Terence*, *Proximus sum egomet mihi*, Lat. and the Greek, *Φίλει δ' εαυτὸς μᾶλλον ἑδῆε*.

To **CHARK** ? to burn Wood, to make To **CHARR** } Charcoal.

CHARKS, Pit. coal charked, or charred. *Worcestersh.*

CHARLATANERY, cheating, cogg- ing, or Wheedling; Quirks or Tricks, fair Words. *F.*

CHARLES [of *Capi*, *Sax.* stout] a Name of Men.

CHARLES's-Wain, a Northern Constel- lation; the same with *Ursa Major*.

CHARLOCK, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.

CHARM [*Charmè*, F. of *Carmen*, L. a Verse] an Incantment, a Spell; an Allure- ment, a Bait.

To **CHARM** [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch, to please, to delight extremely, to tickle the Ear, to appease or allay Pain.

CHARMER [*Charmeur*, F.] one who bewitches or charms.

CHARMFRESSES, Women making use of Charms. *Chauc.*

CHARNEL-House, [*Charnier*, F. of *Carne* Flesh, L.] a Place where the Skulls and Bones of the Dead are laid up.

CHARON, the Ferry-man, who (as the Poets feign) carries Souls over the *Stygian* Lake.

CHARRE ? a Fish like a Trout, which

CHARE } breeds only in some Nor- thern parts of *England*.

CHARRS of Lead, a Quantity consist- ing of 30 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pounds, every Stone weighing twelve Pounds.

CHARTS [*Cartes*, F. of *Charta*, L.] Descriptions; or Draughts of a Place, projected for the Use of Seamen, containing a View of the Sea-coasts, Rocks Sands, &c.

CHART *Chorographick*, is a Description of a particular Country, as *England*, &c.

CHART *Geographick*, is a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, commonly called *A Map of the World*.

CHARTS *Heliographick*, Descriptions of the Body of the Sun, and of its Spots.

CHARTS *Selenographick*, Descriptions of the Parts Appearances, and Spots of the Moon.

CHARTS *Topographick*, are Draughts of some particular Place, as *London*, *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, &c. without Regard to its relative Situation.

CHARTA, Paper, or any Material fit to write upon. L.

CHARTA [in *Old Records*] a Charter, or Deed in Writing; also a Signal or Token by which an Estate is held.

CHARTA *Pardonationis se defendendo*, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

CHARTA *Pardonationis Uilagarie*, is the Form of a Pardon of a Man who is outlaw'd

CHARTA *Simplex*, a single Deed, a Deed-poll.

CHA'RTTEL [*Cartel*, F.] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance.

CHA'RTER [*Chartre*, F. of *Charta*, L.] a written Evidence of Things done between Party and Party: Also Letters Patent, wherein Privileges are granted by the King to Towns and Corporations. L. T.

CHA'RTER [of the *Forest*] an Instrument in which the Forest Laws are particularly expressed.

CHA'RTER [of *Pardon*] a Deed whereby one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, against the King's Crown and Dignity.

CHA'RTER - *House* [called anciently the *Chartreux*, F.] a Convent of *Carthusian* Monks; now a College, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esq;

CHA'RTER - *Land*, is Land which a Man holds by Charter, otherwise called *Free-hold*.

CHA'RTER - *Party* [q. d. *Charta par-zita*, L.] an Indenture between Merchants or Owners, and Masters of Ships, containing the Particulars of their Covenants and Agreements.

CHA'RTERER, a Freeholder. *Chesh*.

CHARTIS *reddendis*, a Writ lying against one who is entrusted with the keeping of Charters, of Feoffment, and refuses to deliver them.

CHA'RTREUX, an Order of Monks who live very austere, in close and soli-

tary Confinement: *Carthusians*.

CHA'RTULARY [*Chartulaire*, F. of *Chartularius*, L.] a Keeper of a Register-roll, or Reckoning-Book.

CHA'RY [*Charus*, L.] choice, sparing, careful.

CHASE [of a Gun] is the whole length of it.

To **CHASE** [*Chasser*, F.] to hunt, to pursue, to fright, or drive away.

To **CHASE** [in *Law*] to drive Cattle to or from a Place: Also to work Plate as Silversmiths do.

CHASM [*Chasma*, L. *Χάσμα*, Gr.] a Gap, or opening in the Earth or Firmament, an empty Space

CHASMA'TICAL, of or pertaining to a Chasm.

CHA'SSERY, a Pear like the Ambret, which ripens in *November* and *December*.

CHA'SSIE, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. F.

CHA'STE [*Castus*, L.] continent, uncorrupted, undefiled. F.

CHASTELE'T, the common Goal and Sessions-House of the City of *Paris*.

CHA'STELAINE, a Governour of a Castle; also a Gentleman, or any Lady under the Degree of a Countess. *Chauc.*

To **CHA'STEN** } [*Châtier*, F. *Casti-*
To **CHA'STISE** } *gare*, L.] to correct or punish

CHA'STISE, to chastise, to punish. *Chas*.

CHASTISEMENT [*Châtiment*, F.] Correction, Punishment inflicted on Offenders.

CHA'STITY } [*Chasteté*, F. of *Casti-*
CHA'STNESS } *tas*, L.] a being chaste and pure.

CHA'SUBLE, a Priest's Cope at Mass. F.

CHAT [*Caquet*, F.] prating, idle talk.

To **CHAT** [*caquetter*, F.] to chatter, or chattle like a Jay.

CHAT - *Wool*, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

CHA'TTELS [*Hethelys*, Du.] all Goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the Nature of a Freehold.

CHA'TTELS *personal*, such Goods which being wrongfully withheld cannot be recovered but by personal Action; or such as belong immediately to a Man's Person, as a Horse, &c.

CHA'TTELS *real*, are Goods which do not appertain to the Person, but depend upon some other Thing; as Apples upon a Tree; a Box with Charters of Lands, &c. or such as issue out from some moveable Thing belonging to a Person, as a Lease or Rent for Term of Year's &c.

To **CHA'TTER** [*Caqueter*, F.] to make a Noise as Birds do; to prate or prattle.

To **CHA'TTER**, to make a Noise as the Teeth do when a Person is shivering with Cold.

CHA'TTER

CHA'TTER *Pie*, a kind of Bird.
 CHATS, Keys of Trees; as Ash-chats, Sycomore-chats, &c.

CHA'VENDER } a Fish, called also a
 CHE'VIN } Chub

CHAUF, Heat, Wrath. *Spenc.*

CHAUFINGES, heatings. *O.*

CHAUNTECLERE [of *chanter*, of *cantare*, L. to sing, and *clair*, F. of *clarus*, L. clear] one that sings clear, a Cock. *Chauc.*

CHAVISH, a chatting, or prating noise among a great many. *Suff.*

A CHA'UNDLER, a Candlestick. *C.*

CHA'UNTRY, a Church or Chapel endow'd with a yearly Revenue for the Maintenance of one or more Priests, to sing Mass daily for the Souls of the Donors, and such as they appoint.

CHAUSSE [in *Fortification*] the level of the Field, the plain Ground. *F.*

CHEAP, sold for a small Price, of little Value.

CHEAP Gild, a Restitution made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one who was in *plegio*, or for whose good Behaviour Sureties were put in. *O. L. T.*

To CHEA'PEN [Ceapen, *Sax.* *hroopen*, Du. *hauffen*, Teut.] to ask or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

CHEAR [Chere, *F.*] Gladness, Joy, Courage, Heart.

CHEARDESLY [Cepticylēga, *Sax.* i. e. the Slaughter of *Cerdic*] a Town in Buckinghamshire, so called from a Fight between King *Cerdic* the Saxon, and the Britons of that Place.

CHEA'RFUL, brisk, lively, pleasant.

CHEAT [of *Cet̃ta*, *Sax.*] Deceit, Knavery, Sham: Also a Person who makes it his Business to cheat and cozen.

CHEATHI'NQUAMINS } an Indi-
 CHECHIN'QUAMINS } an Fruit
 which resembles a Chesnut.

CHECK [Echee, *F.*] a Reproof, Censure, Restraint, Remorse of Conscience.

CHECK [in *Falconry*] is where a Hawk forsakes her natural Flight to follow Rooks, or other Birds, when they come in view.

Clerk of the CHECK, an Officer who has the Check and controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all the Ushers belonging to the Royal Family.

To CHECK, to curb or restrain; also to reprimand, to chide, or taunt.

CHECKLA'TON, sort of Checkered Stuff.

CHECK Mate. a Term used at the Play of Chess, when the King is shut up so close that there is no way left for his Escape.

CHECK Mate, Defeat, Overthrow. *Spenc.*

CHECK-Roll } a Book containing

CHECKER-Roll } the Names of all the Household Servants of the King, or any other great Personage.

CHE'CKER Work [of *Echequier*, *F.*] Work that is Checkered, or set out with divers Colours.

CHECKERE'LLIPanni, Cloth checker-ed, or diversified in Weaving. *O. L.*

CHECKY [in *Heraldry*] a Border, or Ordinary, that has more than two Rows of Checkers.

CHE'DDER Cheese, a sort of large Cheese, so called from a Place of that Name near the City of Wells, so large that they sometimes require more than one Man to set them on the Table.

CHEEK [Chece, *Sax.* *Cætte*, Du.] a part of the Face, and other Things.

CHEEKS [of a Ship] are two pieces of Timber on each side of the Mast, to strengthen it at the Top.

CHEER [Chere, *F.* *Clere*, Teut. the Countenance, perhaps of *χαρρ*, Gr. Joy] Entertainment, good Fare; also Countenance, Aspect, Health, Temper. *Spenc.*

CHEESE [Ceye, *Sax.* *Cæsus*, L.] a sort of eatable made of Milk.

CHEESE Running, the Herb Lady's Redstraw.

CHEE'SLIP, an Insect, the Hog-louse.

CHEE'SLIP } [Cýylip, *Sax.*] a Bag

CHEE'SLIP-Bag } in which Rennet for Cheese is made and kept; being the Stomach-Bag of a young suckling Calf, that has never tasted any other Food but Milk, where the Curd was undigested. *C.*

CHEKELATON, a sort of motly Stuff *Chaucer.*

CHELANDRY, a Goldfinch. *Chauc.*

CHELMSFORD } a Town in the
 CHENSFORD } County of *Essex*,
 so called from the River *Chelmer*.

CHELSEY [q. d. Shelly, from Shelves of Land; it is also called *Chelche-hysh*, probably from *Ceale Chalk*, Ea Water, and *hy's*, *Sax.* q. d. a Chalky Port near the Water] a Town in *Middlesex*, on the River *Thames*, now famous for a noble College built there for superannuated and maimed Soldiers by King *Charles II.*

CHE'MISE [Fortification] a Wall where-with any Work of Earth is lined or faced, for greater Strength and Support. *F.*

CHEPSTOW, in *Monmouthshire*, i. e. a Market or Place for Chapmen.

CHE'RIFE, a Title of Dignity among the *Moors* and *Saracens*, one that is to succeed the *Califf*, or Sovereign Prince.

CHERISAUNIE, Comfort. *O.*

To CHE'RISH [Cherir, *F.* o *Charus*, L.] to make much off, to nourish, to maintain.

CHE'RISHER, one who cherisheth or assisteth.

CHE'RMES, a kind of Berry. See *Kermes*.

CHERN. See *Churn*.

CHE'RRY [Cerise, *F.* of *Cerasum*, L.] a Fruit well known.

CHERSE'TUM [*Lat. Rec.*] any Customary Offering made to the Parson of the Parish, or to the Appropriator of the Benefice.

CHERT, or *Cheort*, Love, Jealousy. *O.*

CHERTES, merry People. *Chauc.*

CHERTSEY [*i. e.* *Certy Ea*, *Sax.* *Certs Isle*] a Town standing near the River Thames in Surrey, once famous for an Abby erected there.

CHERSONE'SUS [*in Geography*] a Piece of Land encompassed almost round by the Sea.

CHE'RUB } [*כרוב*] *H. i. e.* Fulness

CHE'RUBIN } of Knowledge] the second of the nine Orders of Angels.

CHERUBI'MICAL, of or belonging to Cherubims.

CHE'RVIL, a Sallet Herb.

CHESE, chose. *O.*

CHE'SLIP, a small Vermin lying under Stones and Tiles.

CHE'SNUT [*Cyrt-bean*, *Sax.* a Chestnut-tree, *Chaftaigne*, *F.* *Castanea*, *L.*] a sort of Fruit.

CHE'SS, a sort of Game.

CHE'SS-Trees, two small Pieces of Timber on each side of a Ship, with a Hole in them, through which the Main-Tack runs, and whereto it is haled down.

CHEST [*Ceyt*, *Sax.* *Kast*, *Tent.* of *Cista*, *L.*] a sort of Box, Coffin, or Trunk: Also the Breast, the hollow Part of the Body, containing the Breast and Lungs.

CHEST-Rope, a Rope added to the Boat Rope, when the Boat is towed at the Stern of the Ship, to keep her from swinging to and fro.

CHESTER [*Ceaſter* and *Leaſea-ceaſter*, *Sax.* because the 20th Legion of the Romans quartered there] a City in Cheshire.

CHESTER upon Street [*q. d.* a Castle or Town upon the Highway] a Place in the Bishoprick of Durham.

CHESTHUNT, a Town in Hertfordshire, so called from the abundance of Chestnuts there.

CHEST Traps, Boxes or Traps to catch Pole-cats, and other Vermin.

CHE'VAGE } [*of Chef*, *F.* a Head] a

CHI'VAGE } Sum of Money paid by

CHIEFAGE } Villains to their Lords, as an Acknowledgement of their Subjection. *F. L. T.*

CHEVA'LROUS, Knightly. *Spenc.*

CHEVA'LRV [*of Chevalier*, *F.*] Knight-hood. *Spenc.*

CHEVANTIA, a Loan of Money upon Credit. *O. L.*

CHEVAUX de Frize [*in Fortification*] large Joists of Wood stuck full of wooden Spikes armed with Iron, to stop Breaches, or to secure the Passages of a Champ. *F.*

To **CHEVE**, to thrive. *O.*

CHEVELEURES [*in Botany*] the Fi-

bres or Strings of Trees or Plants. *F.*

CHE'VERIL *Leather*, a kind of soft tender Leather, made of the Skin of wild Goats.

CHEVERILIUS, a Cockling, or young Cock. *O. L.*

CHEVESAIL, the Freight or Cargo of a Ship. *Chauc.* Also a Gorget. *O.*

CHE'VILS, small Pieces of Timber, nailed to the inside of a Ship to fasten the Ropes, called *Sheets* or *Tacks*.

CHE'VIN [*Chevesne*, *F.*] the Chub-fish.

CHEVISA'NCE [*of Chevir*, or *Vister* a *Chef*, *F.*] a Bargain or Contract: Also an unlawful Contract in Point of Usury. *F. L. T.*

CHEVISAUNCE, Atchievement, Performance, Acquisition. *Spenc.* Merchandising, Profit in Trade. *Chauc.*

To **CHEVISE**, to redeem.

CHEVITIE } Heads of plough'd Lands.

CHEVISIE } *O. L.*

CHE'VRON } [*in Heraldry*] an ho-

CHE'VERON } nourable Ordinary representing two Rafters of an House, meeting at top. *F.*

CHE'VRONEL, the Half, or Moiety of a Chevron.

To **CHEW** [*Ceopian*, *Sax.* *Kaſten*, *Teut.*] to grind Food between the Teeth.

CHEW'ING Balls, Balls composed of several sorts of Drugs, to be chewed by Horses, in order to recover Appetite.

CHI'AVE [*in Musick Books*] is Cliff, a Term or Character of Musick. *Ital.*

CHIAU'S, an Officer in the Turkish Court, who performs the Duty of an Usher, and also an Ambassador to foreign Princes and States.

CHIBBOL, a small sort of Onion.

CHICA'NE } a Wrangling, crafty

CHICA'NERIE } Pleading, or perplexing a Cause with Tricks and impertinent Words. *F.*

To **CHICANE** [*chicaner*, *F.*] to perplex or puzzle a Cause; to use Querks or Tricks, and Fetches.

CHICHAR [*כח*] *H.* a Talent of Gold worth 4500 l. of Silver 375 l.

CHICHE, a covetous, niggardly Fellow *F.* *Chauc.*

CHICHEFACE, a meagre, hungry Starveling. *Chauc.*

CHICHESTER [*Cyſſanceaſter*, *Sax.*] a City in Suffex, and Bishop's See, so called, because built by *Cliffa* King of the South Saxons.

CHI'CKLINGS, Pulse, called everlasting Pease.

A **CHICK** } *Cicen*, *Sax.* *Kicken*,

A **CHICKEN** } *Du.* *Kuycken*, *Teut.*] the young of a Hen

To **CHIDE** [*Chidan*, *Sax.*] to rebuke, to raunt at, to brawl or wrangle.

A **CHIDER** [*Chideſe*, *Sax.*] a Reprehender.

CHIDIRESSE,

CHIDIRESSE, a Scold. *Chauc.*

CHIDLEY [of *Cid* a Contention, and *Ley* a Lock, or *Lege*, *Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* a Ground about which Controversies arise, the Right of Possession thereof being disputable] a Place in *Devonshire*.

CHIEF [*Chief*, *F.*] First, Principal, Sovereign.

A **CHIEF** [in *Warlike Affairs*] a General or Commander in Chief.

CHIEF [in *Heraldry*] is one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, containing a third of the Field, and determined by a Line drawn through the Chief Point.

CHIEF Point [in *Heraldry*] is the uppermost part of an Escutcheon, which are threefold, *viz.* *Dexter*, *Middle*, and *Sinister* Chief Point; which see.

CHIEF Pledge; the same as *Headborough*.

CHIEFTAIN, a Captain or General.

CHIEGO, a small Insect which gets into the Feet of the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, and is very troublesome.

CHIE'RI } the *Leucorum Luteum*, the
KEYRI } Wall Flower.

CHIE'SA, a Church or Chapel. *Ital.*

CHIE'SA [in *Musick Books*] is set to distinguish the Musick designed for Churches, from that designed for Chambers, or private Conforts; as *Sonata da Chiesa*, is a Sonata for the Chapel.

To **CHIEVE**, to succeed; as *Fair chieve you*, I wish you good Success, or, that you may achieve what you desire.

CHI'LBRAIN, a sort of Swelling occasioned by a Cold, a Brain caused by Chills.

A **CHILD** [*Cild*, *Sax.* *Kind*, *Du.* *Kind* *Teut.*] a Son or Daughter.

CHILDERMASS. Day [of *Cild* a Child, and *Maey*, *Sax.*] the Feast of the Innocents, being the 28th of *December*, observed in Commemoration of the *Bethlehem* Children murdered by *Herod*.

CHILDHOOD [*Cild-ha*, *Sax.*] the State of a Child.

CHILDING, bringing forth Children, Child-bearing.

CHILDING [among *Botanists*] is a Term used of Plants, when the Offspring exceeds the Number of the Kind, as *Childing Daiesies*.

CHILDISH [*Cildise*, *Sax.*] silly, like a Child.

CHILDWIT, a Power to take a Fine of a Bond-woman, who has been gotten with Child without her Owner's Consent. *S. L. T.*

CHI'LIAD [*Χιλιάς*, *Gr.*] the Number of a thousand, whence Tables of Logarithms are often called *Chiliads*.

CHI'LIARCH [*Chiliarchus*, *L.* of *Χιλίαρχος*, of *Χιλιάς*, and *ἀρχή* a Governor, *Gr.*] a Commander of a thousand Men, a Colonel.

CHI'LIASTS [*Chiliasies*, *F.* *Chiliasia*, *L.* of *Χιλιάς*, *Gr.*] a Sect of Christians, called also *Millenaries*, who believe, That after the General or last Judgment, Christ shall come and reign Personally a thousand Years upon Earth with his Saints.

CHILIA'GON [of *Χιλιάς* and *γωνία* a Corner, *Gr.*] a plain Figure having a thousand Sides and Angles.

CHILL } [Cele, *Sax.* Cold] Cold, or
CHI'LLY } sensible of cold.

CHILOCA'CE [with *Surgeons*] a canker in the Mouth, frequent in young Children.

CHILO'NIAN } brief, compendious, as
CHILO'NICK } a *Chilonick Style*, so called from *Chilo*, one of the seven Wise Men of *Greece*, whose Sentences were very short and pithy.

CHILTERN [*Ciltren*, *Sax.* so called by reason of the chill Air, or of *Cylt* Clay] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

CHIMBE, the outermost part of a Barrel. *Chauc.*

CHIMÆ'RA } [*Chimere*, *F.* *Χίμαιρα*,
CHIME'RA } *Gr.*] a Monster, feign'd by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent, that belches out Fire; a strange Fancy, a Castle in the Air, an idle conceit. *L.*

CHIME'RICAL [*Chimerique*, *F.* *Chimericus*, *L.*] imaginary, whimsical, that never was nor will be.

CHIME, a Tune set upon Bells, or in a Clock.

To **CHIME**, to ring Bells in a particular manner.

CHI'MINAGE [of *Chemen*, *F.* a way] a Toll for Passage thro' a Forest. *O. L.*

CHI'MMAR, a Vestment without Sleeves worn by Bishop's, between their Gown and Rocket.

CHI'MNEY [*Cheminee*, *F.* of *Caminus*, *L.*] a kind of Funnel, &c. for the Conveyance of Smoke.

CHI'MNEY-Money, a Tax of 2 s. per *Annun*, formerly laid upon every fire Hearth, &c.

CHIN [*Cinne*, *Sax.* *Kinn*, *Teut.*] the lower Part of the Face.

CHIN Scab, a scabby Disease in Sheep, which Shepherds call the *Dartars*.

CHINA, the Eastermost Part of *Asia*, a vast Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000 Walled Towns, and 4000 unwall'd ones.

CHINA-Ware, a fine sort of Earthen Ware, made in *China*.

CHINA-Root, a Medicinal Root, brought from the *East* and *West Indies*.

CHINALRY. See *Chivalry*.

CHINCERY, Sparingness, Niggardliness, Stinginess. *Chauc.*

CHINCH, a sort of Insect.

CHINE [*Eschine*, *F.*] the Back-bone.

To **CHINE** One [*echiner*, *F.*] to cut him down quite thro' the Back.

CHINE

CHINE Cough [*Kienkthoest*, Du.] a violent sort of Cough, incident to young Children.

CHINK [*Cinc*, Sax.] a Cleft in a Wall, Board, &c.

To **CHINK** [*Cinan*, Sax.] to gape or chap like the Earth when parched with Drought: Also to sound or ring as Money does.

CHINT, fine *India* painted Calicoe.

CHIPPENHAM [*Cyppenham* of *Cyppan*, Sax. to cheapen, *q. d.* a Market or Market place, a Town in *Wiltshire*.

CHI'RAGRA [*Χειράγρα*, of *χείρ* a Hand, and *ἄγρα* Capture or Siezing, Gr.] the Gout in the Hands. *L.*

CHIRAGRICAL, having the Hand-Gout. *Gr.*

CHIRCHGEMO'TE } an Ecclesiastial

CHIRG GEMOT } Court. *O. L.*

CHIRKING, a chattering Noise. *O.*

CHIRKITH, chirpeth. *Chauc.*

CHIROGRAPHER [*Chirographus*, *L.*] an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engrosses Fines acknowledged in that Court. *Gr.*

CHIRO'GRAPHUM [*Χειρόγραφον*, Gr.] a Hand writing, a Bond or Bill of ones Hand; also a Term used by the *English Saxons* for a publick Conveyance, or Deed of Gift.

CHIRO'GRAPHY [*Chirographia*, *L.* of *χειρογραφία*, of *χείρ* a Hand, and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Writing with one's own Hand.

CHIRO'LOGY [*Χειρολογία*, of *χείρ* a Hand, and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

CHIROMANCER [*Χειρομάντης*, Gr.] a Person skill'd in the Art of Chiromancy.

CHIROMANCY [*Χειρομαντεία*, of *χείρ* a Hand, and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] a ridiculous Divination, pretending to discover the Constitutions and Tempers of Persons, and a foretelling of Events, by the Wrinkles, Lines, and Marks in the Hand.

CHI'ROMANTICAL [*χειρομαντικός*, Gr.] belonging to Chiromancy.

CHI'RON, one of the *Centaurs*, famous for his Skill in Physick and Surgery. *Poet.*

CHIRONES, a sort of Wheals that arise in the Palms of the Hands. *Gr.*

A **CHIP** [*Cyp*, Sax.] a small piece of Wood chipped off by an Axe.

To **CHIRP**, to make a chirping Noise, as a Bird doth.

A **CHIRPING Cup** [*i. e.* making one to chirp, or be fluent in Discourse] a Draught of good Liquor.

CHIRU'RGEON [*Chirurgien*, *F.* *Chirurgus*, *L.* of *Χειρουργός*, Gr.] a Surgeon.

CHIRU'RGERY [*Chirurgie*, *F.* *Chirurgia*, *L.* of *Χειρουργία*, of *χείρ* a Hand, and *ἔργον* work, Gr.] Surgery.

CHIRU'RGICAL [*Chirurgique*, *F.*

Chirurgicus, *L.*] belonging to Surgery.

CHI'SEL } [*Ciseau*, *F.* *Cisello*, *Ital.* of
CHI'ZZEL } *Scindere*, *L.* *q. d.* *Scissel-*
lum] an Artificer's Tool to rip or make Indentations with; also Bran. *Suff.*

CHIT [perhaps of *Cito*, *Ital.* a little Boy, or of *Kitsen*, a young Cat] a snivelling little Boy or Girl.

To **CHIT** [in *Husbandry*] Seed is said to *chit*, when it first shoots its small Root into the Earth.

CHIT Lark, a kind of Bird.

CHITTE, a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud. *O.*

CHITTEFACE [of *Chicheface*, *Chauc.* of *chiche*, *F.* meagre, a meagre, starveling young Child.

CHI'TTERLINGS [*q. d.* *Shitterlings*, because the Excrements are contained in them; or of *kutteln*, *Teut.* the Inwards] Hogs Guts dress'd for Food; a sort of Pudding or Sausage; also a sort of Ornaments for Linen.

CHIVALROUS, Valiant. *Chauc.*

CHI'VALRY [*Chevalerie*, *F.*] Horsemanship, Knighthood, Valour.

CHI'VALRY [in *Law*] a Tenure of Lands where the Tenant was antiently bound to perform some Military Office to his Lord.

CHI'VAUNCHE, Chivalry, riding in State. *Chauc.*

CHI'VES } the fine threads of Flow-
CHI'EYES } ers, or the little Knobs which grow on the Tops of those Threads.

CHI'VES } [*cive*, *F.*] a small sort of
CIVES } Onions.

CHI'VES *ript with Pendants* [among *Botanists*] is when the Thread of a Flower has a Seed hanging and shaking at the Point of it, as in Tulips, &c.

CHI'VETS [among *Herbalists*] the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain *Turks* expert in Horsemanship.

CHLORO'SIS [*Χλωρότις*, *Greenness*, Gr.] the Green Sickness, a Disease in young Virgins, which makes them look of a wan fallow Complexion. *L.*

CHOA'NA [in *Anatomy*] a sort of Cavity or Tunnel in the Basis of the Brain, by which the ferous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain, to the Pituitary Glandules.

CHOCOLATE, a Sort of Paste or Drink made of the *Indian Cocoa Nut*.

CHOICE [*Choix*, *F.*] Election, the Art of choosing; also rare, chosen, &c.

CHOICENESS, Excellency.

CHOI'R [*choeur*, *F.* *chorus*, *L.* *Χορός*, Gr.] the Quire of a Church; that Part of it where Divine Service is said or sung.

To **CHOKE** [*Ceocan*, Sax. perhaps of *Ceoca*, Sax. a Cheek, because the Halter is tied under the Cheek-Bone of Criminals] to stifle or strangle, to stop up.

CHOKE,

CHOKELIN, Quavering in the Throat. *Chaucer.*

CHOAK Pear, a rough tasted Pear; also a Shock or Rub in one's way.

CHO'LAGOGUES [*Cholagoga*, L. of *Χολαγωγος*, of *χολη* Choler, and *αγω* to draw, Gr.] Medicines which discharge or purge Choler.

CHOLE'DOCHUS *Ductus* [among *Anatomists*] the *Ductus Biliaris*, or Passage of the *Bile*, called *Common*, wherein the Bile, from the Bladder, that contains it, and *Ductus* in the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called *Duodenum*.

CHO'LER [*Cholere*, F. *Cholera*, L. of *Χολέρα*, Gr.] Bile, a hot and dry yellow Humour, contained in the Gall Bladder; also Anger, Passion, Wrath.

CHO'LERIA *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] is when the Bile so exceeds in Quantity or Acrimony, as to irritate the Bowels and Stomach, to eject it both upwards and downwards. L.

CHO'LERICK, abounding with Choler; haughty, passionate, apt to be angry.

CHOLIAMBI, a sort of Iambick Verse, having a Spondee in the 6th or last place.

CHO'LICK. See *Colick*.

CHO'MER } [*כֶּמֶר* H.] an Hebrew

CHO'RUS } Measure, containing 75 Wine Gallons

To **CHOOSE** [*Ceoſan*, Sax. *choiſer*, F. *Reyſer*, Dan.] to make choiſe of, to ſelect, to pick out.

To **CHOP** [*Couper*, F. *happen*, Du. perhaps from *κόπτω*, Gr. to cut] to cut, cut ſmall or mince.

To **CHOP** [of *koopen*, Du. to buy] to make an Exchange, to truck.

CHOP *Church*, an exchanging of Benefices or Churches between two Parsons, O. L. T.

A **CHO'PIN**, a French Liquid Measure containing about a Pint Winchester Measure.

CHO'PPINGS, a ſort of Shoe with a very high Heel, worn by the Venetians.

A **CHOPPING** Boy [either of *Cop*, Sax. Stout, q. d. a ſtout Boy, or of *koopen*, Du. to buy, q. d. a Boy fit to be ſold for Service] a luſty Boy.

CHO'RAL [*Choralis*, L.] belonging to the Choir of the Church; as a *Vocal Choral*, i. e. one who was admitted to ſit in the Quire during Divine Service.

CHORD [*Chorda*, L. of *Χορδή*, Gr.] a Right Line in Geometry, which joins the two Ends of any Arch of a Circle, otherwiſe called a *Subtenſe*.

CHO'RDA [in *Anatomy*] a Tendon or Nerve.

CHORDE'E [among *Surgeons*] a Inflammation and Contraction of the *Frenum*, of the Yard that holds the Glands downwards, and prevents Erection without Pain.

CHORDAPSUS [*Χορδαψος*, Gr.] the

gripping or wringing Pains of the ſmall Guts. L.

CHOREA *Sancti Viti* [St. Vitus's Dance, ſo called, becauſe it often ſeized on thoſe that uſed to viſit the Chapel of St. Vitus, near the City of Ulm in Sweden] the Name of a ſort of Madneſs, wherein the Perſons affected lay not down, but ran up and down, Dancing Night and Day, till they danced themſelves to Death, if not forcibly hindered. L.

CHORE'US, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verſe, which conſiſts of 3 ſhort Syllables, or elſe of 2 Syllables, the firſt long and the other ſhort. Gr.

CHORIA'MBICK, a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of four Syllables, two long at each end, and two ſhort in the middle, as *Ebrietas*.

CHO'RION [*Χορίον*, Gr.] the outmoſt Membrane which covers the *Fetus* or Child in the Womb; it is pretty thick and ſmooth within, but rough on the outſide where the *Placenta* ſticks. Anat.

CHO'RISTER [*Choriſte*, F. of *Choriſta*, L.] a ſinging Boy or Man in a Cathedral, a Querifter.

CHO'RO } [in *Muſick Books*] is when
CHO'EUR } all the ſeveral Parts of a
CHO'RUS } Piece of Muſick perform together, which is commonly at the Concluſion. Ital.

CHORO'GRAPHER [*Choregraphus*, L. of *Χορογράφος*, Gr.] one ſkill'd in Chorography

CHOROGRAPICAL [*Chorographique*, F. belonging to Chorography.

CHORO'GRAPHY [*Chorographie*, F. *Chorographia*, L. of *Χορογραφία*, Gr.] a part of Geography, which treats of the Deſcription of particular Countries; or of a Country or Province.

CHOROIDES [among *Anatomists*] is the folding the *Carotid* Artery in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Alſo the *Uvea Tunica* that makes the Apple of the Eye.

CHO'RUS [*Χορός*, Gr.] a Company of Singers and Dancers; alſo the Singing or Muſick in a Stage Play; alſo a Company of Chorifters in a Church; a Choir or Quire L.

CHOSE [*Law Term*] a thing.

CHOSE *Local* [*Law Term*] is a thing which is fixed to a Place, as a Mill, &c. F.

CHOSE *Transitory* [*Law Term*] a thing which is moveable, or which may be carried from one Place to another.

CHOUCH [*Ceo*, Sax.] a kind of Bird.

A **CHOWSE**, a Cheat, Sham, or Trick; alſo a ſilly Fellow that may eaſily be put upon.

To **CHOWSE**, [probably of *cauſter*, F. to illude] to cheat or cozen.

To **CHOWTER**, to mumble and mutter, as ſtubborn Children uſe to do.

CHRISM

CHRISM [*Chrisma*, F. *Chrisma*, L. of *Χρῖσμα*, Gr.] a Mixture of Oil and Balsam consecrated by a Popish Bishop, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

CHRISMA'LE, a Chrisom Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at Baptism. O. L.

CHRI'MATIS Denarii, Chrisom-pence, Money paid to the Bishop by the Parish Clergy for their Chrism, consecrated at Easter for the ensuing Year. F.

CHRI'SMATORY, a Vessel where the Chrism is kept.

CHRI'SOMS [of *Χρῖσμα*, Gr.] Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or while they wear the Chrisom Cloth.

CHRI'SOM Calf, a Calf killed before it is a Month old. C.

CHRIST [*ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ*, Gr. i. e. Anointed] the proper Name of the Ever-blessed Redeemer of Mankind.

CHRIST Thorn } an Herb which flourishes about Christmas.

CHRIST Wirt }

To CHRI'STEN [*Χρῖσταν*, Sax.] to baptize, to admit into the Communion of the Christian Church.

CHRI'STENDOM [q. *Christi Dominium*, Christ's Government or Empire] all the Countries throughout the World, where the Christian Religion is professed.

CHRI'STIAN Name, the Name which is given to a Person at Baptism.

A CHRISTIAN *Chrétien*, F. *Christi-anus*, L. of *Χριστιανός*, Gr.] one who professes Christianity.

CHRI'STIAN, or of belonging to Christ or his Doctrine.

CHRISTIANITA'TIS Curia, the Court Christian, or Ecclesiastical Judicature, in opposition to the Civil Court, stiled *Curia Domini Regis*.

CHRISTIANISM } [*Christianisme*, F.

CHRISTIA'NITY } *Christianitas*, L.] the Doctrine, Principles, and Religion of Christians.

CHRI'STMASS [of *Christi Missa*, L. i. e. Christ's Mass] a Festival celebrated the 25th Day of December, in Commemoration of Christ's Birth.

CHRI'STOPHER [*Χριστόφορος*, of *Χρῖστος* Christ, and *φέρω* to bear, Gr. i. e. Christ Carrier] a proper Name of Men.

CHRO'MA [*Χρῶμα*, Gr.] Colour, Gracefulness.

CHRO'MA [in *Musick*] the graceful way of Singing, with Quavers and Trilloes.

CHRO'MA [in *Rhetorick*] a Colour, set off, or fair Pretence.

CHROMA'TICK [*Chromaticus*, L. of *Χρωματικός*, Gr.] that never Blushes, whose Colour never changes: Also Delightful, Pleasant; that consists in keeping the Intervals close, so as to make the Melody the sweeter and softer.

CHROMA'TICKS [*Chromatiques*, F.] a delightful and pleasant sort of Musick.

CHRO'MATISM [*Χρωματισμός*, Gr.] the natural Colour and Tincture of any thing.

CHRONICAL [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicus*, L. of *Χρονικός*, of *χρόνος* Time, Gr.] belonging to Time, or that is of a long Continuance.

CHRO'NICAL Diseases, are such as come at certain Times by Fits; which do not come presently to a Height, but the Patient lingers, and lives perhaps many Years afflicted by turns, as the Gout, Stone, &c.

CHRO'NICLE [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicon*, L. of *Χρονικόν* Gr.] a History according to the order of the Time.

CHRO'NICLED, recorded in a Chronicle.

CHRO'NICLER [*Chroniquer*, F.] a Writer of Chronicles.

CHRO'NICLES [*Chronica*, L. of *Χρονικά*, Gr.] the Name of two Books in the Old Testament.

CHRO'NOGRAM [of *χρόνος* Time, and *γράμμα* a Letter, Gr.] a sort of Verse, whereof the figurative Letters, being joined together, denote the Date thereof.

CHRONO'LOGER } [*Chronologique*,
CHRONO'LOGIST } and *Chronogiste*,
F. *Chronologus*, L. of *Χρονολόγος*, Gr.] a Person skilled in Chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICAL [*Chronologique*, F.] belonging to Chronology.

CHRONOLO'GICKS, Books treating of Chronology.

CHRONO'LOGY [*Chronologie*, F. *Chronologia*, L. of *Χρονολογία*, of *χρόνος* Time, and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a Science, teaching how to compute the Time from the Creation for the Use of History; and rightly dating all Events that have come to our Knowledge.

CHRYSA'NTHEMUM [of *χρυσός* Gold, and *άνθος*, a Flower] any Plant that blows with a Yellow shining Flower, as Crow-foot, or Gold-knaps, &c.

CHRY'SOM [of *χρύσωμα*, Gr.] it was an ancient Custom to anoint Children as soon as they were born, with some Aromatick Compositions, and to put on their Heads a Cloth dawbed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deem'd strong enough to endure Baptism, after which it was left off; and hence our Bills of Mortality call such Infants as die before Baptism, *Chrysons*.

CHRY'SITIS [*Χρυσίτις*, Gr.] Gold Foam, the Foam which arises from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour, like Gold.

CHRYSOCERAU'NIUS Pulvis, a Chymical Powder made of Gold; the same as *Aurum Fulminans*.

CHRYSOCO'LLA [*Χρυσόκολλα*, Gr.] Gold-folder, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice Stone, found in Copper Mines; and sometimes in those of Lead, Silver, and Gold.

CHRYSO

CHRYSO'LITE [*Chrysolithus*, L. of *Χρυσόλιθος*, or *χρυσός*, Gold, and *λίθος*, a Stone, Gr.] a Chrysolite, a precious Stone of a Gold Colour, transparent, mix'd with Green. F.

CHRYSOPOE'IA [among *Alchymists*] the Art of making Gold. Gr.

CHRYSO'PRASUS [of *χρυσός* Gold, and *πράσινον*, a Leek, Gr.] a precious Stone of a greenish Colour, yielding a golden Lustre.

CHRYSO'STOM [*Χρυσόστομος*, Gr. i. e. Golden Mouth, of *χρυσός* and *στόμα* the Mouth] the Name of an ancient Bishop of *Constantinople*, famous for his Eloquence.

CHRYSU'LCA [of *χρυσός* Gold, and *ἐλκω*, Gr. to draw] *Aqua Fortis*, a Water wherewith Refiners wash Gold off, when mix'd with other Metals: Also a Chymical Liquor which dissolves Gold.

CHUB, a sort of Fish with a great Head.

CHUB [Cop, Sax.] a Jolt head, a great headed, full cheek'd Fellow.

CHU'BBEDNESS, the having full Cheeks.

A CHUCK, a great Chip. Suff.

To **CHUCK** [of *Choc*, F. a striking against] to stroke under the Chin: Also to cry like a Partridge.

To **CHU'CKLE**, to burst out ever and anon into a Laughter, to laugh by fits as if tickled.

A CHUCKLE } a rattling, noisy,

A CHUCKLE Head } empty Fellow.

A CHUFF, a Country Clown.

CHU'FFINESS Clownishness.

CHU'FFY, clownish, rough, rude.

CHUM [of *Chommer*, F. to rest] a Chamberfellow to a Student at the University.

CHUMP, a thick short Block or Log.

CHURCH [*Cyric*, Sax. *Kereke*, Du *Kerke*] Teut. q. *Kyrk* & *ch*; sc. *Oikía*, Gr.] a Place set apart for Divine Worship: Also a Congregation, or Assembly of Christians, governed by a Minister.

The *Catholic* **CHURCH**, the whole Body of the Faithful throughout the whole World, of which Christ is the Head.

CHURCH-Letten, the Church-yard. C.

CHURCH Reeve, the Guardian, or Overseer of the Church, a Church-Warden. S.

CHURCH SCOT } a certain Mea-

CHURCHESSET } sure of Wheat, which formerly every Man gave to the Church on St. Martin's Day, as the first Fruits of Harvest.

CHURCH-Wardens, Officers Annually chosen in every Parish to look to the Church, &c. and Affairs of the Parish.

CHURL } [*Ceo*yl. Sax. a Clown,

CARL } Capl, Sax.] a covetous

Hunks: Among our *Saxon* Ancestors, a Free-Tenant at Will.

CHU'Rliche, Churlish, &c. *Chauc.*

CHU'Rlish [*Ceo*phyc, Sax.] clownish, ill-natur'd, surly.

CHU'Rlishly, surly.

CHURLISHNESS [*Cyphlycneyge*, Sax.] Surlinefs, Ill-naturedness.

A CHURN [*Cerene*, Sax.] a Vessel to make Butter in.

To **CHURN** [*Cernan*, Sax.] to agitate Milk in a Churn, to make Butter.

CHURR-Worm [of *Cyrrhan*, Sax. to turn, because it turns quick about] an Insect.

CHUSHEREL, a Whoremaster, a Debauchee. *Shaks*p.

CHYLE [*Chylus*, L. *Χυλός*, Gr. Juice] the white Juice of digested Matter whereof the Blood is made. F.

CHYLIFA'CTOUS, causing Chylification.

CHYLIFICA'TION, the Action or Faculty of changing the Food into Chyle. L.

CHILO'SIS the same as *Chylification*. Gr.

CHYME'RE, a kind of Jacket: Also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

CHY'MICAL [*Chymique*, F. *Chymicus*, L.] of or belonging to Chymistry.

CHY'MICAL Flowers, the subtiler Parts of the Body separated from the grosser, by Sublimation in a dry Form.

CHY'MIST [*Chymiste*, F. *Chymicus*, L.] a Person skilful in the Art of Chymistry.

CHY'MISTRY [*Chymie*, F. *Χυμια*, Gr.] is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts or Elements, by the Help of Fire.

CHY'MOSIS } [of *Χαίλω*, Gr. to gape] and

CHE'MOSIS } Inflammation of the Eyelids which turns out their inside to Sight.

CHY'MUS [*Χυμός*, Gr.] any kind of Juice; that especially of Meat after the second Digestion; this, mixing it self with the Blood, runs thro' the Veins, repairing the Waste of every Part. L.

CLACO'NA [in *Musick Books*] a Chacon, signifies a particular kind of Air always in tripple Time, which contains a great Variety of Humour, contriv'd to a Bass in 8 Bars, play'd several Times over; but so confin'd as is the Bass of a Ground, but is allowed to vary every Time to humour the Treble, and sometimes to imitate it: It is common to play these Airs in a brisk, lively manner. *Ital.*

CIBO'L [*Ciboule*, F.] a sort of small degenerate Onion.

CIBOULET, a young Cibol.

CI'CATRICE [*Cicatriz*, L.] a Mark, Scar, or Seam, left after a Wound or Ulcer is healed. F.

CICATRI'CULA [among *Naturalists*] the Treddle of an Egg, a little whitish Speck in the Coat of the Egg, in which the first Changes appear towards the Formation of the Chick.

CICATRIZA'NTIA, Cicatrizing Medicines, which fill up Sores with Flesh, and cover them with Skin. L.

To **CI'CATRIZE** [*cicatrifer*, F.] to close up a Wound, or to bring it to a Scar.

CICELEY

CICELEY, a proper Name of Women.
CICERO, the Name of a famous Orator and Philosopher among the Romans.

CICERO'NIAN Style, an eloquent, pure rhetorical Style, or Manner of Expression, like Cicero's.

CICESTER } { Cynenceayten,

CIRENCESTER } Sax so called from the River Churn, in Latin *Cerinus*] a Town in Gloucestershire, 68 Miles N. W. from London.

CICH, or Cich Pease, a sort of Pulse.

CI'CHLINGS, petty Ciches.

CI'CHORY } { *Cicorée*, F. *Cichorium*, L.]

SU'CCORY } of *Χιχόριον*, Gr.] the wild Endive, an Herb.

To CI'CURATE [*cicuratum*, L.] to make tame.

CID, a valiant Man, a great Captain.

CI'DER [*Cidre*, F.] a Drink made of Apples.

CI'LERIST, one who has the Management of or deals in Cider.

CI'DERKIN, a Liquor made of the gross Matter, after the Cider is pressed out.

CIELING [*Ciel*, F. a Canopy or Covering] the Partition betwixt the Floors of an House; the top of a Room or Chamber.

CIERGE, a Wax candle, Taper, or Lamp Chaise.

CILE'RIE [*Architecture*] Drapery Work like the Tops of Leaves, on Pilars.

CILIA'RE Ligamentum } [in Anatomy] *Processus* CILIA'RIS } a Collection of slender Filaments, which encompass the Crystalline Humour of the Eye; and serve to contract or dilate it.

CILICIAN [of *Cilicium*, L.] belonging to Hair-cloth.

CILIUM, the Eye lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. L.

CI'MBRI [a People of *Chersonesus*, formerly the Terror of the Romans, from whom (as some think) the ancient Britains descended because they call'd *Wales*, *Cumro*, and themselves *Cumraci*, *Cumrages*.

CIME'LIARCH [*Κεφαλάρχης*, Gr.] the chief Keeper of Plate, Vestments, &c. belonging to a Church; a Church-warden.

CIMENSHORE [perhaps of *Cýma* a Guest, of *Cýmen* to come unto, Sax.] a Place in *Suffex*, so called of one *Cýmen* a Saxon, who, with his Brother *Ella*, the first King of the South Saxons, arrived there.

CI'MITER, a crooked Sword, used in Turkey, &c.

CIMMERIAN, which sees no Sun, obscure, dark; from *Cimmerii*, a People in *Scythia*, so involved with Hills, Woods, and thick Clouds, that the Sun never came at them: Whence comes the Expression, *Cimmerian Darkness*, i. e. great Obscurity.

CINA } the Jesuits Bark, the same as

CINÆ } *Quinquina*.

CINCA'TER } a Man aged Fifty

CINQUA'TER } Years. F.

CI'NCTURE [*Cinctura*, L.] in *Architecture*, the Middle of a Pillar.

CI'NDERS [*Sindej*, Sax. the Dross or Scum of Metal, *Cendee*, F. of *Cineres*, L.] Embers, or burnt Coals.

CINEFA'CTION } [in Chymistry] a re-

CINERA'TION } ducing into, or burning to Ashes.

To CINEFY, to bring to Ashes. L.

CINERES *Clavellati* [among Chymists] Ashes made of Tartar, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

CINERI'TIA [in Anatomy] is the external Substance of the *Cerebrum*, soft, glandulous, and of an ashy Colour.

CINERI'TIOUS [of *Cinis*, L. Ashes] of or like Ashes.

CINERI'TIOUS Substance [with Anatomists] the same as *Cinerizia*.

CI'NGLE [*Cingulum*, L.] a Horse Girth.

CI'NGULUM *Veneris* [in Palmistry] a Semicircle drawn from the Space from betwixt the Middle-finger and Fore-finger, to the Space between the Little-finger, and the Ring-finger. L.

CINIPHES, certain little Flies, but cruel Stingers, which made one of the Plagues of Egypt.

CI'NNABAR } [*Cinabre*, F. of *Κιννάβαρ*, Gr.] Vermillion

CI'NOPEL } *βαρ*, Gr.] Vermillion or Red-lead; a Mineral consisting of Mercury and Sulphur.

CI'NNABAR [of Antimony] is a Compound of equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and Sublimate Corrosive.

CI'NNAMON [*Cinamome*, F. *Cinnamomum*, L. *Κιννάμωμον*, Gr. of *Κιν* H.] a Spice, the second Bark of a Tree growing in some Islands near to China.

CI'NQUE, the Number 5 on Dice. F.

CI'NQUE-Foil, Five leav'd Grass. F.

CI'NQUE-Port, five Havens which lie on the East part of England, toward France, so called by way of Eminence, viz. *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Romney*, *Hythe*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are now added; they are under the Jurisdiction of the Constable of *Dover* Castle, and were first established by King William I. for the better Security of the Coasts.

Lord Warden of the CINQUE-PORTS, a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and issues out Writs in his own Name.

CI'ON [*Scion*, F.] the same with the *Uvula*, Anatomy.

CI'ON [in Botany] a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.

CIPEROUS, a sort of Bulrush.

CI'PHER [*Chifre*, F. *Ciphra*, L. of *Τίθη* H. a Number] express'd thus (0) and is of no value, except any Figures are placed

placed before it on the Left hand, and then it increases its Value by Tens.

CIPHER, the Letters of a Person's Name interwoven together, as in a Seal.

To CIPHER [*chiffrer*, F.] to cast Accounts.

CIPHERS, are certain odd Marks and Characters, in which Letters are written, that they may not be understood, in case they should be intercepted.

CIRCE'NSIAN Games, the Exercises or Plays anciently exhibited in the Circus at Rome, in Imitation of the Olympick Games in Greece.

To CIRCINATE [*circinatum*, L.] to make a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

CIRCINA'TION, a circling or turning round. L.

CIRCLE [*Cercle*, F. of *Circulous*, L.] a Compass or Ring.

CIRCLE [*in Geometry*] is a plain Figure, bounded with one only Line, and to which all the Right Lines, which can be drawn from a Point in the middle of it, are equal to one another.

CIRCLE of the Equant [*in the Ptolemaick Astronomy*] a Circle described in the Center of the Equant; its chief Use is to find the Variation of the first Inequality.

CIRCLE [*of Perpetual Apparition*] one of the lesser Circles parallel to the Equator, being described by any Point of the Celestial Sphere, which toucheth the Northern Point of the Horizon, and is carried about with the Diurnal Motion; all the Stars included within this Circle never set, but are always visible above the Horizon.

CIRCLE [*of Inclination*] a great Circle about the Sun, in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, falling right upon the Ecliptick.

CIRCLE [*of Perpetual Occultation*] is another at a like Distance from the Equator, as the Circle of Perpetual Apparition, and contains all those Stars which never appear in our Hemisphere, but the Stars situated between these Circles, rise and set at certain Times.

CIRCLES [*of Altitude*] See *Almicanters*.

CIRCLES [*of Declination*] are the same with the Hour Circles, or Circles of the Sphere, passing through the Poles of the World, on which are accounted the Declination of a Planet or Star.

CIRCLES of Longitude [*on the Globe*] great Circles passing through the Star and the Pole of the Ecliptick, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckoned from the beginning of Aries. On these Circles are accounted the Latitudes of the Stars.

CIRCLES [*of Position*] are Circles passing through the common Intersections of the Horizon and Meridian, and through any Degree of the Ecliptick, or the Center of any Star, or other Point in the Heavens; and are used for the finding out of the Situa-

tion and Position of any Star, &c.

CIRCLES [*of the Empire*] are Provinces, or Divisions of the Empire of Germany, of which there are Ten in Number.

CIRCLET, an Utensil to set a Dish upon a Table, so as to turn about.

CIRCOCE'LE [*with Surgeons*] a Swelling of the Seed Vessels in the Scrotum. Gr.

CIRCUIT [*Circuitus*, L.] a Compass, or going about: Also the Journies of the Judges twice a Year, to administer Justice in several Counties. F.

CIRCUI'TION, a fetching a compass, or going about. L.

CIRCUITY [*of Action*] a longer Course of Proceeding than is necessary, to recover the thing sued for.

CIRCULAR [*circulaire*, F. of *circularis*, L.] Round, that is in form of a Circle.

CIRCULAR Numbers [*in Arithmetick*] are such whole Powers end in the Roots themselves; as 5; whose Square is 25, and Cube 125, &c.

To CIRCULATE [*circular*, F. of *circularum*, L.] to go or move round.

CIRCULA'TION, the Motion of that which circulates. F. of L.

CIRCULA'TION [*in Chymistry*] a particular Motion given to Liquors: which is stirred up by Fire, and causes the Vapours to rise and fall to and fro.

CIRCULA'TION [*of the Blood*] a continual Motion of it, passing from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

CIRCULATORY [*Circulatorius*, L.] that circulates through the Veins.

CIRCULA'TORY [*in Chymistry*] a Glass Vessel, wherein the Liquor infused, by its ascending and descending, rowls about as it were in a Circle.

CIRCULATORY Letters, are such as are sent into all Parts of a Kingdom, be general Commissioners; or by an Archbishop into the several Parts of a Province, upon some particular Occasion.

CIRCULA'TUM *Mimus*, the Spirit of Wine. C. T.

CIRCUMAGE'NTES *Musculi* [*in Anatomy*] are certain oblique Muscles of the Eyes, so called from their helping to wind and turn the Eyes round about.

CIRCUMAGGERA'TION, a heaping round about. L.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, encompassing, or flowing about; an Epithet most apply'd to Air, and other Fluids. L.

CIRCUMAMBULA'TION, a walking about.

CIRCUMCELLIONS [*of Circumcellio*, L. a Vagrant] a Sect of mad Christians in Africa in St. Austin's Time, who strolled about from Place to Place; and to get Repute, either would lay violent Hands on themselves, or get others to kill them.

To CIRCUMCISE [*circuncire*, F. of *circumcidere*, L.] to cut about.

CIRCUMCISION [*Circuncision*, F. a cutting about] more properly a cutting away a part of the Prepuce, or double Skin which covers the Penis, a Ceremony used by Jews and Turks. L.

To CIRCUMDOLATE, to chip, or cut about. Also to deceive. L.

CIRCUMDUCTION, a leading about. L.

CIRCUMFERENCE [*Circumference*, F. *Circumferentia*, L.] Circuit or Compass.

CIRCUMFERENCE [in Geometry] is the outermost bounding Line of any plain Figure; but it more properly belongs to the Perimeter of a Circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, an Instrument used in Surveying, being the same with Theodolite. L.

CIRCUMFLEX [*Circonflexe*, F. of *Circumflexus*, L.] bowed, or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX [in Grammar] an Accent, which being placed over a Syllable makes it long; as (˘) in Greek, (ˆ) in Latin.

CIRCUMFLUENT } [*Circumfluus*,
CIRCUMFLUOUS } L.] flowing about.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS [*Circumforaneus*, L. of *Circum* about, and *Forum* a Market, &c.] which goes or is carried about Markets or Courts.

CIRCUMFUSION, pouring about. L.

CIRCUMGIRA'TION, a turning or wheeling about. L.

CIRCUMJA'CENT [*Circumjacens*, L.] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCESSION, a Term used by Divines, for the reciprocal Existence of the Three Persons in the Trinity in each other. L.

CIRCUMJOVIA'LISTS [of *Circum* about, and *Jove* Jupiter, L.] certain Stars that attend the Planet Jupiter, called Jupiter's Satellites.

CIRCUMLIGATION, a binding or tying about. L.

CIRCUMLOCUTION [*Circonlocution*, F.] a compass or fetch of Words; an uttering in many Words, that which might be said in few. L.

CIRCUMPLICATION, a folding, winding, or rolling about. L.

CIRCUMPOLAR Stars [in Astronomy] such as being pretty near our North Pole, do move round it, and in our Latitude never Set, or go below the Horizon.

CIRCUMPOSITION, a laying about. L.

CIRCUMPUSSION, the thrusting forward of Bodies, which are moved by those which lye round them. L.

CIRCUMRESISTENCY, a round Resisting, or Resistance about. L.

CIRCUMROTATION, a wheeling about. L.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [*circonscrire*, F. of *circumscribere*, L.] to bound, to limit, or stint.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [in Geometry] is to draw a Figure round another.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [in Geometry] a Figure is said to be Circumscribed, when either Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure which is inscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, the Act of Circumscribing. L.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [among Philosophers] the certain Bounds or Limits of any natural Body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION External, is referred to the Place in which any Body is confin'd, and is termed Local.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION Internal, is that which belongs to the Essence and Quality of every Body, whereby it hath a determinate Extension, Bound, and Figure.

To CIRCUMSONATE [*Circumsonatum*, L.] to sound round about.

CIRCUMSPECT [*Circonspect*, F. of *Circumspectus*, L.] considerate, wary, wise.

CIRCUMSPECTION, is a looking about, heed, wariness; a marking and considering diligently. L.

CIRCUMSPI'CUOUS [*Circumspicius*, L.] to be seen on all Sides.

CIRCUMSTANCE [*Circonstance*, F. of *Circumstantia*, L.] a Particular that accompanies any Action, as Time, Place &c.

CIRCUMSTANCED, that is attended with Circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, belonging or relating to Circumstances.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE [*Circonstantier*, F.] to describe a thing by, or with its Circumstances.

DE CIRCUMSTANTIBUS [Law Term] a Number of Jurors taken out of such Persons as are present, when so many are challenged, that there are not enough to make up a Jury.

CIRCUMVA'GANT, wandering about. L.

CIRCUMVALLATION [in Fortification] The Line of Circumvallation, is a Trench cut by the Besiegers, and bordered with a Breast-work, so as to encompass all their Camp, to defend it against an Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and stop Deserters.

CIRCUMVECTION is a carrying about. L.

To CIRCUMVENT [*Circonvenire*, F. *Circumventum*, L.] to come about; also to over-reach, to deceive.

CIRCUMVENTION [Circonvention, F.] Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage, Deceit. L.

To CIRCUMVEST, to clothe or garnish round about. L.

CIRCUMUNDULATION, a waving all round. *L.*

CIRCUMVOLUTION, a rolling or turning about. *L.*

CIRCUS, a large Theatre in Rome, built for Shews and Games, &c.

CIRRI [in Botany] are those fine Strings or Hairs by which some Plants fasten themselves, in order to their support in creeping, as Ivy, &c. *L.*

CIRSOCE'LE [Κίρσοκῆλη, Gr.] a swelling of the Vessels about the Testicles that prepare the Semen; so that it sometimes appears like a third Testicle. *L.*

CISALPINE, on this side of the Alps.

CISBURY [q. d. the Borough Cissa] a Town in Suffex, near a Military Fort built by Offa, King of the South-Saxons.

CISSOID [in Geometry] the Name of a Curve Line invented by Diocles.

GISTA Gratia, a Church-Coffer, where the People's Alm-Money was kept. *O. L.*

CIST } [among Surgeons] a Tumour

CISTA } where the obstructed Matter

CISTUS } collects as in a Bag, which may be all taken out at once.

CISTE'RCIAN Monks, an Order founded Anno 1098, by Robert Abbot of Citeaux in France.

CISTERN [Cistern, F. of Cisterna, L.] a Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rain Water: Also a Vessel of Lead, to keep Water for Household Uses.

CISTERN [among Confectioners] a Vessel in form of a Box, into which Creams or Jellies are put, to be iced over.

CITADEL [Citadelle, F. of Cittadella, Ital.] a Fort of four, five, or six Bastions, built near a City, on the most advantageous Ground, that it may command it in case of a Rebellion.

CITATION [Citatio, L.] a citing or quoring: Also a Summons to appear before an Ecclesiastical Judge. *F.*

To **CITE** [citer, F. of citare, L.] to quote an Authority or Passage in a Book: Also to summons to appear at the Spiritual Court.

CITIZEN [Citoyen, F. of Civis, L.] an Inhabitant of a City, a Freeman.

CITRIALE, a Citron or Guirrat. *Chauc.*

CITRINE Colour } the Colour of a

CITRON } Pome - Citron, a Colour like Gold.

CITRINATION, perfect Digestion; the Colour proving the Philosophers Stone; turning to a Citron Colour by Chymistry.

Chaucer

CITRON [Citron, F. Citrum, L.] an agreeable Fruit resembling a Lemon.

CITRUL [Citrullum, L.] a kind of Cucumber or Pumpkin of a Citron Colour.

CITTERN [of Cithara, L.] a sort of Musical Instrument.

CITY [Cité, F. of Civitas, L.] a large walled Town; but especially a Town cor-

porate, having a Cathedral Church, and a Bishop's See.

CIVES, a sort of wild Leeks.

CIVET [Civette, F. Ziberthum, L.] a Perfume like Musk, formed like a kind of Grease, in a Bag, under the Tail of the Civet Cat.

CIVET [in Cookery] a particular way of dressing Chickens, Hares, &c. first by frying, and afterwards by stewing them. *F.*

CIVICK Crown, a Garland made of the Leaves of Oak, &c. and given as a Reward to the Roman Soldiers, who had saved a Citizen's Life in a Battle.

CIVIL [civilis, L. of civis] courteous, kind, well-bred: Also Political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State. *F.*

CIVIL Day, a Day of 24 Hours, reckoned from 12 at Night to 12 the next Night.

CIVIL Death, is when, by being sentenced to perpetual Banishment, a Person is cut off from Civil Society, to working in the Mines, or to the Gallies.

CIVIL Law, is properly the peculiar Law of each State, Country, or City; but what we usually mean by the Civil Law, is a Body of Laws composed out of the best of the Roman and Grecian Laws, which were in the main received or observed, throughout all the Roman Dominions, for above 1200 Years.

CIVIL Year, is the Legal Year, or Annual Account of Time, which every Government appoints to be used within its own Dominions.

CIVILIAN, a Doctor, Professor, or Student in the Civil Law.

CIVILITY [Civilité, F. of Civilitas, L.] Courtesy. Obligingness.

To **CIVILIZE** [civiliser, F.] to make courteous and tractable; to polish Manners.

To **CLACK** [klaken, Du. Clacquer, F.] to rattle, snap, or make a shrill Noise.

To **CLACK** Wool, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less Custom.

CLADUS, a Hurdle or Wattle. *O. L.*

CLAIM [Claim, F. of Clamare, L.] a Challenge or Demand.

CLAIM [in Law] is a Challenge of Interest to any thing which is in the Possession of another.

To **CLAIM** [clamer, F. of clamare, L.] to lay claim to, to challenge.

To **CLAKE** } to make an ungrateful

To **CLACK** } Noise. *Shakspeare.*

To **CLAMBER** [clamber, Teut.] a Hook, to get up a high Place, by resting the Feet on some hooked or jutting out Parts.

CLAMEA [admittenda in itinere per Accurnatum] is a Writ whereby the King commands the Justice in Eyre to admit one's Claim by an Attorney, who is employed in the

the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Person.

CLAMMED, starved with Hunger. O.

CLA'MMY [of Clamean, Sax. to dawb with clammy Matter] Gluish, Sticking.

CLAMMINESS, the being clammy.

CLA'MOROUS [Clamosus, L.] Noisy, full of Clamour.

CLA'MOROUSNESS, Noisiness.

CLA'MOUR [Clameur, F. of Clamor, L.] a Noise, an Out-cry, a Bawling.

To CLA'MOUR [clamare, L.] to make a Noise, complain, or cry out against.

CLAMP, a particular way of letting Boards one into another in Joinery.

CLAMP [in a Ship] a Piece of Timber applied to a Mast for strengthening it.

CLAMP [with Brickmakers] a Contrivance for burning Bricks.

CLAMP Nails, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

CLAMPS. Irons at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs. C.

CLAN [probably from Mann, Brit. a Plat of Ground, q. d. such as dwell upon the same Plat or Spot of Ground] a Family or Tribe in Scotland.

CLA'NCULAR [clancularius, L.] secret privy.

CLANDE'STINE [Clandestinus, L.] done in secret, private, contrary to Law, in bugger-mugger, by stealth. F.

CLANDESTINEY, secretly, privily.

To CLANG [clangere, L.] to sound like a Trumpet.

CLAP [Clap, Du. Clap, C. Br.] a Blow, a Crack.

CLAP [Clapoir, F.] the Venereal Disease, a Swelling in the Groin and Privities.

To CLAP [clappan, Sax. claquen, F. klappen, Du.] to beat with the Hand; to make a noisy Sound with hitting against.

To CLAP one, to give one the Venereal Disease.

A CLAP [in Falconry] the nether part of a Hawk's Beak.

CLAP Board, a Board cut ready to make Casks, &c.

CLAP Bread, thin hard Oaten Cakes. C.

CLAPERS, Rabbit-holes. Chauc.

CLAP Net and Looking-Glass, a Device to catch Larks, &c.

CLAPPEN, to chatter, to prate. Chauc.

CLA'PPER [of Coneys] a Place under Ground, where Rabbits breed.

CLA'PPER Dudgeon, a Beggar born. Canring Term.

CLARA [i. e. Clear, Bright] a Name of Women. L.

CLARE [Clarus, L.] a Village in Suffolk, called also Clarence; a Title given to the Dukes of the Blood Royal.

CLARENCIE'UX, the second King at Arms, appointed by King Edward IV, on

the Death of his Brother the Duke of Clarence, whose Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all Knights and Esquires on the South of the River Trent.

CLA'RET [Claret, F. of Clarus, L. clear] a general Name of the Red Wines of France.

CLARE'TUM [Old Law] a Liquor made with Wine and Honey, clarified by boiling. Hyppocras.

CLA'RICORDS, a sort of Musical Instrument.

CLA'RIFICATION [in Physick] clarifying, or making Liquors or Juices clearer. F. of L.

To CLA'RIFY [clarifier, F.] to grow clear, or to make Liquors or Juices clearer or finer.

CLARIGA'TION [Roman Law] a Demand of Satisfaction for an Injury offered or done, and a proclaiming War thereupon: A Letter of Mart or Reprizal. L.

CLA'RION [Clarion, F. Clario, L.] a shrill sort of Trumpet.

CLA'RION [in Heraldry] a Bearing, representing an old-fashioned Trumpet.

CLARISONOUS, sounding loud or shrill.

CLA'RITY [Clarté, F. of Claritas, L.] Clearness, Brightness.

A CLARK. See Clerk.

CLARMARTHAN, a Term in the Scotch Law, for warranting stolen Goods.

CLARO Obscuro, a Term in Painting, which signifies the Art of distributing Light, and Shadows advantageously.

CLARY, a sort of Plant.

To CLASH [klersen, Du. perhaps from κλάζω, Gr.] to make a confused Noise, to beat against; to disagree, to wrangle.

A CLASP [Chespe, Du.] a sort of Buckle: Also a Tendril or Sprig of a Tree.

To CLASP [Cleopan, Sax. to close, Chespen, Du.] to buckle, to embrace.

CLA'SPERS [among Herbalists] the twisted Threads by which certain Herbs and Shrubs lay hold of Plants, &c. growing near them.

CLASP Nails, are such whose Heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood.

CLASS [Classe, F. of Classis, L.] a Form in a School; an Order or Rank; a Distribution of Persons and Things, according to their several Degrees and Natures: Also an Assembly of Divines, in the Protestant Churches of France.

CLA'SSICAL } [Classique, F. Classicus, CLA'SSICK } L.] belonging to a Degree or Class.

A CLASSICK Author, one of approv'd Credit in the Schools.

To CLA'TTER [klatteren, Du.] to make a Noise.

A CLA'TTERING [Clatjunge, or Cleatun, Sax.] a rattling Noise.

CLAU'DENT

CLADE'NT *Muscles* [among *Anatomists*] Muscles serving to shut the Eye lids.

CLAUDERE [in *Antient Deeds*] to turn open Fields into Closes or Inclosures. *L.*

CLAVIO *Cimbalo* [in *Musick Books*] a Hapsichord. *Ital.*

To **CLAUDI'CATE** [*claudicatum*, *L.*] to halt.

CLAVER *Grafs*? [*Clæren - pyrt*, *Sax.*] a kind of three leaved Grafs.

CLO'VER *Grafs*? [*Sax.*] a kind of three leaved Grafs.

CLA'VIS *Insula* [*i. e.* the Keys of the Island, *L.*] a Title by which those 12 Persons are called in the Isle of Man, to whom all doubtful and weighty Cases are referred.

CLAVIA [*Old Law*] a Mace or Club; as *Serjeantia Clavia*, is the Serjeancy of the Mace.

CLAVICLES [*Clavicules*, *F.* of *Clavicula*, *L.*] (in *Anatomy*) the two Channel Bones, two small Bones, which fasten the Shoulder Bones and Breast Bone, being as it were a Key, situated at the Basis or Bottom of the Neck above the Breast.

CLA'VIS, a Key *L.* The Word is used in *English* for the expounding of a Cypher, or any secret Writing.

CLA'VIS [among *Physicians*] a Pain in a small Part of the Head, commonly a little above the Eyes, which seems as if that Part was bored through with an Augur.

CLAUSE [*Clausula*, *L.*] an Article or Conclusion, a Condition or Proviso, in a Contract, Deed or other Instrument. *F.*

CLAUSE *Rolls*, *Rolls* containing Records committed to close Writs, preserved in the Tower of London.

CLAUSICK? the Claw-Sickness, or **CLAUSIKE**? Foot-Rot in Sheep.

CLAUSTRAL, belonging to a Cloyster.

CLAUSTURA, Brush-wood for Fences or Hedges. *O. L.*

CLAUSUM *fregit*, an Action of Trespass; so called because the Writ demands the Person summoned to answer to *Quare Clausum fregit*, why he committed such a Trespass.

CLAUSUM *Pascha*, the Eighth Day after *Easter*; so termed because it ends that Festival. *O. S.*

CLAUSURA *Heya* [*Old Law*] the Inclosure of a Hedge.

To **CLAUT**, to scratch, to claw. *C.*

CLAVUS [in *Physick*] a Pain in a small Part of the Head above the Eye-brow, and seems as if that part of the Head was bored thro' with a Wimple.

CLAW [*Clapu*, *Sax.* *Klaw*, *Teut.* *Klaw*, *Dan.*] the Nail of a Bow's Foot.

To **CLAW** [*Clapan*, *Sax.* *klawen*, *Teut.* *klawen*, *Dan.*] to scratch or tear.

CLAWA [*Old Law*] a Close or small Inclosure.

CLAY [*Clæpe*, *Du.*] a fat, clammy Earth.

CLAYES [in *Fortification*] are Wattles made of Stakes interwoven with Osiers, &c. to cover Lodgments, having Earth heaped upon them; they are also made use of to lay in Ditches that have been drain'd, and upon Marshy Grounds, to make them firm and fit to be passed over.

To **CLAME** [*Clemtan*, *Sax.*] to stick or glew. *C.*

CLEAN [*Clæne*, *Sax.*] pure.

CLEANLINESS, the being cleanly.

CLEANLY [*Clænlic*, *Sax.*] clean, pure, affecting Cleanness.

CLEANNESS [*Clænneye*, *Sax.*] freedom from Filth Purity, &c.

To **CLEANSE** [*Clænryan*, *Sax.*] to make clean.

To **CLEAP**, to haunt, to attend, to breed upon, &c. *Shakes.*

CLEAR [*clair*, *F.* of *clarus*, *L.*] fair, fine pure.

CLEAR [in *Architecture*] inside work.

To **CLEAR** [*Military Term*] as to clear the Trenches, is to beat out those that guard them, with a vigorous Sally from the Place besieged.

CLEAR-Sighted, which has a quick Sight: also that is sharp, ready Wit, or of a piercing Judgment.

CLEAR Walk [with *Cock-fighters*] is the Place the fighting Cock is in.

CLEARNESS, Brightness, Transparency.

CLEAT [*Sea Term*] a piece of Wood, fasten'd on the Yard-Arm of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from slipping off the Yards; also Pieces of Wood to fasten any Ropes with, or fasten any thing to.

To **CLEAVE** [*Cleoyan*, *Sax.* *kleben*, *Du.*] to stick fast.

To **CLEAVE** [*Cleoyan*, *Sax.* *kleben*, *Du.*] to split in Pieces.

CLEAVER, a Butcher's Chopping Knife.

CLE'CHE [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary pierced through with the same Figure.

CLEDGY, stiff. *Kent.*

To **CLEEP**, to call, to name. *Shakesp.*

CLEES, the two Parts of the Foot of Beasts that are cloven Footed; the Claw of a Beasts Hoof.

CLEFTS in the Heels, a Disease in Horses.

CLEMENCY [*Clemence*, *F.* *Clementia*, *L.*] Meekness, Gentleness, Courtesy.

CLEMENT [*Clemens*, *L.*] meek, gentle, courteous: Also a proper Name of a Man. *F.*

CLEMENTINES, a part of the Canon Law, being Decretals or Constitutions of Pope Clement V. and enacted in the Council of *Vicenna*.

To **CLENCH** [of *Clenche*, *F.* the Fastening of a Door] to make fast, to pin down.

CLENCH-Bolts, Iron Pins in a Ship clenched

clench'd at the Ends where they come thro'.

CLENCH-Nails, are such as will drive without splitting the Board, and draw without breaking.

To **CLENGE**, to cleanse. *O.*

CLEP, a Form of Claim, Libel, or Petition. *Scotch L. T.*

CLEPED [of *Cleptan*, *Sax.* called or named. *O.*

CLEPSYDRA [*Clepsydra*, *F.* *Κλεψύδρα*, *Gr.*] an Instrument antiently used by the Egyptians, to measure Time by the running of Water out of one Vessel into another; also an Hour-glass: So also *Paracelsus* calls an Instrument to convey Streams into the Womb. *L.*

CLERGION, a Clerk or Clergyman. *Ch.*

CLERGY [*Clergè*, *F.* *Clerus*, *L.* of *Κληρῶν*, *Gr.* Lot or Patrimony] that Order of Men which is peculiarly appropriated to the Service of God, and devoted to wait at the Altar, as God's Lot and Inheritance.

CLERICA [*Clericus*, *L.*] of or belonging to a Clergyman. *F.*

CLERICO *admittendo*, is a Writ directed to the Bishop, for the admitting a Clerk to a Benefice upon a *Ne admittas*. *L.*

CLERICO *Capto per Statutum Mercatorum*, a Writ directed to the Bishop for Delivery of a Clerk out of Prison, in Custody upon a Breach of a Statute Merchant. *L.*

CLERICO *convicto commisso Gaola in defectu Ordinarii deliberando*, &c. is a Writ for the Delivery of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reason his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of a Clerk.

CLERICO *infra sacros Ordinis non eligendo, in Officium*, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, &c. that have thrust a Bailiwick or Beadleship upon one in holy Orders, charging them to release him again.

CLERICUS, a Clerk or Clergyman; also a secular Priest, as distinguished from a religious or regular one. *L.*

CLERICUS *Sacerdotis*, a Parish Clerk, or inferior Assistant to a Priest. *L.*

CLERK [*Clerc*, *F.* of *Clericus*, *L.*] a Title given to Clergymen, or Ministers of the Church; also such as live, or exercise any Function by the Pen, in any Courts, or elsewhere.

CLERK *Attaint*, he who prayeth the Benefit of the Clergy after Judgment given upon him for Felony. *L. T.*

CLERK *Convict*, one who prayeth his Clergy before Sentence passeth upon him.

CLERK *of the Crown* [in *Chancery*] an Officer who attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for special Matters of State.

CLERK *of the Crown Office* [in the *King's Bench*] one who draws up, reads, and records all Indictments against Traitors, Felons, &c.

A **CLERK** [in a Gaming House] a Check upon the *Fess* that he suks none of

the Money given him to play with.

CLEROMANCY [of *Κληρῶν*, a Lot, and *μαντεία*, *Gr.* a Prophecy] a Soothsaying, or telling Fortunes by Dice or the throwing of Lots.

A **CLETCH**, a Brood, as a Cletch of Chickens. *C.*

CLEVELAND [*q. d.* Cliff land, by reason of its being steep, and almost impassible, with Cliffs and Rocks] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

CLEVER [*Gelehr*, learned, *Teut.*] skilful, ingenious, neat handed, well shaped.

CLEVERLY, skilfully, ingeniously.

CLEVIS, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*

CLEW [*Clÿpe*, *Sax.* *Clouwe*, *Du.*] a Bottom of Yarn, Thread, &c.

CLEW [of a Sail] is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to where the Tackles and Sheet-ropes are fastened.

CLEW *Garnet*, a Rope made fast to the Clew of a Sail, and thence running in a Pulley, fastened to the middle of the Main and Fore-yard, to hale up the Clew of the Sail close to the middle of the Yard.

CLEW *Line*, is the same to the Top-sail and Top gallant and Sprit-sails, that the Clew-garnet is to the Main and Fore-sail.

CLEY, a Hurdle for Penning or Folding of Sheep. *C.*

CLEYES [*q. d.* Claws, or of *χλαι*, *Gr.*] the Claws of a Lobster.

To **CLICK** [*Klicken*, *Du.*] a

To go **CLICK** *Clack* Word used to express the Noise of a Watch, &c.

To **CLICK** [as *Shoemakers*, &c.] to stand at a Shop Door to invite Customers.

A **CLICKER**, a Shoemaker's Salesman, who at a Shop invites Customers.

CLICKET [*Clicquet*, *F.*] the Knocker of a Door; also a Lizard's Clapper.

CLICKET, a Key. *Chauc.*

CLICKETING [*Hunting Term*] a Fox is said to go a Clicketing, when he is desirous of Copulation.

CLIENT [*Clients*, *L.*] one who retains a Lawyer or Proctor to plead his Cause. *F.*

CLIENT, a Roman Citizen, who put himself under the Protection of some great Man, who was still his Patron.

CLIENTELES, Persons under Protection and Vassalage.

CLIFF [*Clif*, *Sax.* *Blif*, *Du.* *Clivus*,

CLIFT [*L.*] the Side or Pitch of a Hill, a craggy Mountain, or broken Rock on the Sea Coasts.

CLIFF [*in Musick*] a Character

CLEAVE placed on one of the Lines by which the Places of all the other Notes are known and proved.

CLIKET, a Key, an Instrument of Iron to lift up a Latch. *Chauc.*

CLIMACTERICAL [*climacterique*, *F.* *climactericus*, *L.* of *κλιμακτηριος*, *Gr.*] ascending like a Ladder.

CLIF

CLIMACTERICAL Years, are certain observable Years which are supposed to be attended with some great mutation of Life or Fortune; as the 7th Year, the 21st (made up of 3 times 7); the 27th (made up of 3 times 9); and the 81st (made up of 9 times 9); thus every 7th or 9th Year is said to be Climacterical.

Grand CLIMACTERICALS, the 63 and 81 Years, wherein, if any Sickness happens, it is accounted very dangerous.

CLIMATE [*Climat*, F. *Clima*, L. of *Kλίμα*, Gr.] a Part or Portion of the Earth between 2 Circles, parallel to the Equator; and where there is half an Hour's Difference in the longest Day of Summer.

CLIMAX [*Κλίμαξ*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when from one thing you go by degrees to another; as Mars saw whom he lov'd, whom he lov'd he enjoyed. L.

To **CLIMB** [*Clyman*, Sax. *Klimmen*, Du. perhaps of *Κλίμαξ*, Gr.] to creep up by little and little, or step by step.

CLIMBERS, a sort of Herb.

CLINCH, a sharp, witty Expression.

To **CLINCH** [*clingere*, L.] to gripe hard with the Fist.

CLINCH [of a Cable] that part which is made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

CLINCHER, a witty, ingenious Person, who makes smart Repartees; also a small Ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid one over another.

CLINCHING, the slight calking of a Vessel, when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; the way of doing this, is by driving a little Oakham into the Sides to keep out the Water.

To **CLING** [*Klinger*, Dan.] to stick close to.

CLINGY, clammy, apt to cling.

CLINICE [of *Κλινικὴ*, Gr.] that part of Physick which regards Bed-ridden People. L.

CLINICK } belonging to Bed-ridden Persons.
CLINICAL }

CLINICUS [*Κλινικός*, Gr.] a Physician or Nurse who attends Bed-ridden Patients: Also a Bearer who carries the Dead to the Grave. L.

To **CLINK**, to ring or sound as Metal.

CLINKE, a Key-hole. Spenc.

CLINKET, a crafty Fellow. C.

CLINOIDES [among Anatomists] are four Processes in the inside of the *Ossis Sphenoides*, forming a Cavity called *Cella Turcica*, in the middle of that Bone in which lies the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

CLINQUANT, sounding, making a clicking Noise. Shakspeare.

CLIO [*Χλεια*, Gr.] one of the Nine Muses, feigned to be the first Inventress of History, and Heroick Poetry.

To **CLIP** [of *Klippen*, Du.] to cut about or small.

CLITORIS, a Part lying within the Skin in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the

bigness of the *Uvula*, which is seated before; the Substance of it consists of 2 spongy Bodies, and the End of it is also called *Præputium*.

CLIVERS, a kind of Herb.

CLOAK } [*Skinner* derives it from Lach,
CLOKE } Sax. but *Minsbew* of *Καλύπτω*,
Gr. to cover] a Garment: Also a Blind, Colour, or Pretence.

Cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

This Proverb contains good Advice to People of several Ranks, and Degrees, to balance Accounts betwixt their Expenses and their Incomes, and not to let their Vanity lead them, as we say, *To out-run the Constable*: and so say the Latins, *Sumptus consumere ne superet*; and the French, *Fol est qui plus despend, quo fa rente ne vaut*.

To **CLOATH** [of *Clath*, Sax. or *Klee-der*, Dan. *Kleeden*, Du.] to furnish, or cover with Clothes to dress.

To be **CLOATHED** [of a Mast] is when the Sail is so long, as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, so that no Wind can blow below the Sail.

CLOCK [*Clugga*, Sax. *Klocke*, Dan. *Clocke*, Teut. a Bell. *Cloche*, F.] a Device or Machine to measure Time.

A **CLOCK**, a Beetle or Dor, a Cock-chaffer. C.

CLOD [*Clud*, Sax. *Klot*, Du.] a Lump.

CLOD-Salt [in Salt-Works] a Cake which sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken out once in 24 Hours.

CLOERE, a Prison or Dungeon. O.

CLOFF, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper, &c. in which any Merchandize is contained. See *Clough*.

CLOGG [perhaps of *Log*] a piece of Wood, &c. fastened about the Legs of Beasts to keep them from running astray; a Load, Let or hindrance.

CLOGS, Pattens with Rings.

CLOISTER [*Cloistere*, F. *Kloster*, Dan. of *Clastrum*, L.] a Place in a Monastery with Piazza's; also the Monastery it self.

To **CLOISTER** up, to pen or shut up, to confine in a Place.

CLOMB } climbed, got up. *Mil-*

CLOMBEN } son.

CLOSE [Gros, F.] thick, near together: Also dark, hidden, reserved.

CLOSE [in Heraldry] is when any Bird is drawn in a Coat of Arms, with its Wings close down about it, i. e. not display'd and in a standing Posture.

A **CLOSE** [of *Clyyan*, Sax.] a Conclusion, End, or Issue.

A **CLOSE** [*Clos*, F.] a piece of Ground fenced or hedged about.

CLOSE Fights, bulk Heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a close fight, for the Men to stand behind them secure.

CLOSED behind [in Horses] an Imperfection

tion in the Hind-quarters.

CLOSE [in Music] is either the End of a Strain, called an *imperfect Close*; or the End of a Lesson or Tune, called a *perfect Close*.

To **CLOSE** [Clyyan, Sax. *Ciorre*, F.] to conclude or end, to agree with: Also to tend to healing, or heal up.

To **CLOSE** an Account, is to end it, when no more is to be added, by drawing a Line, &c.

CLOSELY, nearly, immediately.

CLOSENESS, the being close or near together, reservedness.

CLOSET [of *Clofe*] a small Apartment in a Room.

CLOSET [in Heraldry] is the half of the Bar: the Bar ought to contain the 5th Part of the Escutcheon.

CLOSETING, private Consultations or Intrigues of the Cabinet Council of a Prince.

CLOSH, a Dissemper in the Feet of Cattle, called the *Founder*.

CLOSHE, the Game called Nine-pins. O. S. Forbidden by Statute. Anno 17. Edward IV.

CLOTH [Clas, Sax.] the Matter whereof Garments are made.

CLOTHO, one of the Three Destinies, feigned to cut the Thread of Man's Life. L.

CLOTT Burr, a sort of Plant.

CLOTTED, thick in Lump.

To **CLOTT**ER [Klotteren, Du.] to grow thick as Cream or Blood, when cold.

CLOUDS [Minsheu derives them of *claudere*, L. to shut up, because they shut up the Sun from us; Somnerus of *Clod*, q. d. clodded Vapour] are a Congeries chiefly of watery Particles, drawn or sent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air; being computed by some, never to be above a half or 3-fourths of a Mile distant from the Earth.

CLOUDSBERRY, Penide hills in Lancashire, so called, as tho' they came out of the Clouds.

CLOUDYNESS, the being Cloudy, Moroseness.

CLOUDY, abounding with Clouds, overcast.

CLOVE [Clupe, Sax.] of Garlick, &c.

CLOVIS [of *Cluy* Sax.] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree in the Eastern Islands.

CLOVE, a Weight in Essex, of Cheese and Butter 8 Pounds, of Woolly 9 Pounds.

CLOVER Grass [of *Clay* Sax.] Savy Violets, because the Flower of it resembles Violets in Scent; an excellent Food for Cattle. See *Claver* Grass.

CLOUGH, an Allowance of two Pounds to every three Hundred Weight for the Turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out Weight, when Sold by Retail.

CLOUGH [Clough, Sax.] a Village between two steep Hills.

A **CLOUT** [Clut, Sax.] a piece of Cloth, a Raze.

CLOUTERLY Fellow [Kloete, Du. a stupid jolt Head, or Klonter, Du. thick] a great, ill shapen Fellow.

CLOUTS [with Husbandmen] the Axle-tree Clouts are Iron Plates nail'd on the End of the Axle-tree of a Cart or Waggon, to save it from wearing, and the two Cross-trees that hold the Sides of a Cart together.

CLOUTS [in Gunnery] thin Plates of Iron nailed on that part of the Axle-tree of a Gun Carriage which comes through the Nave.

CLOUT Nails, are such as are used for Nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-trees of Carriages.

CLOWN [of *Colonus*, L. a Husbandman] a Country-Fellow: Also an unmannerly Person.

CLOWNISH, clown-like, ungenteel, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWNISHNESS, unmannerliness.

CLOWYS, Clove-gilliflowers. O.

To **CLOY** [encloyer, F.] to give one his fill, to glut.

CLOYED [in Gunnery] a Piece of Ordnance is said to be cloyed, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole.

CLOYED } [among Farriers] a

ACCLOYED } Horse is said to be cloyed, when he is prick'd with a Nail in Shoeing.

A **CLUB** [Clubbe, Sax. *Club*, Teut.] a great Stick.

CLUB Law [of *Cleoyan*, Sax. to cleave, q. d. every Man to pay an equal Share] a paying an equal Share of a Reckoning: Also Fighting with Clubs.

To **CLUCK** [Clocan, Sax. *Kloeken*, Du.] to Cry as a Hen in calling her Chickens together.

CLUMB, a Note of Silence. C.

CLUMPER, a Clot or Clod.

To be **CLUMPERED**, to be clotted together.

CLUMPERTON, a Clown.

CLUMPS [Clomp, Teut.] a Nump-skull, one void of Common Sense.

CLUMPT, lazy, unhandy. Linc.

CLUMSINESS, Awkwardness, unhandiness.

CLUMSY [prob. of *Clumpt*, Du. stupid] short and thick, awkward, unhandy.

CLUNCH } a Substance which is

Blue **CLUNCH** } found next the Coal, upon sinking the Coal Pits at Wednesbury in Staffordshire.

CLUNG [of *Clngin*, Sax.] thrunk up with leanness, half famished, stuck close together, whithered as Fruits may be.

CLUNG to dry as Wood does when it is thrunk up after it is cut.

CLU'NLAC Monks, an Order of Monks, founded in the Year 900, by Lerno Abbot of Chiny in Burgundy.

CLUSH and Swollen Neck, a Dissemper in Cattle, when their Neck is Swelled and Raw.

CLUS-

CLUSSUMED, Clumsy-handed. *C.*
CLUSTER [*Cluſter*, *Sax.*] a Bunch of Grapes, Figs, &c. Also a Heap of several Things.
CLUSTER, full of Clusters.
CLU'TA, clouted Shoes, or Horse-shoes. Also Stakes of Iron with which Cart Wheels are Shod. *O. L.*
CLUTARIUM [*Clouterie*, *F.*] a Smithery or Forge, where such Iron Shoes are made. *O. L.*
TO CLUTCH, to clinch the Fist.
CLUTCHES, clinched Hands; Possession.
TO CLUTTER [*klattern*, *Du.*] to make a noise, or hurly burly.
A CLUTTER [*Cleudun*, *Sax.*] a bustle, a stir.
TO CLY the *Jerc*, to be whipt. *Cant.*
CLYMBE, noise. *O.*
CLY'SSUS [*in Chymistry*] a long Digestion and Union of oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) in order to make a Composition of them; Also an Extraction or Union of the more subtle Parts of any Plant: Also a Medicine of the most active Parts of any Ingredient.
CLYSTER [*Clyſtere*, *F.* *Klauser*, *Gr.*] a fluid Medicine of different Qualities, injected into the Bowels by the Fundament. *L.*
TO CLYSTERIZE, to give a Clyster.
CLYTO, a Title of Honour, anciently given in *England* to the King's Son.
CNOUTS Delf [*q. d. Canutus's Ditch*] a Ditch made by *Canutus*, the *Dane*, between *Ramsay* and *Whittlesey*, to abate the Fury of the Sea in those Parts, his Sons and his Servants having been in danger of being cast away there: It was also called *Swords Delf* because it was mark'd out with their Swords.
COACCION, Constraint. *Chauc.*
TO COACERVATE [*coacervatum*, *L.*] to heap together, or raise in Heaps.
COACERVATION, a heaping up together. *L.*
A COACH [*Coche*, *F.* and *Span.*] a large sort of Chariot.
COACTION, a Compulsion, Constraint, Force. *L.*
COADJUTOR [*Coadjuteur*, *F.*] a Fellow-helper, an Assistant. *L.*
TO COADJUVATE [*Coadjuvatum*, *L.*] to help or assist together.
COADUNATION, an uniting, or gathering together into one. *L.*
TO COAGITATE [*coagitatum*, *L.*] to move or stir together.
COAGMENTATION, [*in Chymistry*] is a melting any Matter by casting in Powders, and afterwards making it Concrete or Solid.
TO COAGULATE [*coaguler*, *F.* *coagulum*, *L.*] to congeal, curdle, thicken.
TO COAGULATE [*Chymically*] to give a Consistence to Liquids, to make what was the thick,

COAGULATION, a curdling, &c. *F.* of *L.*
COAGULATION, [*in Chymistry*] a reducing any Liquid to a thicker Substance.
COAGULUM, a Curd or Rennet, which turns Milk.
COAGULUM [*in Surgery*] a curdled Substance growing in the Hollow of a disjoined Bone.
TO COAKS [*of Cog. R.*] to fawn upon, or smooth up.
COAL [*Col*, *Sax.* *Kol*, *Du.* and *Teut.* probably of *Calenda*, *L.*] a Mineral Fuel.
COAL Fire, a Heap of Fire wood for Sale, so much as will make a Load of Coals when burnt. *C.*
COAL Mouse, a kind of Bird.
TO COALESCE [*coalescere*, *L.*] to grow together, to close together again.
COALESCENCE [*in Philosophy*] the
COALESCENCY, cleaving or uniting together of the small fine Parts which compose any natural Body.
COALESCENCE [*Surgery*] the closing of a Wound; the growing together again of any Parts, which before were separated.
COALITION, a Re-union, or growing together of Parts before separated. *L.*
COALTERN Fevers, are such as when two come together periodically, the one invades as the other goes off alternately.
COAMINGS [*of the Hatches*] are the Planks or Frame in a Ship which raises the Hatches above the Decks.
COAN [*of the Island Coos*] is frequently apply'd to *Hippocrates*, or any thing relating to him or his Writings, he having been born at *Coos*.
COANGUSTATION, a making one Thing strait or narrow by another. *L.*
COAPTATION, a fixing together. *L.*
COARCTATION, a straitning, a pressing together. *L.*
COARD, See *Cord of Wood*.
COARTED, compelled. *Chauc.*
COARTICULATION, a jointing of Bones. *L.*
COAST [*Coste*, *F.*] a Country lying on the Sea, a Sea shore.
TO COAST along, to sail along the Sea Coast.
COASTING, is Sailing within sight of Land, or within Sounding between them.
COASTING [*in Husbandry*] is the transplanting a Tree, and placing the same Side to the South, East, &c. which grew that way where it stood before.
COAT [*Cote*, *Sax.* *Kot*, *Du.*] a Fold for Sheep; also a Hut or Cottage.
COAT [*Cotte*, *F.* *Cotta*, *Ital.*] an outward Garment.
COAT [*in Anatomy*] is a Membranous Cover of any part of the Body, as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins, and Nerves, &c.
COAT of Mail, a Piece of Armour made in form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron Rings.

COAT [in a Ship] Pieces of tarred Canvas put about the Mast at the Partners, and also about the Pumps and the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

To COATH [in a Ship] To swoon or faint.

COB, a villainous Wretch; Also a foreign Coin.

A COB, a Wicker Basket to carry upon the Arm.

COB [Copper, Sax.] a Sea-fowl.

COBBLE, a Pebble. C.

To COBBLE [in a Ship] To burch, or do bunglingly.

COBBLE, a Turkey.

To COBBLE [in a Ship] To throw Stones.

A COBBLER [Kobler, Dan.] to mend Shoes.

COBBLINGLY, clumsily, bunglingly.

COBBY, stout, brisk, or hearty.

COBS, Balls or Bellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A COBWEB, Morning, a misty Morning.

COBWEB, a Web made by Spiders.

CO'CA, a Cogge, or little Boat.

CO'QUIA, O. L.

CO'CALE, a Device, the Fishermen of Shrewsbury have, made of split Sallow-twigs, and next the Water covered with an Ox Hide, in which a Man sits, Rows with one Hand, and manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing Tackle with the other.

CO'CAO Nut, an Indian Nut, of which CA'CAO Nut Chocolate is made.

COCCIGIS, Q. [among Anatomists] a Cartilaginous Kind of Bone joined to the Extremity of the Os Sacrum, so called because in shape it is something like a Cuckoo's Bill.

COCCIFEROLIS, of Coccus a Berry, and few to bear, L. all those Plants or Trees are so called that bear Berries.

COCCINIAN, of Coccus, L. of a Crimson or Scarlet Dye.

COCCISM, the old Gilly Tune like a Cuckoo.

COCH [in Physicians Bills] signifies Cochlea, L. i. e. a Spoonful.

COCHEN, AL, Cochennille, Fr. of Coccinula, L. a rich Grain used in Dying Scarlet.

COCHLEA [in Anatomy] is the last Cavity of the Ear, and resembles the Shell of a Snail.

A COCK [Coccy, Sax.] a Fowl.

Also the Pin of a Dial or Gun, the Needle of a Balance.

Also the wrought Piece which covers the Balance in a Clock or Watch.

To COCKE, to indulge, or pamper.

COCK of Hay, a Cop of Hay, of

Coppe, Sax. a Top, a heap of Hay.

COCK-a-hoop [Coccy a-hoop] a Cock with a Cope-brest or Comb.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock standing upon high Terms.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

COCK on a Hoop, a Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Bar.

CoFile Dan Apple proper to be coddled or stewed.

GODOSCE LÆ [with Fallopius] Vene-
real Buboes in the Groins

GOBL among *Miners* is a little Lodg-
ment they make for themselves under
Ground; as they work lower and lower.

COECUM [in *Anatomy*] the blind Gut.

COEFFICIENT: [*Coefficiens*, L. of con, l. e. *cum* and *efficio*] that which causes, makes, or brings to pass together with another.

COEFFICIENT [in Algebra] the known Quantity, that is multiplied into any of the unknown Terms of the Equation.

COEFFICIENT of any generating Term
[in *Equations*] is the Quantity which arises
by dividing that Term by the generated
Quantity.

COP-LEAG Artery [*in Anatomy*] is that which arises from the Trunk of the great Artery, and spreads it self toward the Ventricle and Liver.

COELIAC *Passion* [of *Koilia*, Gr. the Belly] is a Looseness wherein the Meat either wholly changed, or in part, is ejected, without any Chlyfication.

COELIAC Vein, is that which runs in-
to the *Intestinum reſum.*

COE LOMA [Κοιλωμα, Gr.] a hollow round Ulcer in the horny Tunic of the Eye. *L.*

COE LUM [among *Anatomists*] is the
Cavity of the Eye towards the Corner. *L.*

COE'METERY [*Koimētērion*, Gr.] 2
Burying-place, a Church-yard.

COE'PTION, a buying up of Things.
COE'NOBITES [*Cœnobite*, L. of κοι-

of common, and *Life, Gr.*] Jews or Christians, which had all Things in common by way of religious Conversation. *F.*

COENO BIARCH [*Koivovárchos*, of *κοινός*, *βίττος*, and *ἀρχων* a chief Governor, Gr. & the Prior of a Monastery.

COENOBITICK, of or belonging to
the way of living in common.

COENOBY [*Cenobium*, L. of xo voc
common and *BiG* Life, Gr.] a living in
common; or like Monk; &c.

CENOSITY [*Cenostas*, L.] Filthi-
ness, Muddiness.

COEQUAL [*Coequal*, F. of *Coequalis*,
L.] equal to one another, as Fellows and
Partners are.

COERCIBLE [*coercibilis*, L.] that may be restrained, or held in.

COERCITION (coer'cia, L.) keeping in,
or restraining.

RECEIVE, serving to keep in; or

COETAGNEOUS [of con and etas]

LIST OF THE FAITHFUL AGES, LIVING TOGETHER AT
10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100

the same Time.

COETERNAL [*coeternus*, F. of *con* and *eternus*, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COEVAL [*of con and ævum*, L.] of the same Age or Duration with another.

COEXISTENT [*of con and existens*, L.] having an Existence or Being at the same Time with another.

COFFEE [*Chauda Arab.*] a Drink well known, made of a Berry brought chiefly from Turkey, &c.

COFFER [*Coffen*, Sax.] a Chest or Trunk: Also a long square Box or Trough, in which Tin Oar is broken to Pieces in a Stamping-Mill.

COFFER [in Fortification] is a hollow Trench or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

COFFER [in Architecture] the lowermost part of the Cornice.

COFFERER, is the second Officer in the King's Household, next under the Comptroller: He hath the Oversight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

COFFIN [*Coffre*, F. *Coffe*, Sax.] a Hole, &c.] a Case for a dead Body; also the hollow part of a Horse's Hoof.

To **COFFIN**, to put into a Coffin or Chest. *Chanc.*

To **COG** [*coquelinus*, of *Coque*, F. a Shell] to fool up or flatter; to cheat at Dice-play.

COGENT [*cogens*, L.] pressing, enforcing, strong.

COGGA a sort of Sea Vessel or Ship, a **COGGO** Cock-boat. O. L.

COGGLE a small Fishing Boat. C.

COGITABLE [*cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

COGITABUND [*cogitabundus*, L.] full of Thoughts, deeply thoughtful.

To **COGITATE** [*cogitare*, L.] to think or muse upon.

COGITATION, the Action of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind. L.

COGITATIVE [*cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

COGITATIVELY, thoughtfully, considerately.

COGNATE [*cognatus*, L.] near of kin, allied unto, very like.

COGNATION [in Civil Law] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

COGNISANCE [*Cognissance*, F. *Cognitio*, L.] Knowledge.

COGNISANCE [in Heraldry] the same with Crest, which in every Achievement helps to maintain and set off a Coat of Arms.

COGNISANCE [in Law] the hearing

of a Thing judicially; also an Acknowledgement of a Fine.

COGNISANCE of a Plea, a Privilege which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Bounds of the Franchise.

COGNISEE } [Law Term] a Person to
CONNISEE } whom a Fine is acknow-

ledged.

COGNISOR } [Law Term] one who
CONNUSOR } acknowledgeth or pass-

eth a Fine of Lands and Tenements to another.

COGNITION, a knowing or judging of a Thing. L.

COGNITIONIBUS *admittendis*, is a Writ to a Justice, or other Person, who hath Power to take a Fine, and having taken Acknowledgement of a Fine, delays to certify it into the Court of Common Pleas, requiring him to do it.

To **COGNOMINATE** [*cognominare*, L.] to give a Surname to any.

COGNO SCENCE [*of cognoscere*, L.] Knowledge.

COGNO SCITIVE, of Knowledge.

COGS, the Teeth of a Mill Wheel; also a sort of Boats used on the River Humber.

COG-Ware, coarse Cloths, anciently used in the North of England.

COG-Men, Dealers in such Cloth.

To **COHABIT** [*cohabiter*, F. *cohabitare*, L.] to dwell together, especially as Man and Wife does.

COHABITATION, such a Cohabiting or Dwelling together. F.

COHEIR [*Coheriter*, F. of *Cohæres*, L.] a joint Heir with another.

COHEIRESS, a Woman who shares Inheritance with another.

To **COHEIRE** [*coherere*, L.] to stick or cleave to, to hang together well, to agree.

COHERENCE } [*Cohærentia*, L.] a
COHERENCY } sticking, cleaving, or

hanging together; an Agreement. F.

COHERENT [*coherens*, L.] Discourses are said to be so, when there is a proper Connection and Agreement between their Parts.

COHESION [*Cohæsiō*, L.] a sticking or cleaving together.

COHESION [in Natural Philosophy] is that Principle, whatever it be, which makes the Parts of the Bodies cohere and stick to one another.

To **COHIBIT** [*cohibere*, L.] to restrain, or curb.

COHIBITION, a keeping in, or restraining. L.

To **COHOBATE** [among Chymists] is to repeat the Distillation of the same Liquor, having poured it on again upon the Dregs, which remain in the Vessel.

COHOBATION, a repeated Distillation.

tion of the raw Liquor.

COHORT [*Cohorte*, F. of *Cohors*, L.] amongst the Romans, was ordinarily a Band of 500 Men, or the 10th Part of a Legion.

COHORTATION, an Exhortation or Encouraging with another.

COIF [*Coiffe*, F.] a sort of Hood or Cap for the Head.

Serjeants of the COIF, a Title of Serjeants at Law, from a Coif of Lawn, they wear on their Heads under their Caps.

To keep a **COIL** [perhaps of *Kollern*, Teut. to chide] to make a Noise, Clutter, or Bustle.

A **COIL**, a Clutter, Noise, or Tumult: Also the Breech of a great Gun.

To **COIL** a Cable [Sea Term] to wind it about in the Form of a Ring: the several Circles lying one upon another.

COILING of the Stud, is the first making Choice of a Colt or young Horse for Service.

COILONS, Stones, Testicles. *Chauc.*

COIN [*Coin*, F. perhaps of *Cuneus*, L. a Wedge, or *Fixur*, Gr. an Image, because it hath the Figure of the Prince's Head upon it: And some will have it from *Cunna*, Span. to Coin] any sort of stamped Money.

COINCIDENT [*coincidens*, L.] a happening together, a falling in with; thus, in Geometry, such Figures, which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another, are called coincident Figures.

COINCLUDED [of *con* and *inclusus*, L.] shut in together with.

COINDICATIONS [in Physick] are Signs which do not indicate by themselves alone, but, together with other Things and Circumstances, assist the Physician to form a Judgment of the Disease.

COINS } [in Architecture] the Corner
QUINES } of Walls.

Rustick COINS Stones sticking out of a Wall for new Buildings to be joined to it.

COINS } [among Gunners] large
QUINES } Wedges of Wood for the levelling, raising, or lowering of a Piece of Ordnance: Also smaller Wedges used by Printers.

COINS } [on Ship-board] pieces
Canting COINS } of Wood to lay between Casks.

Standing COINS, Pipe-staves or Billets to make Casks fast.

COINT, strange. *C.*

COIR, a kind of Plax in East-India.

COISTREL, a young Lad.

COITION [*Coir*, F. of *Coit*, L. of *con* and *coit*, an assembling or meeting together; a mutual Tendency of Bodies toward one another, as of the Iron and Loadstone: Also carnal Copulation. *L.*

COITION of the Moon [among Astronomers] is when the Moon is in the same Sign and Degree of the Zodiac with the Sun.

COITS, a sort of Iron Rings or Horse QUOITS } Shoes, to play with.

COKE, Pit-coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Line.*

COKES, a meer Fool, a Ninny.

COLANDER, see *Cullander*.

COLATION, a straining, a passing through a Strainer. *L.*

COLATURE, is that which after boiling is percolated or strained through a Sieve or Cloth. *L.*

COLCHESTER, [*Colceaster*, Sax. from the River *Coln*] the principal Town in Essex.

COLCOTAL [among Chymists] is the dry Substance which remains after Distillation of Vitriol, commonly called *Capus mortuum*.

COLCOTRAR [with Chymists] Vitriol calcined or burnt a good while over a strong Fire, which is very good for stanching Blood, when applied to a Wound, &c.

COLE, [*Copl*, Sax. of *Caulis*, L.]

CALE } Cole-worts. *C.*

COLD [*Ceald*, Sax. *Kald*, Dan.] one of the Primary Qualities of Bodies, and is such a State of the minute Parts of any Body, in which they are more slowly or faintly agitated, than those of the Organs of Feeling; so that it is only a relative Term, the same Body being liable to be pronounced Hot or Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or lesser Motion than those of the sensory Organs.

COLDSHIRE Iron, is such as is brittle when it is cold.

COLEBROOK [so called from the River *Cole*, because it is here parted into four Currents, but is joined together by four Bridges] a Town in Buckinghamshire, 15 Miles W. from London.

COLEHAM [of the River *Cole*, and *Dam* Sax. a Town] a Town in Middlesex.

COLENS Earth, a sort of Colour for Painting.

CO'LET, that part of a Ring where the Stone is set.

COLFOX, a black Fox. *O.*

COLIBERTS, Tenants of Villains made Free; Persons of a middle Condition between Servants and Freemen.

COLIBUS the humming Bird, which make a Noise like a Whirl wind, though it be no bigger than a Fly; it feeds on Dew, has an admirable Beauty of Feathers, a Scent as sweet as that of Musk or Ambergris.

COLIC [*Colique*, F. of *Colica*, L. of *Kol*, Gr. a violent Pain in the Abdomen, making its Name from the Gut Colon, the principal Part affected.]

CO'LING, a long, pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

To COLL [*accoler*, F. of *Collum*, L. the the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

CO'LLA [*κόλλα*, Gr.] Glew, any thing glutinous, or of the Nature of Glew.

COLLABEFA'CTON, a destroying, wasting, or decaying. L.

COLLA'PSED [*collapsus*, L.] fallen to decay, ruined.

COLLA'PSION, a falling together. L.

COLLER [*Collier*, F. of *Collare*, L.] the upper part of a Band or Doublet: Also a Ring made of Metal to put about the Neck of a Dog, a Slave, &c. Also Harness for a Cart or Draught-Horse.

CO'LLAR [of a *Ship*] is a Rope fastened about her Beak-head, unto which a Pulley call'd the Dead Man's Eye, is fix'd, that holds her fore Stay; also one about the Main Mast Head, call'd the Collar or Garland, which is wound about there to save the Shrouds from galling.

CO'LLAR of *S's*, an Ornament for the Neck, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

To CO'LLAR [in *Wrestling*] is to lay hold on the Adversary's Collar.

CO'LLAR Days, Festival Days, wherein the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of *S's*.

COLLARA'GE, a Tax or Fine laid for Collars of Wine-drawing-Horses.

To COLLA'TE [*collationer*, F. *collatum*, L.] to bestow a Spiritual Living: To compare or examine; as to collate Books, is to examine if they be perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [*collateralis*, L.] that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes sideways, not direct, on one side: Thus Collateral Pressure, is a Pressure sideways: And Collateral Relations, are Brothers and Sisters Children, and those that descend from them. F.

COLLA'TERAL Security, is a Bond that is made over and beside the Deed itself, for the Performance of Covenants between Man and Man.

COLLA'TION, a handsome Treat or Entertainment, F. Also a collating or comparing together. L.

COLLA'TION [of a *Benefice*] is the bestowing a Church Living by a Bishop, who has it in his own Gift.

COLLA'TION [of *Seals*] is when one Seal was set on the Back of another upon the same Libel, in old Deeds.

COLLA'TIONE *facta uni post mortem alterius*, a Writ which enjoins the Justices of the Common Pleas to send out their Writ to a Bishop, to admit a Clerk in the Place of another presented by the King, who died during the Suit between the King and the Bishop's Clerk.

COLLA'TIONE *Hermitagii*, a Writ whereby the King was wont to confer the

keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLATI'TIOUS [*collatitius*, L.] done by Conference or Contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [*collativus*, L.] conferred together.

A COLLA'TIVE [*Collativum*, L.] a Benevolence of the People to the King, &c.

To COLLAUD [*collaudare*, L.] to recommend, or commend with others.

COLLEA'GUE, [*Colleague*, F. *Collega*, of *con* and *leratus* L.] a Fellow, a Copartner in any Office; a Fellow Collegian.

A COLLECT [*Collecte*, F. *Collectum*, L.] a short Prayer, with the Epistles and Gospels, appropriated to any particular Day or Occasion in the Church.

To COLLE'CT [*Colliger*, F. *Collectum*, L.] to gather, or pick up.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [*collectaneus*, L.] gathered out of several Things or Places.

COLLE'CTION, a gathering together or picking up: Things gathered together, or picked up; as a Collection of Books, &c. an Inference or Conclusion. F. of L.

COLLE'CTION of *Light* [in *Astrology*] is when two Principle Significators cast their Aspects to a more dignified Planet, and do not behold each other.

COLLECTI'TIOUS [*collectitius*, L.] gathered up and down.

COLLE'CTIVE [*collectivus*, L.] that is gathered together into one, comprehensive, apt to gather.

COLLE'CTIVE Noun [with *Grammarians*] is a Word that comprehends many Persons or Things in the Singular Number; as a Multitude, a Company, a Troop, &c.

CO'LLIGE [*Collegium*, L. of *sollega*] a Company or Society of Persons of the same Profession: Also the Building where they live. F.

CO'LLIGE [of *Physicians*] a Corporation of Physicians in London.

CO'LLIGER } [*collegatus*, L.] a
COLLE'GIATE } Fellow, Member, or
Student of a College.

COLLE'GIAL [*collegialis*, L.] belonging to a College.

COLLE'GIATE Church, is one endow'd for a Society, Body Corporate, of a Dean, &c. and Prebendaries or Canons, &c.

COLLE'GUE. See *Colleague*.

COLLERED [in *Heraldry*] wearing a Collar.

COLLERY, a Store-house of Coals.
COLLET [a diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Surname.

COLLE'TICKS Medicines that Conglutarate or glue together as it were. P. T.

COLLI'CIÆ [in *Anatomy*] the joining of the *Puncta Lachrymalis* into one Passage. L.

To COLLI'DE [*collidere*, L.] to bear, knock, or bruise together; to dash one against another.

CO'LLIER, one who deals or works in Coals. To

To **COLLIGATE** [*colligatum*, L.] to bind together.

To **COLLIMATE** [*collimatum*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COLLIMATION an aiming at, L.

To **COLLINEATE** [*collinearum*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COLLINES [of *Collis*, L.] little Hills Hillocks F.

COLLINESS, blacked, or daubed with Coals or Soot.

COLLING, embracing about the Neck. *Chauc.*

COLLINS [diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Surname.

COLLIQUAMENT [*Colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted.

COLLIQUATED [*colliquatus*, L.] melted or dissolved.

COLLIQUATION, a melting or dissolving any Thing by Heat. L.

COLLIQUATIVE *Fever*, one attended with a *Diarrhoea* or profuse Sweats, from too lax a Texture of the Fluid.

COLLIRIDIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who worshipped the Virgin *Mary* as a Goddess, and offered Sacrifice to her.

COLLISION, a dashing or striking one Body against another. F. of L.

COLLISTRIGIATED, pillory'd. L.

COLLISTRIGIUM a Pillory or pair

COLLISTRIDIVM of Stocks. O. L.

COLLOCA'TION, a placing or setting in Order. F. of L.

COLLOCK, a Pail with one Handle. O.

To **COLLOGUE** [*colloqui*, L.] to flatter, coaks, or soothe up.

COLLOP [perhaps of *Κολας*, Gr. a flat piece of Flesh] a Cut or Slice or Meat.

COLLOQUY [*Colloque*, F. of *Colloquium*, L.] a talking together, a Conference.

COLLU'CTATION a struggling to-

COLLU'CTANCY } gether, or wrest-

ling. L.

To **COLLUDE** [*Colluder*, F. *colludere*, L.] to plead by Covin, with intent to de-

ceive.

COLLU'SION, Deceit, Couzenage. L.

COLLU'SION [in *Law*] a fraudulent Contrivance, or Compact, between two or more Parties, to bring an Action one against the other, for some deceitful End; or to the Prejudice of the Right of a 3d Person. L.

COLLU'SORY [*Collusoire*, F.] done by Covin and Collusion.

COLLU'THEANS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who confounded the Evil of Punishment with the Evil of Sin, saying that the former did not proceed from God any more than the latter.

COLLY [of *Cole* or *Coal*] the Black or Soot on the outside of a Pot or Kettle.

To **COLLY**, to dawb with Colly or Soot, &c. to smut.

To **COLLY** [of a *Hawk*] who is said

to *Colly*, when she stretches out her Neck streight forward.

COLLY-FLOWER [*Cap'p'p'nt*, Sa.] a sort of Cabbage Plant.

COLLY'RIVM [*Κολύριον*, Gr.] any Liquid Medicine designed to cure Diseases in the Eyes. L.

COLO'BOMA [*Κολέωμα*, Gr.] a Preternatural growing together of the Lips, Eye-lids, &c. or the adhering of the Ears to the Head preternaturally. L.

CO'LON [*Κολον*, Gr. a Member] the second of the great Guts: A Point in Grammar marked thus, (:) which shews that the Sentence is perfect or entire, but the Sense still depending or continuing on.

COLONA'DE [in *Architecture*] a Range of Pillars running quite round a Building, and standing within the Walls of it.

CO'LONEL [*Colonnel*, F. *Colonello*, It.] the chief Commander of a Regiment of Horse or Foot.

CO'LONY [*Colonie*, F. of *Colonia*, L.] a Plantation, a Company of People transplanted from one Place to another, in order to cultivate and inhabit it.

COLOPHONIA any Pitch or Rosin

COLOFO'NIA } made by the Exha-

lation or drawing off the thinner parts of Terebinthinous Juices.

COLOQUINTIDA, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste. L.

COLORA'TION a Colouring: L.

COLORA'TION [with *Chymists*] the brightening of Gold or Silver.

COLOSS } [*Colosse*, F. of *Χολοσσός*, Gr.] a large Statue, re-

presenting a Giant, as that of the Sun at Rhodes 70 Cubits high, between whose Legs Ships sailed.

COLOSSEAN large like a Coloss.

COLOSTRA'TION, a Disease in young ones, caused by sucking the Beasting or first Milk.

CO'LOUR [*Couleur*, F. *Color*, L.] that Sensation we perceive when we look upon any coloured Body; or that Quality in any Body which is the Occasion of (that Sensation: Also a Complexion or Looks; Also Pretence or Shew.

CO'LOUR [in a *Law* Sense] is a Plea that is probable, though really false, put in with an Intent to draw the Trial of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges.

COLOURABLE, fair, plausible.

CO'LOUR of Office, an Evil or unjust Act, committed by the Countenance of an Officer.

To **COLOUR** [*colorem*, F. *colorare*, L.] to give Colour to; to cloke, to excuse; Also to blush.

To **COLOUR** *Strangers Goods*, is when a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods in his Name at the Custom-House, to pay but single Duty, when he ought, by

Law, to pay double.

COLOUR, the Banner of a Company of Soldiers: Also those Ensigns which are placed at the Sterns and Pops of Ships, to shew of what Country or Part they are.

CLOP, a Blow: Also a Bit of any thing.

COLPARE *Arbores*, to Eop, to Top Trees.

COLPATURA the cutting or top-
COLPATURA ping of Trees, a Tre-
spass within a Forest.

COLSON [q. d. Nicholas's Son] a Sir-
name.

COLT [Colt, Sax.] a young Horse,
Mare, or Ass.

COLT *Euil*, a Preternatural Swelling in
the Pizzle and Cods of Horses.

COLTER [Cultop, Sax. *Couter*. F.
Router, Du. of *Cutter*, L.] a piece of Iron
in a Plough which cuts up the Ground.

COLTS *Foot*, an Herb.

COLUMBARY [*Colombior*, F. of *Co-
lumbarium*, L.] a Dove-house or Pigeon-
house.

COLUMBINE [*Columbinus* L.] Dove-
like or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

COLUMBINE [*Colombine*, F. *Columbi-
na*, L.] a Plant bearing pretty Flowers of
divers Colours.

COLUME LIA, an Inflammation of the
Uvula, when it is extended in length like a
little Column.

COLUMN [*Colonne*, F. of *Columna*,
L.] a round Pillar, to bear up or beautify
a Building.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] is proper-
ly that round long Cylinder, or part of a
Pillar, which is called the *Shaft*, *Trunk*,
&c. and reacheth from the *Astragal* of the
Base to the Capital.

COLUMN [in the *Military Art*] is the
long File or Row of Troops, or of the Bag-
gage of an Army in its March.

COLUMN [among *Printers*] a part of
a Page divided by a Line, as this is into two
Columns, and others into 3, 4, &c.

COLUMNA *Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] the
fleshy part of the Nose, jutting out in the
middle, near the upper Lip.

COLUMNA *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the
Muscles and Tendons, by which the Heart
is contracted and dilated.

COLUMNA *Oris* [in *Anatomy*] the
Moula, or little piece of Flesh in the Palate
of the Mouth.

COLUMNE *Herculis* [the Pillars of
Hercules, L.] two Mountains opposite one
to another, in the Mouth of the Straights of
Gibraltar.

COLUMNNE, a Column, a Pillar.

COLURES [Colure, L. of *Klaspel*, Gr.]
are two great Imaginary Circles, which in-
tersect one another at Right Angles in the
Poles of the World; one of which passes

through the Equinoctial Points of *Aries* and
Libra, and the other through the two Sol-
stitial Points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*.

The **COLURE** [of the *Equinoxes*] is
that which passes through the Pole and the
Points *Aries* and *Libra*, and makes the Sea-
sons of Spring and Autumn.

The **COLURE** [of the *Solstices*] is that
which shews the Solstitial Points, cutting
Cancer and *Capricorn*, and making Summer
and Winter.

COMAUNCE, Community.

COMA *Vigil*, a Distemper accompanied
with a strong Inclination to sleep without
being able to do so.

COMB [Cam, Dan.] an Instrument to
untangle and trim the Locks, Wool, &c.
Also the Crest of a Cock.

To **COMB** [Kammer, Dan. *Kammen*,
Teut. *camban*, Sax. *comare*, L.] to untangle
the Hair, &c.

COMB [of a Ship] is a small Piece of
Timber set under the lowest part of the
Beak-head, near the middle; its use is to
help to bring the Tacks aboard.

COMB [Comb, Sax.] a Valley between
Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both sides.

COMBA *Terra*, a low piece of Ground.
O. L.

COMBR AONES, the Fellow-Barons,
or Commonalty of the Cinque Ports.

COMBATANT, a Champion, a fight-
ing Man.

COMBATANT [in *Heraldry*] two
Lions are said to be Combatant, when they
are borne in a Coat of Arms rampant, with
their Faces towards each other, in a fight-
ing Posture.

COMBATE [Combat, F.] a Battle or
Fight.

COMBATE [in Law] a formal Trial
of a doubtful Case, by the Swords of two
Champions.

To **COMBATE** [*combatre*, F.] to fight,
to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

COMBER [Kumber, Du. *kummer*,
Teut.] Perplexity, Trouble, Misfortune.

COMBINATION [*Combinaison*, F.] a
joining together, a Conspiracy.

COMBINATION [in *Arithmetic*] an
Art of finding how many different ways a
certain given Number of Things may be
varied or taken by one and one, two and
two, three and three.

COMBINATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Fi-
gure when the same Word is immediately
repeated.

To **COMBINE** [*combiner*, F. of *com-
binare* L.] to join or plot together.

COMBIRMENT, an Incumbrance.

To **COMBRE**, to incumber.

COMBROUS, cumbersome.

COMBURGESS, a Fellow Citizen.

COMBUST *combustus*, L. i. e. burnt or
[scorch'd] a Term in *Astronomy*. When a
Planet

Planet is not above 8 Degrees 30 Minutes distant from the Sun, it is said to be *combust*, or in *Combustion*, which *Astrologers* pretend, shews, that the Party signified thereby is in great Fear, and much over-powered by some great Person.

COMBUST *Way* [in *Astronomy*] the Space in the second half of *Libra*, and thro' the whole Sign of *Scorpio*.

COMBUSTIBLE *combustibilis, L.* apt to take fire or burning. *F.*

COMBUSTION a burning. *L.* Also an Hurley-burley, or Uproar. *F.*

COMBUSTION [among *Astrologers*] a Planet being under the Sun, which continues till it be removed 17 Degrees.

COMBUSTION [of *Money*] an ancient way of trying base and mixed Money, by melting it down.

COME, the small Strings or Tails of Malt, upon its first shooting forth. *C.*

TO COME [*coman, Sax. kommen, Teut.*] to draw nigh, to approach.

COMEDIAN [*Comédienne, F. of comædus, L.*] either a Writer or Actor of Comedies: a Stage-player.

COMEDIOGRAPHER [*Comædiographus, L.*] a Writer of Comedies.

COMEDY [*Comédie, F. Comædia, L. of Κομῆδία, Gr.*] a Play composed with Art, either in Prose or Verse, to represent some Action agreeable to human Life, and not cruel.

COMELING a new Comer, a Stranger. *C.*

COMELINESS Beautifulness, Gracefulness.

COMELY [*Caf.* derives it of *Κομμός, i. e. Neat, Gr.* but more probably from *Bo-come, Eng.*] handsome, beautiful, graceful.

COMES [*Comes, L. a Companion*] an Earl or Count.

COME *Sopra* [in *Musick Books*] signifies as above, or the Part above over again; which Words are used, when any foregoing Part is to be repeated. *Ital.*

COMET [*Comette, F. Cometa, L. of Κομήτης, Gr.*] a Blazing Star.

COMETOGRAPHY [of *Κομήτης* and *γραφῆ* Description] a Description or Discourse of Comets. *Gr.*

COMFIT [*Confit, F. of Confectio, L.*] Sweet-meats, Fruits, &c. preserved dry.

TO COMFORT *comforter, F. of confortare, L.* to strengthen or instruct with Counsel.

COMFORT [*Comfort, F.*] Consolation.

COMFREY, an excellent Wound Herb.

COMICAL [*Comique, F. Comicus, L. of Κωμικός, Gr.*] merry, facetious, pleasant, belonging to, or fit for a Comedy, also humorous.

COMICALLY, facetiously, humorously.

COMICALNESS, Facetiousness, Humorousness.

A COMING *Wench* [of *Cpeman, Sax.*

to please] a free tempered Maiden.

COMITATUS *Castro commissio, a* Writ whereby the Charge of the County together with the keeping of a Castle, is committed to the Sheriff. *L.*

COMITATUS *commissio* is a Writ of Commission whereby the Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the Charge of the County.

COMITTEE, joined, put together, committed. *Chauc.*

COMITIAL *Cimitialis, L.* belonging to an Assembly or Meeting of People.

COMITIALIS *Morbis*, the Falling Sickness. *L.*

COMITY [*Comitas, L.*] Courtesy.

COMMA [*Κόμμα, Gr.*] is one of the Points of Stops used in Writing, and is marked thus (,) implying only a small Rest or little Pause. *L.*

COMMA [in *Musick*] the 8th part of a Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone, or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

TO COMMA'ND [*commander, F. of com and mandare, L.*] to bid, charge, or order: to have the Management or Rule of.

COMMA'ND, Charge, Government, Management, Rule.

COMMA'NDER [*Commandeur, F.*] one who has Command, a chief Officer or General; also the Governor of a Commandry or Order of Religious Knights: Also a Beetle or Rammer used by Pavours.

COMMA'NDING Ground [in *Fortification*] is such as overlooks any Post or strong Place.

COMMA'NDING Signs [among *Astrologers*] the first six Signs of the Zodiack, viz. *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo* and *Virgo*.

COMMA'NDMENT [*Commandement, F. of Con and Mandatum, L.*] a divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law.

COMMA'NDMENT [in *Fortification*] is the height of nine Foot, which one Place has above another.

COMMA'NDMENT [in *Law*] is when either King or Justices, commit a Person to Prison upon their own Authority.

COMMA'NDRY [*Commanderie, F.*] a Manour with which Lands or Tenements were occupied, belonging to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, near London.

COMMA'TERIAL [of *Con* and *Materialis, L.*] that which is made of the same Matter or Substance with another.

COMMAUNCE, Community, having all things in common. *Chauc.*

COMMAUND, coming. *Chauc.*

COMMEATURA, a commandry, or Portion of House and Lands, set apart for the Use of some Religious Order, especially the Knights Templars. *O. L.*

TO COMMEMORATE [*commemoratum, L.*] to mention or remember; to celebrate

celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Person or Thing.

COMMEMORATION, a mentioning or remembering; a solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Action. *F. of E.*

To **COMMEN**, to come; also common. *Chaucer.*

To **COMME'NCE** *commencer, F.* to begin; Also to proceed in a Suit: Also to take a Degree in an University.

COMME'NCEMENT, a Convention Academical in Cambridge, at the Time when Students commence, *i. e.* begin to be Masters of Arts, &c. *F.*

To **COMME'ND** *commendare, L.* to praise or set forth: Also to commit or give in Charge.

COMME'NDABLE *commendabilis, L.* that is to be commended, praise worthy.

COMME'NDAM [*Commende, F.*] a void Benefice commended to an able Clerk, till it be otherwise disposed of. *L. I.*

COMMENDA'TION, a praising or setting one forth.

COMMENDA'TION, Respect or Service convey'd to another.

A **COMME'NDATORY** [*Commendataire, F. Commendatarius, L.*] is one who hath a Church Living in *Commendam*.

COMME'NDATORY, which serves to recommend. *L.*

COMMENDIDIN, commended, recommended. *Chauc.*

COMMENSAL a Boarder. *Chauc.*

COMMENSURABILITY, an equal Proportion or Measure of one thing with another.

COMME'NSURABLE [*of Con and Mensurabilis, L.*] equal in Measure and Proportion. *F.*

COMME'NSURABLE Quantities [*in Geometry*] are either such as will measure one another precisely: or such that some other third Quantity may be found, which will measure them both.

COMME'NSURABLE in Power [*in Geometry*] Right Lines are said to be commensurable in Power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space of Superficies.

COMME'NSURABLE Numbers [*in Arithmetick*] whether Integers or Fractions, are such as have some other Number, which will measure or divide them without any Remainder; so 6 and 9, 8-12ths & 4-6ths are respectively commensurable Numbers.

COMME'NSURABLE Surds [*in Algebra*] are such Surds as, being reduced to their least Terms, become true figurative Quantities of the Kind, and are therefore as a Rational Quantity to a Rational.

COMME'NSURATE [*of Commensus, L.*] of the same or equal Measure.

COMME'NSURATION, Equality of Measure, or a measuring one thing with another.

COMMENT [*Commentum, L.*] an Exposition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation, a Gloss.

To **COMMENT** [*commenter, F. of commentari, L.*] to expound, to write Notes upon, to gloss, to criticize, or find fault.

COMMENTARY [*Commentaire, F. of Commentarium, L.*] an Interpretation of an obscure and difficult Author; also a brief Abstract, or Historical Abridgment of Things.

COMMENTATOR [*Commentateur, F.*] a Maker or Writer of Commentaries. *L.*

COMMENTITIOUS *Commentitius, L.* forged, counterfeit.

COMMERCE [*Commercium, L.*] Trade or Traffick: Also *Converse, Correspondence. F.*

COMMESSA'TION, Revelling. *L.*

COMME'TICKS, Things which give Beauties not before in being; as Paints to the Face; differing from Cosmetick, which are only to preserve Beauties already in Possession.

COMMIGRA'TION, a going from one Place to dwell in another. *L.*

COMMINA'TION, a severe threatening. *F. of E.*

COMMINATORY of, or belonging to Threatnings.

COMMINU'TION, a breaking or bruising, a dividing a thing into very small Parts or Particles.

To **COMMI'SERATE** [*of con and miserere, L.*] to take pity of.

COMMISERA'TION, a taking Pity on. *F. of L.*

COMMISSARY [*Commissaire, F.*] a Church Officer who supplies the Bishop's Place, in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in the remote Parts of his Diocese, or in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Archdeacon's Visitation: Also one who has the Distribution of Provisions in any Army. *L.*

COMMISSARY General [*of the Muster*] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength, &c. of every Regiment; sees the Horses are well mounted, and the Men well armed and accoutred.

COMMI'SSION, a Power given from one Person to another of doing any thing. *F. of L.*

COMMI'SSION [*in Law*] a Delegation for the determining any Cause, &c.

COMMI'SSION [*in Military Affairs*] the Warrant or Authority by Vertue of which every Officer acts in his Post.

COMMI'SSION [*in Trade*] the Order by which any Person Trafficks for another.

COMMI'SSION [*of Anticipation*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy or Tax before the Time appointed.

COM-

COMMISSION [of *Association*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned Persons with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

COMMISSION [of *Bankruptcy*] is a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, which is directed to five or more Commissioners, to enquire into the particular Affairs and Circumstances of the Bankrupt, or broken Tradesman; to act for the Benefit of the Creditor, and to proceed according to the Statutes made for that Purpose.

COMMISSION [of *Rebellion*] a Writ against a Man who has not appear'd after a Proclamation.

COMMISSION Money, the Wages allowed to a Factor, who trades for another by Commission.

To **COMMISSION** [of *Commis-*

To **COMMISSIONATE** *ſuo* or *committere*, L.] to give a Commission; to appoint or empower a Person to act for another.

A **COMMISSIONER**, one who has received a Commission, or who acts by Virtue of it.

A **COMMISSIONER** [in *Law*] is one who has a Commission to execute any publick Office, either by Letters Patent, the Publick Seal, or any other way.

The King's High **COMMISSIONER** in *Scotland*, a Nobleman who represents the Person of the King of *England*.

A **COMMISSURE** [*Commissura*, L.] a Joint of any thing; a joining close, or couching things together.

COMMISSURE [in *Architecture*] a close joining of Planks, Stones, &c.

A **COMMISSURE** [among *Anatomists*] the Mold of the Head, where the Parts of the Skull are united.

COMMISSURES [among *Naturalists*] the small Pores of a Natural Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts, that are between the Particles of any Body, especially when the Particles are broadish and flatish, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin Plates.

To **COMMIT** [*Committre*, F. of *Committre*, L.] to act or do, to deliver up, to refer or leave a Business to.

COMMITTEE, he or they to whom the ordering of any Matter is referr'd, by some Court, or other Persons concerned.

COMMITTEE [of the King] a Widow of a King's Tenant, so called as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land to the King's Care and Protection.

COMMIXTION, a mingling things

COMMIXTURE, together. L.

COMMODE, a sort of Head-dress for Women. F.

COMMODIOUS [*commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, useful.

COMMODIOUSNESS, Fitness, &c.

COMMODITY [*Commodité*, F. of *Commoditas*, L.] Advantage, Conveniency, Profit: Also Wares and Merchandize.

COMMODORE, an Under-Admiral or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

COMMONGNE, a Brother Monk, residing in the same Convent. O. L. T.

COMMON [*Commun*, F. of *Communis*, L.] ordinary, publick, useful, That which belongs to all a like, own'd or allow'd by all.

A **COMMON** [in *Law*] a common Pasture Ground, that Land or Water which is common to this or that Town or Lordship.

COMMONALTY [*Communauté*, F.] the common People.

COMMON Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, so called from the Pleas or Controversies between common Persons try'd there.

COMMON Divisor [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which exactly divides any two Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

COMMON-Fine, a Sum of Money paid by the Inhabitants of a Manour to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court Leet.

COMMON Hunt, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord Mayor and City of London.

COMMON Intendment, i. e. common Meaning: So a *Bar to the Intendment*, is a General Bar, which commonly disables the Declaration of the Plaintiff.

COMMON Law, as either, 1. Simply the Law of the Land, without any other Addition. 2. The Law more generally, before any Statute was made to alter it. Or, 3. The King's Courts, distinguished from Inferior Courts.

COMMON Pleas, a Court held in *Westminster-hall*, for the trying of all Civil Causes, both Personal and Real.

COMMON per Cause de Vicinage, a Liberty that the Tenants of one Lord in one Town, have to Common with the Tenants of another Lord, in another Town.

COMMON Receptacle [in *Anatomy*] is a certain Vessel which receives the Juices called *Chyle* and *Lympha*.

COMMON Sensors [with *Naturalists*] is that Place in the Brain where all Sensation is supposed to be performed, where the Soul takes Cognizance of all Objects which present themselves to the Senses.

COMMON Signs [among *Astrologers*] *Geminus, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces*.

COMMON Time [in *Musick*] is the same as *Double Time*.

COMMONWEALTH, any State of Government, as it is distinguished from a Monarchy.

COMMONWEALTH's Man, a Member of a Commonwealth, a Stickler for a Commonwealth Government; also one who acts

acts for the Good of the Publick Weal.

CO'MMONER, a Member of a College in an University: Also a Member of the House of Commons in Parliament.

COMMONING, receiving the Communion. *Chauc.*

COMMONS, a Proportion of Victuals, especially the Regular Diet of a College or Society.

The CO'MMONS [of England] the Knights, Burgeses, &c. in Parliament; one of the three Estates of the Realm, called the *House of Commons*.

COMMOTE [in Wales] a Part of a COMMOTHTH Shire, Hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages: Also a great Lordship or Seniory which may include one or several Manours.

COMMORA'TION, a tarrying or dwelling in a Place for a Time. *L.*

COMMO'TION, a Disturbance, Hurly-burly, Uproar, Tumult. *F. of L.*

COMMUNA [Law Term] the Common of a Pasture.

COMMUNABLE, commonly. *Chauc.*

COMMUNANCE, a Title anciently given to the Commoners, who had a Right of Commoning in open Fields, &c.

COMMUNA'RE [Old Law] to enjoy the Right of Common.

To COMMU'NE [Communicare, *L.*] to talk or discourse together.

COMMUNIA *Placita non tenenda in Scaccario*, a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold a Plea between common Persons in that Court, where neither of them belong thereto.

COMMUNIA *Custodia*, a Writ for that Lord whose Tenant dieth, and leaveth his Son under Age, against a Stranger who entereth the Land.

COMMUNICABLE [communicabilis, *L.*] that may be communicated or imparted. *F.*

COMMUNICANT [Communicant, *F.* Communicans, *L.*] one who receiveth the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE [Communiquer, *F.* communicare, *L.*] to impart, to shew, to tell to, to discover or reveal; also to partake of the Holy Sacrament.

COMMUNICA'TION, Intercourse, Conference, Converse. *L.*

COMMUNICA'TION [in Law] is a Discourse between several Parties without coming to an Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded. *F. of L.*

Lines of COMMUNICA'TION, are Trenches made to preserve a safe Correspondence betwixt two Posts or Forts, or at a Siege, betwixt two Approaches.

COMMUNICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart, sociable, free. *F.*

COMMUNION, Fellowship, Union in Faith; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *F. of L.*

COMMUNITY [Communauté, *F.* Communitas, *L.*] a Partnership, the having Things in Common: A Society of Men inhabiting the same Place, or a Body of Men uniting in a Civil Society for mutual Advantage.

COMMUTA'TION, a changing one thing for another, a bartering. *F. of L.*

COMMUTA'TIVE [commutatio, *L.*] belonging to Commutation or Exchanging. *F.*

To COMMUTE [commutare, *F.* commutare, *L.*] to exchange.

To COMMUTE [in Civil Law] is to buy off a Punishment by a pecuniary Consideration.

COMMUNS, the common People. *Chauc.*

COMORTH, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, &c. *O. S.*

COMPACT [Compacte, *Bi.* Compactus, *L.*] close, well joined; brief and pithy.

A COMPACT [Compactum, *L.*] an Agreement or Bargain.

To COMPACT [compingere, *L.*] to clasp close together.

COMPA'CTION, a compacting or joining close. *L.*

COMPA'CTION [among Philosophers] the drawing together or strengthening a Body or Substance, by its having less Parts, or by the more close sticking together of these Parts; and it is usually opposed to Diffusion.

To COMPAGINATE, to join, to couple or knit together. *L.*

COMPANAGE, any sort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *O. R.*

COMPA'NION [Compagnon, *F.* perhaps of *Con* and *Pagus*, i. e. one of the same Town; or of *Con* and *Panis*, *L.* i. e. one that partakes of the same Bread, Comes, *L.*] Fellow, a Mate, a Partner.

COMPA'NION [of the Garter] a Knight of the Garter.

COMPANY [Compagnie, *F.*] an Assembly of People: A Society or Body Corporate: A small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain.

COMPANY Independent, a Company of Soldiers not imbodyed in a Regiment.

COMPANY [of Merchants] are either 1, Societies in Joint-Stocks, as the East-India, African, South-Sea Company, &c. Or, 2, Regulated Companies, as the Hamburg, Turkey, &c.

COMPARABLE [Comparabilis, *L.*] that may be compared, like.

COMPARABLENESS, the being comparable to.

COMPARATES [in Logick] Things compared one with another, as *Man's Life*

is like a Leaf. L.

COMPARATIVE [*Comparativus*, L.] capable of, or implying Comparison. F.

COMPARATIVE Degree [in Grammar] the middle Degree of Comparison, as *Better* is the middle Degree between *Good* and *Best*.

COMPARATIVELY, as compared to something else.

To **COMPARE** [*Comparere*, F. of *Comparere*, L.] to examine one thing by another, to liken.

COMPARISON [*Comparatio*, F. *Comparatio*, L.] a setting two Things together to see wherein they agree or disagree: Agreeableness, Proportion, Resemblance.

COMPARTMENT [in Architecture] a proportionable Division in Building, &c. F.

COMPARTMENT [in Painting, COMPARTMENTS &c.] a Regular Disposition of agreeable Figures, all round any Picture, Map, &c. Also a Border or Knot in a Garden.

COMPASS [*Compass*, F.] the Extent of a Thing on all Sides, or round about.

To **COMPASS** [*Compasser*, F.] to contrive, to plot, to endeavour, also to effect.

Mariners COMPASS, an Instrument of Use in Navigation, &c.

COMPASS Callipers, an Instrument used by Gunners, for the disparting a Piece of Ordnance.

COMPASS Dial, a small pocket Dial, shewing the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touch'd Needle.

Pair of COMPASSES, an Instrument for drawing Circles, &c.

COMPASSES [of Proportion] an Instrument for drawing Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at the opening, used in the reducing or enlarging of Maps.

COMPASSION, a Sense of the Miseries, &c. of others, a Fellow-feeling, Pity. F. of L.

COMPASSIONATE, apt or inclined to Compassion.

COMPATIBLE [*compatibilis*, F. of *con* and *paribilis*, L.] that agrees, or suits, or subsists with another Thing.

COMPATIBILITY [*Compatibilitas*, F.] Agreeableness, Suitableness, &c.

COMPATIENT, suffering together. L.

COMPATRIOT [*Compatriota*, F. *Compatriota*, L.] one of the same Country.

COMPREE [*Compere*, F. *Compar*, L.] a Gossip, a Godfather, a Companion, a Fellow, an Equal.

To **COMPEL** [*Compellere*, L. of *con* and *pello*] to force or constrain.

COMPELLATION, called by Name, a friendly Salutation. L.

COMPENABLE, fockable. Chauc.

COMPENDIOUS [*compendiosus*, L.]

brief, short, very concise.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, a being short or brief.

COMPENDIUM, an Abridgement. L.

COMPE'NSABLE, able to recompense or make amends.

To **COMPE'NSATE** [*compensare*, F. *compensatum*, L.] to make amends for, or recompense.

COMPENSA'TION, a Recompence, or making amends for a good Turn.

COMPE'NSATIVE [*compensativus*, L.] Recompensing, belonging to Amends.

COMPE'NSATORY, such as will give Satisfaction, or make amends.

To **COMPE'RENDINATE** [*Compe'rendinatum*, L.] to delay or prolong from Day to Day.

COMPERENDINATION, a delaying, deferring, or adjourning. L.

COMPE'RTORIUM, a judicial Inquest in the Civil Law, made by Delegates or Commissioners, to find out or relate the Truth of a Cause.

COMPETENCY [*Competence*, F. of *Competentia*, L.] Conveniency, Meetness, but most usually a Sufficiency of Estate, Learning, &c.

COMPETENCE [in Law] the Power of a Judge for the taking Cognisance of the Matter.

COMPETENT [*Competant*, F. *Competens*, L.] convenient, meet, sufficient, duly qualified.

COMPE'TIBLE, suitable, or agreeable to. L.

COMPE'TITION, a Rivalship, canvassing, or suing for the same Thing. L.

COMPE'TITOR [*Competitor*, F.] a Rival, one who sues for the same Office or Thing, which another does. L.

COMPILA'TION, a Robbing or Plundering: Also a heaping up. L.

To **COMPILE** [*compiler*, F. *compilare*, L. of *con* and *pilo*, i. e. *cogon*] to collect from several Authors, to amass or heap together.

COMPINABLE, fit for Company. O.

COMPLA'CENCY [*Complacencia*, L.] a taking a Delight in a Thing, a being pleased with, an obliging agreeable Temper.

COMPLAI'NANT [*Complaignant*, F.] one who prefers a Complaint against another, a Plaintiff at Law.

To **COMPLAIN** [*complaignere*, F.] to make complaint, to bewail, to bemoan.

COMPLAISANCE, an obliging Carriage, a pleasing Behaviour. F.

COMPLAISANT, of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous. F.

COMPLEMENT [*Complementum*, L.] a filling up, or perfecting that which is wanting.

CO'MPLEMENT of an Angle [in Geo-
CO'MPLEMENT of an Arch & metry] is so much as that Angle or Arch wants of 90 Degrees to make it up a Quadrant.

CO'MPLEMENT of the Course [in Navigation] is what the Angle of the Course wants of 90 Degrees, or 8 Points, viz. a quarter of the Compass.

CO'MPLEMENT of the Courtin [in Fortification] is that part of the Courtin, which (being wanting) is the Demi-gorge, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Plank is taken away, to the Angle of the Demi-gorge.

CO'MPLEMENT of the Line of Defence, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Plank.

CO'MPLEMENT [in a Parallelogram] are the two lesser Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two Right Lines parallel to each side of the Figure, through a given Point in the Diagonal.

COMPLEAT [complet, F. of comple-
COMPLETE] rus, L.] perfect, full; also neat, fine.

COMPLETION, an accomplishing, fulfilling, a performance. L.

COMPLE'X [complexus, L.] compound, or consisting of divers Ingredients.

The **COMPLE'X**, the Sum or Whole. L.

COMPLE'X Ideas [in Logick] are Ideas compounded, or consisting of several simple Ideas.

COMPLE'XION, an Embracing. L. Also Temperament; the State and Constitution of the Body, as Sanguine, Phlegmatick, or Cholerick: The Colour of the Face. F.

COMPLE'XIONAL, of or belonging to the Complexion.

COMPLEXIONED [complexioné, F.] Tempered.

COMPLE'XNESS, the being compounded of several Things or Parts.

COMPLE'XURE, a joining together.

COMPLE'XUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Head, serving to move it backwards, called *Trigeminitus*. L.

COMPLIANCE [Complaisance, F.] a complying or yielding.

COMPLIANT [Complaisant, F.] submitting or yielding to.

CO'MPLICATED [complicatus, L. of con and plicatus] folded or wrapped up together.

COMPLICA'TION, a Collection or Mass of Things joined together. L.

COMPLICA'TION [of Diseases] is when divers Distempers seize on the Body at the same time, especially such as depend one upon another.

CO'MPLICE, a Partner in an ill Action, an Accomplice. F.

COMPLIMENTAL, of, or given to

Compliments.

CO'MPLIMENTS, obliging Words, with other Civilities of Behaviour. F.

To **CO'MPLIMENT** [complimenter, F.] to use Compliments.

COMPLINES, the last Prayers, or Evening Prayers. F.

To **COMPLO'RE** [complorare, L.] to bewail, or weep together.

To **COMPLO'T** [comploter, F.] to plot together, to combine, conspire.

A **COMPLO'T**, a Plot, Combination, or Conspiracy. F.

To **COMPLY** [perhaps of *Complaire*, F. to please greatly; or *complacere*, L. to appease] to yield or submit to.

COM'PONED [in Heraldry] a Row of Chequers of two Colours.

To **COMPO'RT** [comporter, F. *comportare*, L. to carry together] to agree, to demean or behave one's self.

COMPO'RTMENT [Comportement, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To **COMPO'SE** [composer, F. *compositum*, L. to put together] to put together, to make or frame; to appease or quiet; to repose or refresh; to adjust or settle, to compound or make up.

To **COMPO'SE** [with Printers] is to set the Letters or Characters in order, according to the original Copy.

To **COMPO'SE** [in Musick] is to make or set Tunes, Airs, &c.

To **COMPO'SE** [a Difference] is to make it up, to bring to an Agreement.

To **COMPO'SE** [one's Manner's, &c.] is to regulate them.

COMPO NENT [componens, L.] serving to compose, constituent.

COMPO'SED, quiet and easy in Mind.

COMPO'SEDNESS, Ease of Mind.

COMPO'SITE [compositus, L.] compounded. F.

COMPO'SITE Order [in Architecture] the fifth Order, compounded of the other 4.

COMPO'SITES [in Pharmacy] Medicines made up of many simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, &c.

COMPOSITION, a setting or joining together. F. of L.

COMPOSITION [in Physick] is a mixture of several Ingredients.

COMPOSITION [in Musick] is a Treatise or Piece of Musick.

COMPOSITION [in Mathematicks] is the Reverse of the Analytical Method or of Resolution: It proceeds upon Principles in themselves Self-evident, on Definitions, Postulates, and Axioms, and previously demonstrated Series of Propositions, step by step, till it give you a clear Knowledge of the Thing to be demonstrated; this is that they call the *Synthetical Method*, and is used by Euclid in his Elements.

COMPOSITION [in *Motion*] is the Composition of the several Directions or Declivities of Motion, whether equable or unequable.

COMPOSITION [of *Proportion*] is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent, with the Consequent in two equal *Ratio's*; as Suppose 4. 8. :: 3. 6. which is expressed by Composition of Proportion 12. 8. :: as 9. to 6.

COMPOSITION [in *Painting*] is used in the same Sense with Invention or Design.

COMPOSITION [among *Tradesmen*] is when a Debtor not being able to discharge his whole Debts, agrees with his Creditors to pay them a certain Sum instead of all that is due.

COMPOSITOR [Compositur, F.] a Printer who composes the Matter, and makes up the Forms ready for the Press.

COMPOSSIBLE Things, such as are capable of existing or being together. O.

COMPOSIZIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies Composition. Ital.

COMPOST [Compostum, L.] Dung or

COMPAS Soil for improving Land.

COMPOSURE [Compositura, L.] any thing composed: also calmness of Mind.

COMPOTATION, a drinking together. L.

COMPOSITE [in *Cookery*] Fruit or Meat stew'd. O.

COMPOUND [in *Grammar*] a compound Word, or Word made of two. &c.

COMPOUND Number. See Number.

COMPOUND Quantities. See Quantities.

To **COMPOUND** [componere, L.] to make up of several Ingredients: Also to come to an Agreement, especially with Creditors for Debts.

COMPOUNDED Flower [among Botanists] is such an one as consists of many little Flowers, meeting together to make up one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and sticking Seed, all contained within one and the same *Calix*.

COMPTON in the *Hole* [q. d. Comb-Town, i. e. a Village in a Valley] a Place in *Warwickshire*, so called from the low Situation of it.

To **COMPREHEND** [comprehendere, F. of comprehendere, L.] to contain or include; also to perceive or understand.

COMPREHENSIBLE [Comprehensibilis, L.] that may be comprehended, contained, or understood. F.

COMPREHENSION, the understanding of any thing; also Comprisal; as an Act of *Comprehension*, i. e. an Act of Parliament that takes in all Parties. F. of L.

COMPREHENSIVE [comprehensivus, L.] containing much, full, very Significant.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, the con-

taining much, fulness.

COMPRESS [in *Surgery*] a Bolster of folded Linen to be laid on a Wound. F.

To **COMPRESS** [comprimer, F. compressum, L.] to squeeze close together.

COMPRESSIBILITY [Compressibilitas, F.] aptness to press, or pressed close.

COMPRESSIBLE, that may be compressed or squeezed into a narrow Compass, as the Air, and most other Fluids. F.

COMPRESSION, a squeezing or pressing together. L.

COMPRESSIVES, Medicines which cause a Dryness in an affected Member.

To **COMPRINT** [comprimere, L.] is to print by stealth a Copy or Book belonging to another to his Prejudice. L. T.

To **COMPRISE** [compris, of comprehendere, F.] to contain, include, or take in.

COMPROBATION, a mutual allowing or approving.

COMPROMISE [compromis, F. of compromissum, L.] is a Promise of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the deciding their Controversies to the Decision of Arbitrators. L. T.

To **COMPROMISE** [compromettere, F. of compromissum, L.] to consent to such a Reference; also to put to the Hazard of being censured.

COMPROMISSORIAL, belonging to such a mutual Agreement.

COMPT [comptus, L.] Fine, Neat, Polite.

COMPTNESS, Fineness, Neatness.

COMPUSSION, a Constraint or Force.

COMPULSORY, of a forcing or constraining Nature.

COMPUCTION [Compuccion, F.] a pricking: Also Remorse of Conscience for an Offence committed. L.

COMPUCTIVE, that promotes godly Sorrow.

COMPURGATION [Law Term] a clearing or justifying another by Oath.

COMPURGATOR, one who by Oath justifies the Innocency of another. L.

COMPUTABLE [computabilis, L.] that may be reckoned.

COMPUTATION, a Reckoning or casting up Accounts. L.

COMPUTANT, an Accountant.

To **COMPUTE** [Computare, L.] to reckon or cast up.

COMPUTO reddendo, a Writ which compelleth a Bailiff, Receiver, or Chamberlain, to give up his Accounts.

To **CON**, to ken, to know or learn. Spenc. To understand. Chauc.

CON [in *Musick Books*] signifies, with. Ital.

CON Affetto [in *Musick Books*] signifies, that Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting Manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow.

A 2 CONATUS

CONA'TUS [*in a Body in Motion*] is that Disposition of Apetite to go on in a right Line, if not prevented by other Causes; in *Matter without Motion*, it is the force of Attraction or Gravitation.

CONABEL, convenient or so. *Q. D. T.*

CONARIUM [among *Anatomists*] a Part of the Brain, which hangs on the small Cavity called the *Albugo*, called also the *Glandula Pinealis*, in the hinder part of the third Ventricle; and is so called from its Shade resembling the Cone of a Pine.

TO CONGAMERATE [*Congamere*, *L.*] to unite or connect.

CONCA'TENATION, a chaining or linking together. *Q. D. T.*

TO CONCA'TENATE [*concatenare*, *L.*] to chain or link together.

CONCAVATION, making hollow. *L.*

CONCAVE [*concavus*, *L.*] hollow on the inside like an Oven. *Q. D. T.*

CONCAVE Glasses, such as are ground hollow on the inside, and reflect on their hollow side.

A CONCAVE [*Concavum*, *L.*] a Hollowness.

A CONCAVE [in *Gunnery*] the Bore of a piece of Ordnance.

CONCAVITY [*Concavitas*, *F.* of *Concavitas*, *L.*] the inside Hollowness of a round or roundish Body.

CONCAVOUS [*concavus*, *L.*] hollow.

TO CONCEAL [*concelare*, *L.*] to keep close or secret.

CONCEALEDNESS, Hiddenness, Secrecy.

CONCEALERS [Law Term] such who find out lands which are privily kept from the King by Persons that have nothing to show for them.

CONCEALMENT, the Act of Concealing.

TO CONCEDE [*concedere*, *F.* of *concedere*, *L.*] to grant, to yield or condescend to.

CONCEIT [*Conceitum*, *L.*] Imagination, Fancy, Opinion.

TO CONCEIT [*concepere*, *L.*] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEITED, opinionated, affected, proudly puffed up.

CONCEITEDNESS, the being proud of some peculiar Opinion, affectedness.

CONCEIVABLE [*conceivable*, *F.*] that may be conceived.

CONCEIVABLENESS, the being capable to be conceived or understood.

TO CONCEIVE [*concepere*, *L.*] to imagine or apprehend, to form an Idea of: Also to breed a Child.

CONCENT [*Concentum*, *L.*] a Consort of Voices or Instruments, an Agreement of Parts in Music.

TO CONCENT [*concentare*, *F.* of *concentare*, *L.*] to gather together, to unite.

CONCENTRATION, the gathering together of Con and Centrum, both of them in the same Center.

CONCENTRANT Medicines, are such whose Acids are so moderated by Alkali, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRATION, a driving towards the Middle or Center; also a crowding together any fluid Matter into as close a form as it is capable of; or bringing any separate Particles into as close a Context as possible.

CONCENTRICK [*concentricus*, *F.* of *concentricus*, *L.*] that hath one and the same Center.

CONCEPT, a set Form or Term used in publick Ass.

CONCEPTACLE [*Conceptaculum*, *L.*] any hollow thing that is fit to receive or contain.

CONCEPTION, a conceiving or breeding a Child; a Comprehending.

CONCEPTION [in *Logic*] is the simple Apprehension, Perception, or Idea, which we have, without proceeding to affirm or deny any thing.

TO CONCEARN [*concernere*, *F.*] to belong to or regard, to interest or trouble one's self with.

CONCERN, Affair, Business, or Matter of Importance; Also a being concerned or affected in Mind.

CONCERNED, interested, affected, troubled.

CONCERNMENT, Affair, Business, &c.

TO CONCERT [*concertare*, *F.* of *concertare*, *L.*] to state or debate Matters, to contrive or lay a Design, in order to bring an Affair to pass.

CONCERTANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some Parts. *Ital.*

CONCERTATION, a striving together.

CONCERTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Consort, or Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Consort. *Ital.*

CONCERTO Grosso [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Grand Chorus of the Consort, or those Places of the Consort where all the several Parts perform or play together. *Ital.*

CONCESSI, i. e. I have granted. *L.*

CONCESSI [in *Law*] is a formal Word, and implies a Covenant made.

CONCESSION, a Granting, or Yielding; an Allowance, Grant, or Permission.

CONCHA [in *Anatomy*] the winding of the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear. *L.*

CONCHOID [in *Geometry*] the Name of a curve Line, invented by *Nichomeas*.

CONCILIARY, of or belonging to a Council. *L.*

TO CONCILIATE [*conciliare*, *F.* of *conciliare*, *L.*]

CONCILIATION, the reconciling of Parties in a Cause.

CONCILIARY, of or belonging to a Council. *L.*

TO CONCILIATE [*conciliare*, *F.* of *conciliare*, *L.*]

CONCILIATION, the reconciling of Parties in a Cause.

conciliatum, L.] to reconcile, to make to agree or unite.

CONCILIATION, a Reconcilement, Agreement or Union. F. of L.

CONCILIATORS, a Title affected by Writers of the Romish Church, who have put the greatest Variety on the Doctrines of that Church.

CONCINNATE [*concinnatus*, L.] proper, fit, proper, and meet.

CONCINNITY [*concinnitas*, L.] Propriety, Aptness, Handsomeness, Decency.

CONCIONAL [*concionalis*, L.] pertaining to a Sermon, Oration, or Assembly.

CONCISE [*concisus*, F. *concisus*, L.] of concise and *concisus* in it, brief.

CONCISION, a Word used for Circumcision, by way of Scorn. Phil. iii. 2. L.

To **CONCITATE** [*concitare*, L.] to provoke, stir up, or prick forward.

CONCLAMATION, a Shout or Noise of many together. L.

CONCLAVE [*conclave*, L.] a Close or inner Room, shut up under Lock and Key; more especially the Room in the Vatican where the Cardinals meet to choose a Pope; the Assembly of Cardinals for the Election of a Pope, or the Decision of any important Affair in the Church. F.

CONCLAVIST [*conclaviste*, F.] one who attends a Cardinal during his Abode in the Conclave.

To **CONCLUDE** [*concludere*, F. *concludere*, L.] to make an end or finish; to resolve upon, or determine: Also to draw a Consequence upon something said before.

CONCLUSION, the End, Close, or Issue of a Thing; also a Consequence or Inference. F. of L.

CONCLUSION [in Law] is when a Man, by his own Act upon Record, has charged himself with a Duty, &c.

CONCLUSION [in Logick] the last of the three Propositions in a Syllogism.

CONCLUSIVE [*conclusus*, L.] which serves to conclude; thus an Argument is said to be *conclusive*, when the Consequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLUSIVENESS, the being Conclusive.

CONCOAGULATION [according to Mr. Boyle] the ChrySTALLIZING of Salts of different kinds together; where they shoot into one Mass of various Figures suitable to their respective Kinds.

CONCOCTION, a Boiling; it is commonly used for the same as *Digestion*, tho' *Digestion* is more generally confin'd to what passes in the Stomach; whereas *Concoction* is applied to what Alterations are made in the Blood-Vessels, which may be called the second Concoction, and that in the Nerves, Fibres, and minutest Vessels, the third and last Concoction.

CONCOMITANCE, an accompanying

together with. F. of L.

CONCOMITANT [*Concomitans*, L.] accompanying or Accompanion. F.

CONCOMITANTLY, in course, along with another.

CONCORD [*Concordia*, F. *Concordia*, L.] Agreement, Union, good Understanding.

CONCORD [in Law] is an Agreement between Parties who intend the devying a Piece of Land one to another.

CONCORDS [in Music] are certain Intervals between Sounds, which delight the Ear when heard at the same Time.

Perfect **CONCORDS**, are the 9th and 8th, which are all the Octaves.

To **CONCORD** [*Concordare*, L.] to agree together.

CONCORDANCE [*Concordantia*, L.] an Agreement. Also a general alphabetical Index of all the Words in the Bible. F.

CONCORDANT [*Concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCORDATES, publick Acts of Agreement between Popes and Princes.

To **CONCORPORATE** [*concorporare*, L.] to mix or mingle together in one Body; to Imbody.

CONCORPORATION, a mixing or tempering into one Body; an Incorporation. L.

CONCOURSE [*Concours*, F. *Concursus*, L.] a running or resorting of People to a Place; a Multitude of People assembling together, upon some particular Occasion.

CONCRETE [*Concretum*, L.] a thing grown together, or made up of several Ingredients.

CONCRETE [in Philosophy and Chymistry] is a Body made up of different Principles, and signifies much the same with *Mixed*.

CONCRETE [in Logick] is any Quality considered with its Subject; thus when we say *Snow is white*, we speak of *Whiteness* in the *Concrete*; and in this respect it is contra-distinguished from the *Abstract*, when the Quality is considered separately as *Whiteness*, which may be in *Paper*, *Bone*, and other Things, as well as *Snow*.

CONCRETE Numbers [in Arithmetick] are Numbers which express or denote some particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Horses, 5 Pounds, &c. whereas if nothing be joined with the Number, it is taken abstractedly or universally; thus 3 signifies an Aggregate or Sum of 3 Units, whether Men, Horses, Pounds, or any thing else.

CONCRETED [*Concretus*, L.] congealed or clotred.

CONCRETION [of Things] together or with, and crescent to grow; a growing or gathering together, the Composition or Union of several Particles together into a visible Mass, whereby it becomes of some particular Figure and Property. L.

CONCRE'TION [in *Philosophy*] is the uniting together of several small Particles of a natural Body into sensible Masses or Concretes.

CONCRE'TION [in *Physick*] is a thickening of any boiled Juice or Liquor, into a more solid Mass.

To **CONCREVE** [*concreſcere*, L.] to grow together. *Spenc.*

CONCUBA'RIA, a Fold, or Pen where Cattle lie together. *O. L.*

CONCU'BINAGE [*Concubinatus*, L.] keeping of a Miss or Concubine; Fornication. *F.*

CONCU'BINAGE [in *Law*] is an Exception against a Woman, that sues for her Dowry, whereby 'tis alledged she is not a lawful Wife, but a Concubine.

CONCUBINARY, that keeps a Miss. *F.*

CO'NCUBINE [*Concubina*, L.] a Woman that lives with a Man as if she were his lawful Wife; a Miss, an unlawful Bed-fellow. *F.*

CONCU'LCATE [*conculcatum*, L.] to stamp upon, or tread under Foot.

CONCULCA'TION, a stamping upon, a treading or trampling under Foot. *L.*

CONCU'MBENCE [of *concumbere*, L.] lying together.

CONCU'PISCENCE [*Concupiscentia*, L.] a vehement Desire of enjoying any Thing, but more particularly the Venereal Desire. *F.*

CONCUPI'SCIBLE [*concupiscibilis*, L.] that which desires earnestly or naturally, or which is desirable.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE Faculty, is the Sensual or Unreasonable part of the Soul, which only seeks after the Pleasures of Sense; or that Affection of the Mind which stirs up to covet or desire any thing.

To **CONCUR** [*concurrere*, L.] to run together, to conspire, to agree with one.

CONCURRENCE, a running together; an Agreement in Judgment and Opinion. *F.*

CONCURRENT [*concurrrens*, L.] a Rival or Competitor. *F.*

CONCU'RRING Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as being laid one upon another.

CONCU'SSION, a shaking or jumbling together; a shock of an Earthquake.

COND [of *Conduire*, F.] to conduct. *Cha.*

To **COND** [Sea Term] to conduct or guide a Ship in a right

Courſe; to direct the Men at the Helm how to steer.

To **CONDEMN** [*condemnare*, L.] to sentence one to Death; to dislike, to disapprove, to give Judgment against a Person.

CONDEMNABLE [*condemnabile*, F.] which deserves to be condemned.

CONDEMNATION [*condemnation*, F.] a blaming or disapproving; also a Sentence to Death, or other Punishment. *L.*

CONDEMNATORY, of a condemning Nature. *L.*

CONDENSA'TION, thickening, a making any natural Body take up less Space, or confining it within less Dimensions than it had before. *F. of L.*

CONDENSATE [*condensare*, F. of *condensatum*, L.] to thicken, or grow thick.

CONDENSATION [among *Chymists*] a stoppage and collection of Vapours, made by the Top of an Alembick, whereby it is returned in the Form of a Liquid, or as is raised in a Head or Receiver, there to harden into a permanent and solid Substance, as in Sublimations of all kinds.

CONDE'NSENESSE, the being condensed.

CONDE'NSITY [*condensitas*, L.] thick-ness, closeness, hardness.

CON'DERS [of *Conduire*, F. to conduct] Persons who stand upon high Places near the Sea-coast, at the Time of Herring Fishing, to make Signs with Boughs, &c. in their Hands which way the Shoal passeth.

To **CONDESCEND** [*condescendere*, F. of *con* and *descendere*, L.] to comply, submit, or yield to.

CONDESCENDENCY [*condescendence*, F.]

CONDESCENTION } Complaisance, Compliance.

CONDI'GN [*condignus*, L.] worthy, according to Merit.

CONDI'GNITY, strict, real, or exalted Merit.

CON Diligenza [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Diligence, Care, and Exactness. *It.*

CO'NDIMENT [*Condimentum*, L.] Sauce Seasoning.

CONDISCI'PLE [*Condiscipulus*, L.] a School-fellow, or Fellow-student.

CON Discretion [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Judgment and Discretion. *Ital.*

CONDITA'NEOUS [*conditaneus*, L.] that may be seasoned, pickled, or preserved.

CONDI'TE. Conduct. *O.*

CONDI'TED [*conditus*, L.] seasoned, pickled.

CONDI'TEMENT, a Composition of Conſerves, Powders, and Spices, made up in the Form of an Electuary, with a proper Quantity of Syrup.

CONDI'TION, Nature, Disposition; the Quality or Circumstances of a Person or Thing, which renders it good or bad, perfect or imperfect: Also Estate or Fortune; likewise a Bargain or Agreement, or a Cause and Term of it. *F. of L.*

To **CONDI'TION** with one [Conditioner, F.] to make an Agreement or Bargain with him.

CONDI'TIONAL [*conditionalis*, F. of *conditionalis*, L.] implying Conditions or Terms.

CONDI'TIONAL Propositions, are Propositions consisting of Parts, connected by the Conditional Particle *if*.

CONDITIONED *Conditionné, F.* endowed with certain Humours or Qualities.

CON Dolce Maniera [in *Musick Books*] signifies, after a sweet and agreeable manner. *Ital.*

CONDOLEANCE [*Condolence, F.*] a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow feeling of another's Sorrows.

To CONDOLE [*Condolere, F.*] to express to another, a Fellow feeling or Sympathy with him in his Sorrows &c.

CONDONATION a Pardoning or Forgiving.

To CONDONE [*condonare, L.*] to pardon, to forgive.

To CONDUCE [*conducere, L.*] to avail to help, to contribute to.

CONDU' CIBLE [*Conducibilis, L.*]

CONDU' CIVE Profitable, Good

To CONDUCT [*Conducere, F. of Conducere, L.*] to guide, lead, or bring along.

CONDUCT [*Conducere, F. of Conducere, L.*] a guiding or management of an Affair, or one's self; Forecast or Discretion, Behaviour, Deportment.

Safe CONDUCT, a Security given by a Prince under his Great Seal to a Stranger for his quiet coming into and passing out of the Realm. A *Safe Conduct* is granted to Enemies, a *Pass* to Friends.

CONDUCTORY [*Conducteur, F.*] a Leader, Guide, &c. An hollow Instrument thrust into the Bladder to direct another Instrument into it, to extract the Stone.

CONDUCTRESS, a She Guide, &c.

CONDUCTIOUS [*Conducivus, L.*] that may be hired, led, or gathered together.

CONDUIT [*Conduite, F.*] a Pipe for conveying Water, a Water-course.

CONDYLL [*Kondyllos, Gr.*] the Joints, and Knuckles of the Fingers; Also the small Knobs of Bones called *Projections*.

CONDYLOMA [*Kondyloma, Gr.*] a hard brawny Swelling in the Fundament proceeding from black Humours settling there, which sometimes cause an Inflammation; Also the knitting and jointing of the Bones in an Animal Body; but more particularly those of the Fingers.

CONE [*Conus, L. of Kónos, Gr.*] is a Geometrical Solid in the Form of a Sugar-Loaf which may be conceived to be formed by the Revolution of a Right-angled Triangle, round the perpendicular Leg.

CONE of Rays [in *Opticks*] are a Parcel of Rays in the form of a Cone, issuing from any Radiating Point.

CONE Right, is when its Axis is Normal to its Base, and then its Sides are equal.

CONE Scalene, is when its Axis is inclined to its Base, and then its Sides are unequal.

CONE Senza Violina, [in *Musick Books*]

signifies either with or without Violins. *Ital.*

CONEY, a Rabbit.

To CONE' BULATE [*confabuler, F.*] [*confabulatum, L.*] to tell Stories, to talk together.

CONFABULATION, a familiar discoursing or talking together. *F. of L.*

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars in the Church of Rome, called Penitents.

CONFECTIO, a Medicinal Composition of Gums, Powders, Syrups, &c. made up into one Substance. *F. of L.*

CONFECTOR [*Confiturier, F.*] a Maker or Seller of Confits or Sweetmeats.

CONFECTS [*Confitures, F.*] are things crusted over with dry Sugar.

CONFEDERACY [*Confederatio, L.*] an Alliance between Princes and States, for their Defence against a common Enemy.

CONFEDERATION [*Confederatio, L.*] an Alliance between Princes and States, for their Defence against a common Enemy.

CONFEDERACY [in *Law*] is an uniting of Persons to do any unlawful Act. *F.*

To CONFEDERATE [*confederer, F.*] [*of confederatum, L.*] to unite into a Confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

CONFEDERATES [*les Confederez, F.*] [*Confederati, L.*] Princes or States entered into an Alliance for common Society.

To CONFER [*conferer, F. of conferre, L.*] to give or bestow; to compare; also to discourse or talk together.

CONFERENCE, a Discourse held between several Persons about particular Affairs; a Parley. *F.*

To CONFESS [*confesser, F. of confessum, L.*] to acknowledge or own, to declare one's Sins in order to Absolution.

CONFESSION Acknowledgment, Declaration. *F. of L.*

CONFESSION Auricular, a Confession of Sins to a Priest.

CONFESSION of Offence [in *Law*] is when a Prisoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony or Treason, pleads guilty to the Indictment.

CONFESSIONARY [*Confessional, F.*] the Chair wherein the Priest sits to hear Confession.

CONFESSOR [*Confessor, F. Confessor, L.*] a Person who has adhered to the Faith, notwithstanding cruel Persecutions and Sufferings upon that Account.

Father CONFESSOR, a Popish Priest, who hears the Confessions of Penitents, and gives them Absolution.

CONFICIENT [*Conficiens, L.*] which finisheth, procurerh, or worketh with.

To CONFIDE [*confider, F. confidere, L.*] to trust in, or rely upon.

CONFIDENCE [*Confidentia, L.*] Assurance, Boldness, Presumption.

CONFIDENT [*Confidens, L.*] bold, daring, positive, presumptuous.

A CONFIDENT, an intimate, trusty, bosom Friend, employ'd in Matters of Secrecy.

crecy and Trust. *F.*

CONFIGURATION, a fashioning or making of a like Figure: A Likeness or Resemblance of Figures. *F. of L.*

CONFIGURATION [among *Astrologers*] is the Conjunction or mutual Aspect of Stars.

To **CONFINE** [confinere, *F.*] to curb, to restrain, to imprison to border upon.

CONFINEMENT, Restraint, Imprisonment.

CONFINES [confinis, *F. of Confinitus*] the Limits or Borders of a Field, County, or Country; Frontiers.

To **CONFIRM** [confirmare, *F. of Confirmare*] to give new Assurance of the Truth or Certainty of any thing; to strengthen or establish: (Also to administer the Church Rite of Confirmation.

CONFIRMATION, is the giving new Assurance or Evidence of the Truth and Certainty of any Thing: A Strengthening *F. of L.*

CONFIRMATION [in Law] is a Conveyance of an Estate or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unavoidable.

CONFIRMATION [in an Ecclesiastical Sense] is a holy Rite or Ceremony in the Church, by which baptized Persons are confirmed in a State of Grace.

CONFIRMATORY, that which ratifies and strengthens.

To **CONFISCATE** [confiscare, *F. of confiscatum*, *L.*] to seize upon and take away Goods as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, &c.

CONFISCATE [confiscatus, *F. of confiscatus*, *L.*] forfeited to the publick Fisque, or King's Treasury.

CONFLAGRATION, a general Burning, or consuming with Fire. *F. of L.*

CONFLICT [conflictus, *F. of Conflictus*, *L.*] a Skirmish or Combat, a Bickering, a Dispute.

To **CONFLICT** [conflictare, *L.*] to encounter or fight with, to struggle with.

CONFLUENCE [confluentia, *F. of Confluentia*, *L.*] a flowing together, as of Waters, as the meeting of two Rivers, also of People, &c. a Concourse or Resort.

CONFLUENT [confluentia, *F. of Confluentia*, *L.*] a flowing or running together; generally used for that sort of small Pox, wherein the Rubeola run into one another.

CONFLUX [confluxio, *L.*] a flowing or running together, as of Humours.

CONFLUXIBILITY, an aptness to flow together.

CONFORM [conformare, *F. of conformis*, *L.*] agreeable, conformable.

To **CONFORM** conformer, *F. of conformare*, *L.* to make like to, to frame fashion, or suit, to comply with.

CONFORMABLE, agreeable, suitable, of the like Nature, Form, or Fashion. *L.*

CONFORMABLENESS, Agreeableness. Suitableness.

CONFORMATION, a fashioning or framing of a Thing. *F. of L.*

CONFORMATION [among *Anatomists*] denotes the Figure and Disposition of the Parts of the Body of Man: Hence *Malconformation*, a Fault in the first Rudiments, whereby a Person comes into the World crooked, or with some of the Viscera, &c. unduly proportioned; as when Persons are subject to incurable *Asthma's* from too small a Capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFORMIST, one that conforms to any Establishment, especially to the Discipline of the church of *England*.

CONFORMITY [conformitas, *F. of Conformitas*, *L.*] a Compliance.

To **CONFOUND** [confundere, *F. of confundere*, *L.*] to mix or huddle together, to put out of order, to perplex or puzzle, to dismay, to put out of Countenance or abash; also to destroy or waste.

CONFOUNDEDLY, after a terrible manner, horridly.

CONFRATERNITY [confraternitas, *L.*] a Brotherhood or Society united together, chiefly upon a Religious Account.

CONFRE'RES, Brothers in a Religious House, Fellows of one Society. *F.*

CONFRICA TRICES, to some *Au-*

CONFRICTRICES *S* thors call lustful Women, who titulate one another in the *Clitoris*, in imitation of Veneral Intercourses with Men.

To **CONFRONT** [confronter, *F. of con and Fronis*, *L.*] to bring Face to Face, to oppose, to compare.

CONFUSE *Febres* [among *Physicians*] such Fevers as come together alternately in the same Persons, but keep not their Periods, and Alterations so exactly, as to be easily distinguished from one another. *L.*

CONFUSED [confusus, *F. of confusus*, *L.*] mixed together, disordered, perplexed.

CONFUSION, a Disorder, a Jumble, a Mixtury, a Disturbance, a Hurly burly; a being abashed or out of Countenance; Ruin or Destruction. *F. of L.*

CONFUSION [in *Chymistry*] a Mixture of Liquors or fluid Things.

CONFUTATION, a disproving that which was spoken. *L.*

To **CONFUTE** [confutare, *F. of confutare*, *L.*] to confute, to disprove and overthrow the Reasons and Arguments of one's Adversary, to baffle.

CONG [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for Congius, *L.* a Gallon.

To **CONGAYN**, to convince. *C.*

CONGE [conge, *F.*] Leave, License, Permission; also a Bow or Reverence.

CONGE

CONGE' *d'* *accord*, leave to accord or agree. *F.*

CONGE' *d'* *after the King's Permission* to a Dean and Chapter to choose a Bishop. *F.*

CONGEABLE, lawful, or lawfully done. *L. T.*

To CONGEAL [*congelare*, *R.*] to conge-
late, *L.*] to freeze, or be frozen, so thick as
ice does.

To CONGEAL [*in Chymistry*] to alter
some Matter that is melted, for or grow into
a Consistency.

CONGEALABLE, that may be conge-
aled, or frozen.

CONGEE, a low Bow, or Reverence. *F.*

CONGELATION, a freezing, or grow-
ing into a Consistency. *F. of L.*

CONGENEROUS [*congener*, *L.*] of
the same kind, or sort. *YTIMOTON*

CONGENEROUS Muscles, [*in Ana-
tomy*] are such as serve together to produce
the same Motion.

CONGENIAL [*of con and genialis*, *L.*] that
is of the same Sort, or Kind.

CONGENIALITY, of *con* and *Genia-
lius*, *L.*] a Likeness of Genius, or Kind
with another.

CONGEON, one of low Stature, or a
Dwarf.

CONGER [*Congrus*, *L.*] a great kind
of Sea Eel.

CONGERIES, a Heap, a Hoard, a
Pile. *F.*

CONGERIES [*in Philosophy*] a Col-
lection of many Bodies, or Particles into one
Matter.

CONGERSBURY [*q. d.* the Borough
of Conger, a pious Man who lived there as
an Hermit] a Town in Somersetshire.

CONGLES [*in Architecture*] Rings about
the Ends of wooden Pillars, to preserve
them from splitting, and afterwards imita-
ted in Stone work.

To CONGEST [*congestum*, *L.*] to heap
or gather together.

CONGESTION, a heaping, or gather-
ing together. *F. of L.*

CONGESTION [*in Surgery*] a swelling
of Humours in any part of the Body, which
insensibly cause a Swelling by little and
little, by reason of the slow Progress and
Thickness of the Matter.

CONGIUS, a Roman Measure, contain-
ing about a Gallon.

To CONGLOBATE [*conglobatum*, *L.*] to
gather into a Ball, or Lump, or in body.

CONGLOBATE, [*conglobatus*, *L.*] to
gather together.

CONGLOBATED, heaped or gather-
ed together.

CONGLOBATED Glands, [*with* *con-
globatus*, *L.*] such Glands in an animal Body, as
are smooth in their Surface, and seem to be
made up of one continued substance, as those
of the Mesentery are, and all those that serve
to separate the Juice called Lympha from the

arterious Blood, and to return it by proper
Channels.

CONGLOBATION, a gathering toge-
ther in a Mass, or Lump. *F. of L.*

To CONGLOMERATE [*conglome-
ratum*, *L.*] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap
upon one.

CONGLOMERATE, [*conglome-
ratum*, *L.*] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap
upon one.

CONGLOMERATED, [*conglome-
ratum*, *L.*] heaped or wound round together.

CONGLOMERATED Glands, [*with*
conglome, *L.*] are such as seem to be made up,
as it were, with lesser Glands, and are un-
even in their Surface.

CONGLOMERATION, a rolling up
into a Heap, or winding upon a Bottom.

To CONGLUTINATE [*conglutiner*,
F. *conglutinationem*, *L.*] to glue, knit, or
join together.

CONGLUTINATION, a fastening to-
gether of Bodies with Glue, or any other
glutinous and retacious Substance. *F. of L.*

To CONGRATULATE [*congratuler*,
F. *congratulationem*, *L.*] to rejoice with one
for some good Fortune that has befallen him,
or to express Joy on such Account.

CONGRATULATION, a congratu-
lating. *F. of L.*

To CONGREGATE [*congregatum*,
L.] to assemble or gather together.

CONGREGATION, an Assembly, or
gathering together: A Society, or Company
of People meeting, more especially for Di-
vine Service. *F. of L.*

CONGREGATIONAL, of or belong-
ing to a Congregation.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, a Sect
of Independents between Presbyterians and
Brownists.

CONGREGATION, a meeting or coming of People together;
also an Engagement or Fight.

CONGRUENCE [*congruentia*, *L.*] A-
greeableness, Conformity, Suitableness.

CONGRUENT [*congruens*, *L.*] Agree-
able, Suitable.

CONGRUITY [*congruitas*, *L.*] Agree-
ableness, Conformity.

CONGRUITY [*among Naturalists*] is
a relative Property of a fluid Body, whereby
any part of it is readily united with any
other part of it, or any other similar or
fluid Body.

CONGRUOUS [*congruus*, *L.*] conve-
nient, agreeable, proper.

CONGRUOUSNESS, Agreeableness,
Meetness.

CONICAL [*conicus*, *L.*] being
in the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CONIC, the figure of a Cone.

CO'NIC Sections, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola*, and *Ellipsis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to such and such Conditions.

CONJECTURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] that which is only granted upon Supposition or Probability. *F.*

CONJECTURE [*Conjectura*, L.] a Guess, probable Opinion or Supposition. *F.*

To **CONJECTURE** [*conjecturer*, *F.* *conjecturam facere*, L.] to judge at random, to guess without any Demonstration.

CONIFEROUS [*coniferus*, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine-apple.

CONIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such Shrubs, Trees, &c. as bear a sort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone, in which are many Seeds, and when they are ripe, the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape or open, and the Seeds drop; of which kind are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Beech*, &c.

CONINGERIA, a Coney-burrow, a Rabber-warren. *O. L. R.*

To **CONJOIN** [*conjoindre*, *F.* *conjungere* L.] to join or put together.

CONJOINT [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual. *F.*

CO'NJUGAL [*conjugalis*, L.] belonging to a married Couple.

CO'NJUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that springs from one Original.

CO'NJUGATE Diameter, is the shortest Axis or Diameter in an *Ellipsis* or *Oval*.

CO'NJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the *Ordinates*, and through the Center or middle Point of the Transverse Axis, sometimes called the Second Axis.

To **CO'NJUGATE** a Verb [in *Grammar*] is to form or vary it, according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

CO'NJUGATES [in *Rhetorick*] are such things as are derived from the same Original, as *Mercy*, *Merciful*, *Mercifully*.

CO'NJUGATES [in *Logick*] when from one Word, we argue to another of the same Origination; as if *Weeping is to sorrow, then to weep is to sorrow*.

CONJUGA'TION, a coupling or yoking together in Pairs; also a Term in *Grammar*. *L.*

CONJUMPERE, to jumble or join together. *Chauc.*

CONJUNCTI Morbi [among *Physicians*] are two Diseases that come together and are distinguished into *connexi* and *consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTION [*Conjunction*, *F.*] a joining together. *L.*

CONJUNCTION [in *Grammar*] is a Particle which serves to join words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in *Astronomy*] is when two Planets meet in the same Degree of

the *Zodiack*, and either is apparent or true.

CONJUNCTION Apparent [in *Astronomy*] is when a right Line drawn through the Center of two Planets, does not pass through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION Real or True, is when a Right Line passing through the Centers of the two Planets, and being produced, passes also through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTIVE [*Conjunctivus*, L.] that serves to conjoin. *F.*

CONJUNCTURE [*Conjunctura*, L.] the State and Circumstances of Affairs. *F.*

CONJURATION, a Plot or Conspiracy to do any publick Harm; also a Personal Dealing with the Devil or Evil Spirits, to know any Secrets, or compels any Design. *F. of L.*

To **CONJURE** [*conjurer*, *F.* of *conjurare*, L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath; to conspire or plot together; to practise Conjuraton to raise or lay Spirits.

To **CONN** [*Connan*, *Sax.* to know] to learn or get without Book: To give, as, *I conn you Thanks*; also to strike with the Fist.

CONNA'SCENCY [of *con* and *nascens*, L.] being born or growing up together with.

CONNA'TE [of *con* and *natus*, L.] born together with a Person.

CONNA'TURAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to several Things with others.

CONNA'TURALNESS, Agreeableness by Nature.

To **CONNE**, to be able. *Chauc.*

CONNE'CTED [*connexe*, *F.* of *connexus*, L.] joined, tied or fastened together.

To **CONNE'CT** [*connectere*, L.] to knit, join, or fasten together.

CONNE'X [in *Logick*] Things are said To be *connex*, which are joined to one another, without any Dependence or Sequence.

CONNE'XION, a joining things together, a Dependency of one thing upon another. *F.*

CONNE'XITY, that by which one thing is joined to another.

CONNICTA'TION, a twinkling or winking with the Eye. *L.*

CONNI'VANCE [*Connivance* *F.* of *Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to see, a winking at or passing by the Faults of others without Punishment.

To **CONNI'VE** [*conniver*, *F.* of *connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take Notice of.

CONNIVE'NTES Glandule [among *Anatomists*] are those Winkles, which are found in the I side of the Guts *Intestinum Illium* and *F. junum*.

To **CONNOTE**, to make known together. *L.*

CONNOTA'TION, a making two Things or Person known from others, by the same Distinction. *L.*

CONNU'BIAL [*Connubialis*, L.] belonging to Marriage or Wedlock.

To **CONNULATE** [*connudatum*, L.] to strip naked.

CONNUTRITIOUS [among *Naturalists*] is what becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or what breaks out into a Disease in process of Time, which gradually had its first Aliments from sucking a distemper'd Nurse, or the like. L.

CONOID [in *Geometry*] is a Solid produced by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of a Cone about its Axis.

To **CONQUA'RATE** [*conquadratum*, L.] to bring into a Square.

To **CONQUA'SSATE** [*conquassatum*, L.] to shake, dash, or break in Pieces.

CONQUASSA'TION, a shaking, as in an Earthquake; a dashing or breaking to Pieces; also the beating of Things with a Pestle in a Mortar.

To **CONQUER** [*conquerir*, F.] to bring under, to gain or get by force of Arms.

CONQUERABLE, that may be conquered.

CONQUEROR [*Conquerant*, F.] one who has conquered; a Subduer.

CONQUEST [*Conquete*, F.] Victory; the Thing conquered.

CONRAD [of Con and *ra'd*, Sax. able in Counsel] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATA *Pellis* [of *Corroyeur*, F. i. e. a Carrier] a Hide or Skin dress'd. O. L.

CONSANGUINITY [*Consanguinité*, F. of *Consanguinitas*, L.] the Relation between Persons descended from the same Family.

CONSARCINATION, a patching together. L.

CONSCIENGE [*Conscientia*, L.] the Opinion or Judgment which the rational Soul passes upon all her Actions; or the Testimony or Witness of one's own Mind. F.

CONSCIENTIOUS [*conscientieux*, F.] that has a good Conscience; Just, Upright in Dealing.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, justly, uprightly.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, Justness, Uprightness.

CONSCIONABLE, conscientious; also equitable, reasonable.

CONSCIOUS [*Conscius*, L.] inwardly guilty, privy to one's self of an Error.

CONSCIOUSLY, guiltily.

CONSCIOUSNESS, Guiltiness.

CONSCRIBED [among *Geometricians*] the same as Circumscribed.

CONSCRIPTION, an enrolling or registering. L.

To **CONSECRATE** [*consecrere*, F. of *consecratum*, L.] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; also to canonize.

CONSECRA'TION, a Consecrating or Hallowing. F. of L.

CONSECTARY [*Consecrarium*, L.] a

Consequence or Deduction from a foregoing Argument or Proposition.

CONSECUTIVE, following or succeeding immediately one after another; it is always said of Things, not of Persons. F.

CONSECUTION *Month*, the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being something more than 29 Days and a half.

CONSENT [*Consentement*, F. *Consensus*, L.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

To **CONSENT** [*consentir*, F. of *consentire*, L.] to accord, agree, or allow of; to yield to the Truth, or the doing of a Thing.

CONSENT of *Parts* [with *Philosophers*] is that Perception one Part has of another at a Distance, by Means of some Fibres and Nerves, which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*consentaneus*, L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, agreeably, suitably.

CONSENTIENT [*consentiens*, L.] willing, agreeing.

CONSEQUENCE [*Consequentia*, L.] an orderly following, Conclusion, or Inference; Importance, Moment, Weight. F.

CONSEQUENCE [in *Astrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succession of the Signs. F.

CONSEQUENT [*consequens*, L.] ensuing, following, succeeding. F.

A **CONSEQUENT**, that which follows upon something.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logick*] is the last part of an Argument, opposed in the Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the latter of two Terms, which are immediately compared with one another in any set of Proportionals.

CONSEQUENTLY, following necessarily.

CONSERVABLE [*conservabilis*, L.] easy to be kept.

CONSERVA'TION, a keeping or preserving. F. of L.

CONSERVATIVE *Medicina* [among *Physicians*] is that part of a Physician's Care that preserves a Person in Health, in Distinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diseased. F.

CONSERVATOR [*Conservateur*, F.] a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Protector. L.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Peace*] one whose Office is to see that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Truce* and *Safe Conducts*] was an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea Port, to enquire of Offences committed upon the Main Sea, and

of the Liberty of the *Cinque Ports*, against the King's *Truce and Safe Condukt*.

CONSERVATORY, a Place to keep or lay Things up in; a Green-House for Plants, &c.

A CONSERVE, Flowers, Roots, or Herbs, beaten together with Sugar. *F.*

To **CONSERVE** [*conserver*, *F.* *conservare*, *L.*] to preserve or keep; to defend or maintain.

CONSESSION, a sitting together. *L.*

To **CONSIDER** [*considerer*, *F.* *considerare*, *L.*] to mind, to think of, to meditate upon; to regard, or have respect for.

CONSIDERABLE, worthy of Consideration, or notice, remarkable. *F.*

CONSIDERABLENESS, the being worthy of Consideration.

CONSIDERATE, advised, circumspect, wary, discreet. *L.*

CONSIDERATELY } Advised-

CONSIDERATENESS } ness, Wariness.

CONSIDERATION, a bethinking one's self; a Motive or Reason; Regard or Respect. *F.* of *L.*

CONSIDERATION [*in Law*] is the material Cause of a Bargain or Contract, either express'd or imply'd, without which it would not be effectual and binding.

To **CONSIGN** [*consigner*, *F.* of *consignare*, *L.*] to appoint, to deliver, to make over.

To **CONSIGN** [*in Trade*] Goods are said to be *Consigned* to the Correspondent or Factor, which are sent over to them by the Merchant or Employer, or the contrary.

CONSIGNATION, a Sealing, the Act of Consigning, making over, &c. Also the Writing sealed. *F.* of *L.*

CONSIGNATION [*in Law*] is the putting a Sum of Money, &c. into sure Hands, till the Decision of a Controversy or Law Suit, which hinders the Delivery of the said Trust.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, which is of the same Signification with another. *L.*

CONSIMILAR alike, or agreeing.

CONSIMILITY [*Consimilitas*, *L.*] Likeness or Resemblance.

To **CONSIST** [*consister*, *F.* of *consistere*, *L.*] to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSISTENCE [*Consistentia*, *L.*] Essence, the manner of Being; the Thickness of Liquid Things: Also an Agreement or Relation. *F.*

CONSISTENT [*consistent*, *F.* *consistens*, *L.*] agreeable or suitable to; that is not fluid, but has a Consistence.

CONSISTENT Bodies [*among Philosophers*] are solid or firm Bodies, in Opposition to such Bodies as are fluid, or such Bodies as will preserve their Form, without being changed by any Boundary, and has

no Degree of Fluxility.

CONSISTORIAL, belonging to a Consistory. *F.*

CONSISTORY [*Consistoire*, *F.* of *Consistorium*, *L.*] the Court Christian, or Spiritual Court, formerly held in the Nave of the Cathedral Church, or some Chapel or Isle belonging to it, in which the Bishop presided, and had some of his Clergy for his Assessors and Assistants: also a solemn Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals.

CONSISTORY [*in Law*] the Tribunal or Place of Justice in the Spiritual Court belonging to the Archbishops or Bishops.

To **CONSOciate** [*consociatum*, *L.*] to join in mutual Society.

CONSOLABLE [*consolabilis*, *L.*] that may be comforted. *F.*

CONSOLATION, comforting, an easing of Grief. *F.* of *L.*

CONSOLATORY [*consolatoire*, *F.* of *consolatorius*, *L.*] affording Comfort, comfortable.

CONSOLE [*in Architecture*] is a kind of Bracket or shouldering Piece which hath a Projecture, and serves to support a Cornice, and bear up Figures, &c. *F.*

CONSO'LIDANTS [*Consolidantia*, *L.*] Medicines, which cleansing with a moderate Heat, do cause the Nourishment to be fitly apply'd to the Part afflicted.

To **CONSO'LIDATE** [*consolider*, *F.* of *consolidatum*, *L.*] to make whole, or to close up.

CONSOLIDATION, a soldering or making solid; also an uniting or hardening of broken Bones, or the Lips of Wounds. *F.* of *L.*

CONSOLIDATION [*among Surgeons*] the uniting strongly together the Fractures of broken Bones, or the Lips of a Wound.

CONSOLIDATION [*Civil Law*] is the uniting the Possession and Profits of Lands, &c. with the Property.

CONSOLIDATION [*in Common Law*] is a joining of two Benefices into one.

CONSONANCE [*Consonance*, *F.* *Consonantia*, *L.*] is an Agreement of two Sounds, the one *Grave*, and the other *Acute*; compounded by such a Proportion of each as shall be agreeable to the Ear. *L.*

CONSONANCE [*of Words*] is when two Words sound much alike at the End, chiming or rhiming.

CONSONANT [*consonante*, *F.* *consonans*, *L.*] agreeable, conformable.

CONSONANT [*in Grammar*] is a Letter which hath no sound of it self, but must be joined to some Vowel to make a Syllable.

CONSONANTE [*in Musick*] signifies all agreeable Intervals in Musick. *Ital.*

CONSONANTLY, conformably.

CONSORT [*Confrs*, *L.*] a Fellow or Companion: A Partaker of the same Condition;

dition; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, &c.

CONSO'RT [in *Musick*] a Piece of Music consisting of three or more Parts. *F.*

To CONSO'RT, to keep Company or have Society with.

CONSOUND the Herb Comfrey.

CONSPE'RSION, a sprinkling or strewing about with. *L.*

CONSPI'CUOUS [conspicuus, *L.*] clear, manifest, easy to be seen.

CONSPI'RACY [Conspiratio, *L.*] a Combination, a secret Consultation, a Plot, an Agreement of Parties to do any thing, either good or bad.

CONSPI'RACY [in *Law*] is always taken in the worst Sense, and signifies an Agreement of Persons to do some illegal Act.

CONSPIRA'TIONE [Law Term] a Writ against Conspirators.

CONSPI'RATOR [Conspirateur, *F.*] a Plotter, one who has conspired for some ill Design. *L.*

To CONSPI'RE [conspirer, *F.* conspire, *L.*] to bandy or complot together, to agree together.

To CONSPUR'CATE [conspurcatum, *L.*] to defile or pollute.

CONSPURCA'TION, a fouling or defiling. *L.*

CO'NSTABLE [Conétable, *F.* Verstog an derives it from Cýnninŷ, *Sax.* a King, and Stab'le, *q. d.* King of the Stable, or Master of the Horse] a Title heretofore belonging to the Lords of certain Manours: After that, High Constables of Hundreds were appointed; and under those, Petty Constables of every Parish.

The Lord High CO'NSTABLE [of *England*] an Officer anciently of such great Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject; he had the same Jurisdiction as the Earl Marshal, and took Place of him as a Chief Judge in the Marshal's Court.

CO'NSTABLE [of the Tower] one who hath the Government of that Fortress.

CO'NSTANCY [Constance, *F.* of Constantia, *L.*] an Immoveableness of Mind in all Conditions, Firmness, Resolution, Steadfastness.

CO'NSTANT [constans, *L.*] steady, resolute, continuing in the same Mind; lasting or durable; certain or sure. *F.*

CONSTAT, a Certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer of all there is upon Record, relating to any Matter in Question: Also an Exemplification, or Copy of the Inrolment of Letters Patent.

CONSTELLA'TION, a Company of fixed Stars, imagined to represent the Form of some Creature, &c. and called by that Name. *F.* of *L.*

CONSTE'RNATION, a great Fear or Astonishment, by reason of some sudden Affliction, or publick Calamity. *F.* of *L.*

To CO'NSTIPATE [constipatum, *L.*] to thicken, or make more compact; to cram

or ram close.

CONSTIPA'TION [with *Philosophers*] is when the parts of a natural Body are more closely united than they were before. *L.*

CO'NSTITUENT [constituens, *L.*] which constitutes or makes up.

To CO'NSTITUTE [Constituer, *F.* of constitutum, *L.*] to appoint, ordain, or make.

CONSTITU'TION, an Ordinance or Decree: The State of the Body: The Form of Government used in any Place: The Law of a Kingdom.

CONSTITU'TIVE, that which is fit or proper to Constitute. *F.* of *L.*

To CONSTRAIN [contraindre, *F.* of constringere, *L.*] to oblige by Force, to keep in, or restrain.

CONSTRAINT [Contrainte, *F.*] Force, Compulsion, Violence.

CONSTRIC'TION [in *Philosophy*] is the crowding the Parts of any Body close together in order to Condensation.

CONSTRUCTOR Labiorum [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Lips which purses them up, and is by some called Osculatorius. *L.*

CONSTRIC'TORES Alurum Nasi [in *Anatomy*] Muscles which draw the upper Lip and Alæ downwards. *L.*

CONSTRUCTION, a Building or making. *L.*

CONSTRUCTION of Equations [Algebra] the contriving such Lines and Figures, as shall demonstrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem, to be true Geometrically.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Grammar*] is the natural, just, and regular placing and disposing of Words in a Discourse, so as to make proper and intelligible Sense.

CONSTRUCTIVE, which tends to Construction. *L.*

To CO'NSTRUE [construire, *F.* of To CO'NSTER [construere, *L.*] to expound or interpret.

CONSTUPRA'TION, a debauching of Women, or deflowering of Maids. *L.*

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL [consubstantial, *F.* of consubstantialis, *L.*] of the same Substance.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION the Doctrine of the Substantial Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, together with the Substance of the Bread and Wine, maintained by the Lutherans.

CONSUE'TUDINIBUS & Servitiis, a Writ of Right laying against the Tenant, that deforceth the Lord of the Rent or Service due to him.

CO'NSUL [Consul, *L.*] was the Title of a Sovereign Magistrate among the Romans, whereof there were two in Number: It is now given to Chief Governors of some Cities, but especially to the Chief Managers of Trade, or Residents for Merchants in Foreign Parts. *F.*

CONSULAR [*Consulaire*, F. of *Consularis*, L.] of or belonging to a Consul.

To **CONSULT** [*consulter*, F. of *consultum*, L.] to advise with, or ask Advice of any Person; to deliberate upon a Thing: To *consult an Author*, is to see what is his Opinion of a Matter: Also to take care of, to provide for.

A **CONSULT**, is a Consultation, but commonly taken in an ill Sense for a secret Cabal of Plotters against the State. L.

A **CONSULTATION**, an asking or taking Counsel or Advice, especially of Physicians concerning their Patients: Also a Writ for removing a Cause from the King to the Ecclesiastical Court. F. of L.

To **CONSUME** [*consumere*, F. of *consumere*, L.] to destroy or waste, to pine away; to wear out or decay; to spend or squander away; to diminish.

CONSUMMATE [*consummatus*, L.] compleat, perfect, accomplished.

To **CONSUMMATE** [*consummare*, F. of *consummatus*, L.] to fulfil, finish, or make perfect.

CONSUMMATION [*Consummation*, F.] a Fulfilling, Finishing, Perfecting, an End. L.

CONSUMMATUN, the Juice of a Hen, cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Balneo Mariæ*; strong Broth.

CONSUMPTION, [*Consumption*, F.] is a Defect of Nourishment, or the consuming, decaying, and wasting of the Body, and particularly of the Muscular Flesh: Also a Consuming of Provisions, Commodities, &c. F. of L.

CONSUMPTIVE, that is actually in, or inclin'd to a Consumption. L.

To **CONTABULATE** [*contabulatum*, L.] to plank or floor with Boards, to join together.

CONTABULATION, a fastening of Boards or Planks together, a Flooring. L.

CONTACT [*Contactus*, L.] the Touch or Touching.

CONTACT [in *Mathematicks*] Points of Contact, are those Places or Points in which one Line or Body touches another.

CONTAGION, the same with Infection; the spreading or catching a Disease; It is the communicating or transferring a Disease from one Body to another by some certain Effluvia or Steams from the Body of the Sick Person. F. of L.

CONTAGIOUS [*Contagiosus*, F. of *Contagiosus*, L.] infectious, apt to infect.

To **CONTAIN** [*continere*, F. of *Continere*, L.] to comprehend, inclose, or hold: To keep back, or refrain; to keep within Bounds.

To **CONTAMINATE** [*contaminare*, F. of *contaminatum*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONTAMINATION, Defilement, Pollution, most properly that of the Mar-

riage Bed. L.

CONTEKE, Contention. Spenc.

CONTEKORS, contentious, quarrelsome, ridiculous Persons. O.

To **CONTEMERATE** [*contemerare*, L.] to violate or pollute.

To **CONTEMN** [*contemnere*, L.] to despise or slight, to set at nought.

To **CONTEMPLATE** [*contempler*, F. of *contemplatum*, L.] to behold or take a full view, to muse or meditate, to consider seriously.

CONTEMPLATION, is a preserving the Idea, which is brought into the Mind, for some time in View, in order to meditate upon it; Meditation. Study. F. of L.

CONTEMPLATIVE [*Contemplativus*, L.] given to Contemplation. F.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, in a studious manner.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, the being addicted to Contemplation.

CONTEMPLATIVES, Friars of the Order of *Mary Magdalene*, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

CONTEMPLATOR [*Contemplateur*, F.] one who contemplates. L.

CONTEMPORARY } *Contemporain*,
CONTEMPORARY } [F. of *Contemporaneus*, L.] of the same Time or Standing, that lives in the same Time or Age with another. L.

CONTEMPT [*Contemptus*,] Despise, Disdain, Scorn.

CONTEMPTIBLE [*contemptibilis*, L.] deserving to be despised and scorned, base, mean, vile. F.

CONTEMPTUOUS, scornful, slighting, reproachful. L.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, in a scornful manner.

To **CONTEND** [*contendere*, L.] to strive, to quarrel, to dispute.

CONTENEMENT, Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Dwelling-house, that is in his own Occupation. O. L. T.

CONTENSION, great Effort, united Endeavour. L.

CONTENT [*contente*, F. of *contentus*, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTENT [*Substantive*] Contentedness, Satisfaction. L.

CONTENT [*Contentum*, L.] the Compals or Extent of a Thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Solidity of any Surface or Body, estimated or measured in square or solid Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CONTENT [with *Merchants*] the Wares contained in any Cask, Vessel, Bale, &c.

CONTENTATION } [*contentment*, F.]
CONTENTMENT } Contentedness,

Satisfaction or Easiness of Mind.

CONTENTION, Strife, Dispute, Quarrel. F. of L.

CON-

CONTENTIOUS [*contentiosus*, F. of *contentiosus*, L.] litigious, quarrelsome.

CONTENTS [*Contenta*, L.] the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, Cask, Vessel, Chest, &c.

CONTEST [*Conteste*, F.] Controversy, Dispute.

To **CONTEST** [*contester*, F.] of *contestari*, L.] to contend, quarrel, wrangle.

CONTESTABLE, disputable, that may be controverted or contended for. F.

CONTESTATION, a quarrelling, opposing, striving with or against. L.

CONTEXT [of *Contextus*, L.] the Scripture which lies about the Text, before or after it.

CONTEXTURE [*Contextura*, L.] the joining together or framing of a Discourse, or other Thing.

CONTIGNATION [in *Architecture*] the laying of Rafters together: Also Flooring. L.

CONTIGUITY } [*Contiguité*,

CONTIGUOUSNESS } F.] the Touch of two distant Bodies, Nearness, or Closeness; as when the Surface of one Body touches another.

CONTIGUOUS [*Contiguus*, L.] that touches, or is next, very near, close, adjoining.

CONTIGUOUS Angles [in *Geometry*] are such as have one Leg common to each Angle, otherwise called *adjacent Angles*.

CONTINENCE } [of *Continencia*, L.]

CONTINENCY } the abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; also Chastity, Temperance. F.

CONTINENT [*contidens*, L.] abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; temperate, sober. L.

CONTINENT [in *Geography*] is a great Extent of Land which comprehends several Regions and Kingdoms, which are not separated by Sea. F.

CONTINENT Cause [of a *Distemper*] is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and no longer; thus a Stone sticking in the Ureters is the Continent Cause of the Stoppage of the Urine.

CONTINENT Fever, is that which performs its Course without either Intermission or Abatement.

CONTINGENCE } a Casualty or Event, which happens by Chance, an Accident. F.

CONTINGENT [*contingens*, L.] accidental, casual, that may or may not happen. F.

CONTINGENT Line [in *Dialling*] is a Line supposed to arise from the Intersection of the Plane of the Dial with the Place of the Equinoctial, so that the Hour Lines of the Dial, and the Hour Circles, mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT Use [Law Term] is a Use limited in a Conveyance of Land, which may or may not happen to Vest, or put into Possession, according to the Contingency expressed in the Limitation of such Use.

CONTINGENTS [*Contingentia*, L.] Casualties, Things that happen by Chance.

CONTINGENTS [in *Mathematicks*] the same as *Tangents*.

CONTINUAL [*continuel*, F. *continuus*, L.] that is without Intermission.

CONTINUAL Claim [Law Term] is a Claim made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Things, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without Danger of being killed or beaten.

CONTINUAL Fever, is that which some times remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits; that is to say, the Patient is something better, but never absolutely free from the Distemper.

CONTINUANCE [*Continuë*, F.] Lastingness, Length or Duration of Time.

CONTINUANCE [in *Common Law*] is the same with *Prorogation* in the *Civil*, as *Continuance till the next Assizes*, i. e. a putting off the Trial.

CONTINUA'NDO [Law Term] when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for several Trespasses in the same Action.

CONTINUATION, the lasting of any Thing without Intermission. F. of L.

CONTINUA TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to continue or hold on a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the way. Ital.

To **CONTINUE** [*continuer*, F. *continuaré*, L.] to carry on, to pursue, to hold on or persevere, to abide or last.

CONTINUED Bass, the same with thorough Bass, because it goes quite thro' the Composition.

CONTINUED Body, a Body whose Parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED Quantity, that whose Parts are so joined and united together, that you cannot tell where the one begins, or the other ends: called *Continuum*.

CONTINUITY [*Continuité*, F. of *Continuitas*, L.] the Connexion or Joining together of the several Parts of a Thing.

CONTINUITY [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTINUO [in *Musick Books*] signifies thorough, as *Basso Continuo*, the Continual Bass or Thorough Bass. Ital.

CONTINUO's, close, touching each other.

CONTORSION, a wrenching, wresting, or pulling away. F. of L.

CONTORSION [in *Surgery*] is when a Bone

a Bone is somewhat dis-jointed, though not entirely; a Sprain.

CONTOUR [in *Graving and Painting*] are the out Lines of a Figure or Picture. *F.*

CONTRA - *Antiscion* [among *Astrologers*] is the Degree and Minute in the Ecliptick opposite to the *Antiscion*.

CONTRABAND Goods, such Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament to be exported or imported.

CONTRACT [Contractus, *L.*] a Covenant, Agreement, or Bargain: Articles in Writing, a Deed or Instrument. *F.*

To CONTRACT [contracter, *F.* of contractum, *L.*] to article, to covenant, or make a Contract: Also to abridge or shorten: To get a Disease or ill Habit.

CONTRACTEDNESS, the being shortened; Brevity.

CONTRACTIBLE [among *Anatomists*] a Term apply'd to such Muscles and Parts of the Body as are or may be contracted.

CONTRACTILE, is such a Body as when extended, has a Property of drawing itself up again, to that Dimension it was in before Extension.

CONTRACTA'TION House, a Place where Agreements or Contracts are made for the Promotion of Trade.

CONTRACTION, a drawing together, a making short; also a shrinking up. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRACTION [in *Logick*] a Method whereby the Thing reducing abridges that which is reduced.

CONTRACTURE [Contractura, *L.*] is the making Pillars small about the Top. *Architecture*

CONTRACTURE [in *Surgery*] is a Contraction of the Back, Hand, &c. made by Degrees.

To CONTRADI'CT [contradire, *F.* of contradictum, *L.*] to oppose the Assertion of another, to gainsay.

CONTRADI'CTION, a Contrariety of Words and Sentiments, Gainsaying. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, full of Contradictions. apt to contradict. *L.*

CONTRADI'CTORILY, in a thwarting Manner.

CONTRADI'CTORINESS, aptness to contradict, Thwartingness.

CONTRADI'CTORY, which contradicts itself, or implies a Contradiction.

CONTRADI'CTORY Opposition [in *Logick*] is the Contrariety of two Propositions, both in Quantity and Quality.

CONTRADI'CTORY Propositions, are such as consist of an Universal and Particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; so that if one of them be Affirmative, the other shall be Negative; if one Universal the other Particular.

CONTRADISTINCTION [of *Contra* and *distinctio*, *L.*] a distinguishing on

the other side, or Opposition to.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH [of *Contra* and *distinguere*, *L.*] to distinguish on the other side.

CONTRAFAC'TIO, a Counterfeiting. CONTRAFISSURE [of *Contra* and *fissura*, *L.*] a Counter-cleft.

CONTRAFISSURE [in *Surgery*] a Fracture in the Skull, when the Part struck remains whole, and the Part opposite is cleft.

CONTRA Formam Collationis, a Writing where a Man has given perpetual Alms to any Religious House, Hospital, &c. and the Governor has alienated the Lands, contrary to the Donor's Intent.

CONTRA Formam Feoffamenti, a Writ, for a Tenant who is scoffed by the Lord's Charter, to make certain Suit and Service to his Court, and is afterwards distrained for more than is contained therein.

CONTRAI'NDICATIONS [in *Physick*] divers Considerations in a Disease that dissuade a Physician from using such a Remedy, when other Things induce him to it.

CONTRAMANDA'TIO Placiti [Law Term] a Respiting, or giving the Defendant further Time to answer.

CONTRAMURE [in *Fortification*] is a little Out-wall built before another Partition wall, or about the Main-wall of a City, &c. to strengthen it. *F.*

CONTRANITENCE [of *contra* against and *nitor* to endeavour, *L.*] striving or resisting against, Opposition.

CONTRAPOSITION, a putting against. *L.*

CONTRAPOSITION [in *Logick*] a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary.

CONTRAPUNTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Way or Method of composing Musick called Counterpoint, now very little in use. *Ital.*

CONTRARIAUNTES, Things contrary to, contradictory. *Chauc.*

CONTRA'RIED, contradicted. *O.*

CONTRA'RIENTS, a Name given to the Barons who took part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against K. Edward II.

CONTRARIOUSTYE, Contrariety. *Chaucer.*

CONTRA'RY [contrairé, *F.* of contrarius, *L.*] those Things are said to be contrary, whose Nature or Qualities are absolutely different, and which destroy one another.

CONTRA'RY Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as consist of two Universals; one affirming, and the other denying.

CONTRARIETY [Contrieté, *F.* of Contrarietas, *L.*] Opposition, Disagreement.

CONTRA'RIES [in *Logick*] is when one thing is opposed to another, as Light and

and *Darkness, Sight and Blindness, &c.*

CONTRA'ST [*Contraste, F. of Contraste, L.*] a small Dispute or Difference.

CONTRA'ST [*in Painting*] is the due placing the different Objects and Parts of the Figures.

CONTRA Tenor [*in Musick Books*] stands for *Counter Tenour*, a part in Musick. *Ital.*

CONTRATE Wheel, the Wheel in a Watch which is next the Crown-Wheel, the Teeth and Hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other Wheels.

CONTRAVALLATION Line [*in Fortification*] is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, and usually cut round a Place by the Besiegers, to secure themselves, and stop the Sallies of the Garrison, and is without Musket-shot of the Town; so that the whole Army that carries on the Siege lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To **CONTRA VENE** [*Contravenir, F. of contravenire, L.*] to act contrary to an Agreement; to infringe or break Agreement or Law.

CONTRAVENTION, a Contravening, Infringement of an Agreement, &c. *F.*

CONTRACTATION, a touching or handling. *L.*

CONTRIBUTARY, that pays Contribution. *L.*

To **CONTRIBUTE** [*contribuer, F. of contribuere, L.*] to give something with others; to assist towards the doing of a thing; to avail, to conduce.

CONTRIBUTION, a joint giving of Money towards any Business of Importance. *F. of L.*

CONTRIBUTION [*in Military Affairs*] a Tax paid by Frontier Countries to save themselves from being plundered.

CONTRIBUTIO NE facienda, a Writ for those who are put to the Burden of a thing which others are equally obliged to, to oblige them to bear an equal share.

To **CONTRISTATE** [*Contristatum, L.*] to make sad.

CONTRISTATION, a making sad. *L.*

CONTRITE [*Contrit, F. of contritus, L.*] worn, bruised; most commonly used for Sorrowful, very Penitent for Sins and Transgressions against the Divine Law.

CONTRITION, a true, sincere Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from Love to God more than fear of Punishment. *F. of L.*

CONTRIVANCE, Device, Ingenuity in contriving. *F.*

To **CONTRIVE** [*controuver, F.*] to invent, to devise or imagine; to plot.

To **CONTROL** [*controler, F.*] to examine an Account, to overlook, to disprove, censure, or find fault with.

CONTROL, check, censure, contradiction: Also a Book or Register in which a Roll is kept of other Registers.

CONTOR'LLER [*Controleur, F.*] an Overseer, an Officer who keeps a Roll of the Accounts of other inferior Officers.

CONTOR'LLER [*of the King's Household*] an Officer of the Court, that has Power to allow or disallow the Charge of Pursuivants, Messengers, Purveyors, &c. Also the Controlling of all Defaults and Miscarriages of inferior Officers.

CONTOR'LLER General, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

CONTOR'LLER [*of the Hamper*] an Officer in the Chancery, who attends daily in Term Time on the Lord Chancellor, and takes all Things sealed, enclosed in a Leathern Bag, from the Clerk of the Hamper.

CONTOR'LLER [*of the Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Money be made to the just Assize, to overlook and control the Officers, in case of Default, &c.

CONTOR'LLER [*of the Navy*] an Officer whose Business is to contrall all Payments of Wages; to examine and audit the Accounts of Store-keepers, Treasurers, Victuallers, &c.

CONTOR'LLERS [*of the Poll*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a Controlment of the Poll of Receipts and Goings out.

CONTOR'LLER [*of the Pipe*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe.

To **CONTROVE**, to contrive. *O.*

CONTRO'VER, a Forger of False News. *F.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL, of or belonging to Controversy.

CONTROVE'RSY [*Controverse, F. of Controversia, L.*] Debate, Dispute, Variance.

To **CONTRO'VERT** [*contraversari, L.*] to argue *pro* and *con*, to dispute.

CONTROVE'RTED [*controversé, F.*] undetermined, not agreed upon, that may be disputed on *pro* and *con*. *L.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS [*Contumax, L. of contra and sumeo*] Self-willed, Stubborn, Obstinate, Rebellious.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, stubbornly.

CONTUMACY [*Contumacia, F. Contumacia, L.*] Stubbornness, Willfulness, Rebellion.

CONTUME'LIOUS [*contumeliosus, F. contumeliosus, L.*] Reproachful, Affrontive, Abusive.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, reproachfully.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

CONTUMELY [*Contumelia, F. of Contumelia, L. of contumelia*] Abuse, Affront, Reproach, scurrilous Language.

To **CONTUND** [*contundere, L.*] to beat small, to pound.

To

To CONTUNE, to contrive. *Chauc.*
 CONTUSION, a beating or bruising;
 also a blunting. *F. of L.*
 CONTUSION [in *Chymistry*] a redu-
 cing into Powder by beating in a Mortar.

CONTUSION [with *Surgeons*] a Bruise
 dividing the Continuity of Parts in Bones or
 Flesh, or Bruise either by a Fall or Blow,
 so that though the Skin appears whole, yet
 the Flesh is broken.

A CONTUSION [of the *Skull*] is when
 the Skull-bone is so hurt, that though no
 Fracture appears outwardly, yet it is sepa-
 rated from the whole on the inside.

To CONVALE [of *convalescere*, *L.*] to
 recover. *Chauc.*

CONVALESCENCE [of *Convale-*
 CONVALESCENCY [*scere*, *L.*] a
 Recovery of Health: Also the Space from
 the Departure of a Disease, and the Recove-
 ry of the Strength which was lost by it. *F.*

CONVAL *Lilly*, *May Lilly*, or *Lilly*
 of the Valley.

CONVE'NABLE [Law Term] agree-
 able, convenient, fitting. *F.*

To CONVE'NE [*convenire*, *L.*] to
 meet or come together, to assemble, to
 call together.

CONVE'NIENCE [*Convenance* *F.* of
 CONVE'NIENCY [*Convenientia*, *L.*] a
 advantage; agreeableness; fitness, suita-
 bleness.

CONVE'NIENCE [in *Architecture*] is
 the disposing the several Parts of a Build-
 ing, so that they may not obstruct or shock
 one another.

CONVENIENDUM, an Assembly. *A*
Word of Humour.

CONVE'NIENT [*Convenant*, *F.* of
Conveniens, *L.*] fit, seasonable, suitable.

CO'NVENT [*Convent*, *F.*] a Monastery
 or Religious House.

To CONVENT [*conventum*, *L.*] to
 summon to cite. *O.*

CONVENTICLE [*Conventiculus*, *F.* of
Conventiculum, *L.*] a little private Assembly
 for Religious Exercises.

CONVE'NTIO [in Law] an Agreement
 or Covenant.

CONVE'NTION, an Assembly of the
 States of the Realm. *L.*

CONVE'NTIONAL [*conventionalis*,
L.] belonging to an Assembly or Conven-
 tion: Also done by Agreement, or under
 certain Articles.

CONVENTION, a Writ which lies
 for any Covenant in Writing unperformed.
F. of L.

CONVENTIONER, a Member of a
 Convention.

CONVENTUAL belonging to a Con-
 vent, or Company of Religious Persons.

CONVENTUALS, Priests or Nuns
 who live in a Convent.

CONVE'RGENT [in *Opticks*] are
 CONVE'RGING those Rays which
 go from divers Points in the Object, and in-
 cline towards one another, till at last they
 meet and cross, and so become *Diverging*.

CONVE'RSABLE, sociable, easy, free
 of Accents. *F.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS, sociableness.

CONVE'RSANT [*conversans*, *L.*]
 keeping Company with: Also well versed
 or skilled in.

CONVE'RSATION, Discourse among
 Persons, Intercourse, Behaviour, Society.
F. of L.

CO'NVERSE, familiar Discourse; Cor-
 respondence, &c.

CONVE'RSER [*Conversus*, *L.*] turned or
 translated.

CO'NVERSE [in *Mathematicks*] is
 when after a Conclusion is drawn from
 something supposed in the first Proposition;
 and in the second Proposition, the Conclu-
 sion of the first is made a Supposition; and
 what was supposed in the first, is thence
 concluded, and is called the *Converse* of it.

CO'NVERSE Directions [among *Astro-*
logers] is when a Significator is brought to
 the Place of Promissors, by the Motion of
 the highest Sphere, called *Primum Mobile*,
 contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To CO'NVERSE [*conversari*, *F.* *conver-*
sari, *L.*] to discourse or talk familiarly
 with, to keep Company and be familiar with.

CONVE'RSION, a Turning, Altera-
 tion, Change, especially of Manners from
 bad to good. *F. of L.*

CONVE'RSION [among *Divines*] is
 that turning to God, or change which is
 wrought in every true Penitent.

CONVE'RSION of Equations [in *Al-*
gebra] is a peculiar Manner of altering an
 Equation, when either the Quantity sought
 or any Member of it is a Fraction.

CONVE'RSION of Propositions [in *Lo-*
gick] is the changing the Subject into the
 Place of the Predicate, and still retaining
 the Quality of the Proposition.

CONVE'RSION of Reasons [in *Arith-*
metick] is the comparing the Antecedent
 with the difference of the Antecedent and
 Consequent, in two equal Reasons or Pro-
 portions.

To CONVERT [*convertere*, *F.* of *con-*
vertere, *L.*] to turn or change; also to ap-
 ply to one's Profit or Use.

To CONVERT [in *Divinity*] to bring
 a Person to the Profession of the true Re-
 ligion.

A CONVERT [*un Converti*, *F.*] a
 Person who is turned to the true Religion.

CONVE'RTIBLE [*convertibilis*, *L.*]
 changeable, that may be turned. *F.*

CONVEX [*Convexe*, *F.* of *Convexus*,
L.] bending down on every Side like the
 Heavens

Heavens or the outside of the Globe, or any other round Body or the external round part of any Body opposite to the hollow, and in *Anatomy* is called *Protuberance*.

CONVE'XITY [*Convexité*, F. of *Convexitas*, L.] the bending or bowing of any Thing down on the outside.

To **CONVEY'** [*convoyer*, F. of *con* and *vetio*, L.] to carry or send into another Place; to make over an Estate, &c.

CONVEY'ANCE, carrying.

CONVEY'ANCE [in *Law*] a Deed or Instrument, by which Lands, &c. are conveyed or made over to another.

CONVEY'ANCER, a Person who makes or is skilled in making Conveyances.

CO'NVICT [*Convaincu*, F. *Convictus*, L.] one who is found guilty of an Offence.

Recusant **CO'NVICT**, one who has been indicted and convicted for refusing to come to Church, commonly applied to Papists.

To **CONVICT** [*convainere*, F. *convictum*, L.] to prove one Guilty, &c.

CONVICTION [in *Divinity*] is the first Degree of Repentance, i. e. when a Penitent is convinced of the evil Nature of Sin, and his own Guiltiness.

CONVICTION [in *Law*] the proving a Man guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man who is out-law'd appeareth and confesseth.

CONVI'CTIVE, tending to convict. L.

CONVI'CTIVELY, in such a manner as to convince.

To **CONVINCE** [*convincere*, L.] to make a Man sensible of the Truth of the Thing, by Reasons and Arguments.

CONVI'VAL [*convivalis*, L.] pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

CONU'NDRUM, a quaint humorous Expression, Word, or Sentence.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, an assembling, a National Synod, most commonly of the Clergy to consult about Church Affairs; also the Persons so met together, are called a *Convocation*. F. of L.

CONVOCA'TION House, the Place where the Clergy meet for that purpose.

CONVOCA'TION [of *Lower House*] where the Body of the Inferior Clergy sit.

CONVOCA'TION [of *Upper House*] where the Arch-bishops, Bishops, &c. sit severally by themselves.

To **CONVO'KE** [*convocare*, F. of *convocare*, L.] to call together.

CONVOLU'TION, a wrapping, rolling, or winding about. L.

CONVOLU'TION [among *Herbalists*] a winding or turning Motion, which is peculiar to the Stems or Trunks of some Plants, as Bindweed, and the Claspers of Vines, &c.

CO'NVOY [*Convoy*, F.] a Guide or Conductor: Also a Man or Men of War, that go along with Merchants Ships to de-

send them from Enemies: Men, Ammunition, &c. conveyed into a Town.

To **CO'NVOY** [*convoyer*, F. *convehere*, L.] to convoy or guard, to conduct safely.

CONU'SANT, knowing, understanding, or being privy to. F. L. T.

CONVULSION, an involuntary Contraction or Motion, whereby the Nerves, Muscles and Members are contracted and drawn together, against or without the Will; as in the Cramp, &c. F. of L.

CONVULSIVE [*Convulsivus*, L.] belonging to Convulsion. F.

CONVULSIVELY, after the manner of Convulsion.

To **COO**, to make a Noise like Turtles or Pigeons.

COOK [*Coc*, Sax. *Coq*, C. Br. *Koch*, Dan. *Coquus*, L.] a Man or Woman which dresses Meat, &c.

COOK Room [in a *Ship*] is where the Cook and the Mate dresseth and delivers out the Meat, &c.

COO'KERY, the Trade of a Cook, the Art of dressing Meat, &c.

COOL [*Cole*, Sax.] cooling or cold.

COO'LER, a Vessel used by Brewers.

COOLLY, in a cool or sedate manner.

COOLNESS, the being cool or sedate.

COOM, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

COOMB } [of *Cumulus*, L. an Heap] a

COMB } Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels. C.

A **COOP** [*Coya*, Sax.] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat.

A *Fish* **COOP**, a Vessel of Twigs, with which they catch Fish in *Humber*. C.

A *Lime* **COOP** } a close Carr. C.

A *Muck* **COOP** }

COOPEE a sort of Step in Dancing. F.

A **COOPER** [*Kurper*, Du. a Tub] one who makes Tubbs, Casks, Barrells, &c.

To **COO'PERATE** [*cooperare*, F.] to work together; to act or work with another in the producing some Effect.

COO'PERATION, a working together with. F. of L.

COO'PERATOR, a Fellow-worker. L.

COOPE'RTIO, the Head or Branches of a Tree cut down. O. L.

COOPER TU'RA, a Thicket or Covert of Wood. L. T.

To **CO'OPTATE**, to elect or choose. L.

COOPTA'TION, an Election or Choice

COORDINATE, of equal Order, Degree, or Rank. L.

COOE [*Koet*, Du.] a Water Fowl, called also a Moor-Hen.

COE [*Cop*, Sax.] the Top of any thing; also a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

CO PAL, a hard sort of Rosin, of a white or yellowish Colour, brought from *America*.

COPA'RCENERS, such as have equal Shares.

Shares in the Inheritance of their Ancestors.

COPA RCENY ? each an equal Share.

COPA RSENY ? of Division.

COPA RTNER, one who is joined in Partnership with another.

A COPE [Ceppe, Sax.] a Priest's Vestment, fastened with a Clasp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels; also a Cloak. *Chauc.*

COPE [in *Doomsday Book*] an Hill.

COPE [Cop, Sax. the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, &c. out of the Lead Mines at *Wickworth* in *Derbyshire*.

To **COPE** a Wall, to cover it. *C.*

To **COPE** [in *Architecture*] to put out as a Wall.

To **COPE** [in *Falconry*] to pate the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To **COPE**, to Barter or Truck. *O.*

To **COPE** together [of *copuler*, F. of *copulare*, L.] to match with.

To **COPE** with one, to strive with, or make head against.

A **COPE**, an Arch.

The **COPE** of Heaven, the Arch or Concavity of Heaven.

COPE RNICAN System [in *Astronomy*] an old Syllem revived by *Copernicus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Center, next to him *Mercury*, then *Venus*, then our *Earth* with the Satellite the *Moon*, then *Mars*, and next to him *Jupiter*, and last of all *Saturn*, and the Planets with the *Earth*, are supposed to move about the Sun.

COPE S-Mite, a Partner in Merchandizing, a Companion. *Dan.*

COPE Sale and Pins, are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen, to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.

COPHOSIS [Κάφωσις, Gr.] Deafness in the Ears. *L.*

COPIA Libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lies in case where a Man can or get the Copy of a Libel at the Hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

COPING [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building, or the Brow of a Wall made sloping.

COPING Iron [in *Falconry*] Instrument for paring the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

COPIOUS [copieux, F. of *copiosus*, L.] abounding, plentiful.

COPIOUSLY, abundantly, plentifully.

COPIOUSNESS, Abundance, Plentifulness.

A **COPIST**, a Transcriber.

COPLAND, a Piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Parsonage are sowed. *S. O. R.*

COPPA, a Cock of Corn, Hay, or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be tied.

COPPE, the End of a thing. *Chauc.*

COPPED, sharp at Top.

COPPEL, a Pot in which Goldsmiths

CUPPEL melt and mix their Metal.

also a sort of Crucible used by Chymists in purifying Gold or Silver.

COPPER [Koper, Du. of *Cuprum*, L.] a Metal well known.

Rose COPPER, Copper several Times melted, and refined from its grossest Parts.

COPPERAS, a sort of Mineral.

COPPET, saucy, malapert; also merry, jolly.

COPPICE ? [of *Couper*, F. to cut] a

CORSE a small Wood consisting of Underwoods, which may be cut at the Growth of twelve or fifteen Years.

COPROPHORY [Κοπροφωρία, Gr.] Purgation or Purgig.

COPROSTASY [Κοπροστασία, Gr.] Costiveness or binding in the Belly.

CO'PULA, a coupling or joining together.

CO'PULA [in *Logick*] is the Verb which joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Proposition; as *Man is an Animal*; where (is) is the Copula.

COPULATION, a coupling together; Carnal coupling between Male and Female. *F. of L.*

CO'PULATIVE [in *Grammar*] that which serves to couple or join; as a *Conjunction Copulative*.

CO'PULATIVE Proposition [in *Logick*] those which include several Subjects, or several Attributes joined together by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, viz. *and, not, or neither.*

COPY [Copie, F.] a Pattern to write after; the Original of a Book; Also a printed Book.

COPY [in a *Law Sense*] is the Duplicate or Transcript of an original Writing.

COPY-HOLD, a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to shew, but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Lord's Court.

To **COPY** out [copier, F.] to write after an Original.

COQ. ad Med Consumpt. an Abbreviation in Physick, signifying, Boil it till half of it is wasted. *L.*

COQ. in S. Q. Aq. that is to say, Boil in a sufficient Quantity of Water. *L.*

COQ. S. A. that is, Boil it according to Art. *L.*

COQUE T, an amorous Courter, one who by affected Carriage and Tattle, endeavours to gain the Love of Women.

COQUE TTE, an amorous, wanton, coining Girl. *F.*

COQUE TRY [Coquette, F.] an affected Carriage to win the Love of Men or Women: A Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues; Wantonness, Effeminacy.

COR, the Heart. *L.*

COR [among *Botanists*] the inward, soft, pithy Part of any Plant or Tree.

COR Caroli [so called in Honour of King Charles II.] a Star in the Northern Hemisphere.

sphere, seated between the *Coma Berenices* and *Ursa Major*. L.

COR Hydra, a fixed Star in the Constellation called *Hydra*, of the first Magnitude. L.

CORABRACHIALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm [so called from *Kopax*, Gr. a Crow, from its Resemblance to a Crow's Beak] which moves it upwards, and turns it somewhat obliquely outwards.

CORACLE, a sort of small Boat used by Fishermen in the River *Severn*.

CORACOHYOIDEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the upper End of the *Scapula* near the Neck, and is inserted into the *Os Hyoides*, which it pulls obliquely downwards.

CORACOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is a Process of the Shoulder-blade in form of a Crow's Beak.

CORAGE, the Herb Bugloss.

CORAL [*Coralum*, L.] a sort of marine Plant turned to Stone; a certain Shoot from a Rock in the Form of a Plant.

CORALLINE, a sort of Moss sticking to Rocks.

CORAL-WORT, an Herb.

CORAM non Judice [in the *Common Law*] is when a Cause is brought into a Court out of the Judge's Jurisdiction.

CORATE, overcome. O.

CORB, crooked. Spenc.

CORBAN [קרבן H] a Gift or Offering made on the Altar, properly the Treasure that was kept for the Use of the Temple or Priests at *Jerusalem*.

CORBELS [in *Fortification*] are little Baskets filled with Earth, and placed upon the Parapets, &c. leaving Port-holes to fire through upon the Enemy under Cover.

CORBEL [in *Architecture*] is a Shoulder-piece, or jutting out.

CORBIL } in Walls to bear up a Post, Sumner, &c.

CORBEL } a Nich in the Wall of a Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

CORBEL } Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

Instrument; but more usually the Sound, which proceed from Musical Instruments, even those that have no Strings.

CORD of Wood, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

CORDAGE, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging or Tackling of a Ship: Also all sorts of Stuff for making Ropes. F.

CORDELLIER [of *Corde*, L. a Rope] a Grey Friar of the *Franciscan* Order, who wears a Cord full of Knots about his Middle. F.

CODIAL [of *Cor*, L. the Heart] good for the Heart, comfortable, hearty, sincere. F.

A CO'RDIAL, a Physical Drink to comfort the Heart. F.

CO'RDIALLY, heartily, sincerely.

CORDIALITY } [*Cordialité*, F.]

CO'RDIALNESS } Heartiness, sincere or hearty Love.

CORDIT, agreed. Chauc.

CO'RDON, the Twist of a Rope. F.

CO'RDON [in *Architecture*] the Edge of Stone on the Outside of a Building.

CO'RDON [in *Fortification*] is a Stone jutting out between the Rampart and the Basis of the Parapet; it goes quite round the Fortification. F.

CO'RDОВAN Leather, a sort of Leather made of Goat Skins, at *Cordova* in Spain.

CO'RDWAINER } [*Kordelwaen*, Du.]

CO'RDINER } [*Va Cordannier*, F. of *Cordova* Leather, L.] a Shoemaker.

CORE [*Core*, Ital. of *Cor*, L. the Heart] the Core in Fruit, so called, because, like the Heart, it is in the midst of Fruit.

CORIA'NDER [*Coriandre*, F. *Coriandrum*, L. of *Kopiardeon*, Gr.] an Herb somewhat like Parsley.

CORIGED, corrected. O.

CORINTH, a once famous, but now ruined City of *Peloponnesus*, or the *Morea*.

CORINTHIAN Brass, Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixt together at the Burning of the City of *Corinth*; there being a great many Statues and Vessels melted down, and so imbedded.

CORINTHIAN Order [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, so called from *Corinth*, the Place of its Invention. It is the most noble, truest, delicate and rich of all others.

CORITANI, the People which anciently inhabited *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Derbyshire*, were so called by the Romans.

CORITON [of *Copion*, *Coriander*, Sax. and *Con*, Town] a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from the great In- come they have by *Coriander*; or else by one *Corius*, who founded it.

CORK, the Bark of the Cork-tree which somewhat resembles an Oak, and grows plentifully in some Parts of Italy.

CORK Tree [Cork, Du. or Cortex, L. the Bark] of which there are several Sorts, one of which is to be seen in the Physick Garden at Chelfea.

CORMORANT, a Water Fowl resembling a Raven.

CORN [C. n. S. R. Korn, Dan.] the Grain of Wheat, Barley, Rice, Oats, &c.

CORNS [of Cornu a Horn, L. Cornu C. Br.] a Disease in the Toes, so called from the Hardness or Horniness of them.

CORN Flag, a Plant fit for Borders in Gardens.

CORNACHINE Powder, a Purging Powder, called the Earl of Warwick's Powder, and *Pulvis de Tribus*, made of Diaphoretick Antimony, Diagrydium, and Cream of Tartar, in equal Quantities.

CORN Flower, the Blue bottle.

CORN Sallet, an Herb.

CORNAGE [of Cornu, L. a Horn] a kind of grand Sergeanty, the Service of which Tenure was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; and by this many held their Land Northward about the *Picts* Wall.

CORNANII, People who in old Times inhabited the Counties of *Warwickshire*, *Worcestershire*, *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire*, and *Cheshire*, were so called.

CORNE [Tecojuet, Six.] seasoned with Salt.

CORNEL, a Corner. O.

CORNEL Berry, the Fruit of the Cornel-tree.

CORNELIAN [*Cornaline*, L. *Cornelino*, Ital. *Carneolus*, of Caro Flesh, L. q. d. of a Flesh Colour; or of Cornu, L. the Hawthorn, because it is red like the Fruit] a sort of precious Stone of which Rings are made.

CORNELIUS [Kornu, Gr. of Korne Gr. or 177 H. a Horn, and 57. Gr. the Sun, Gr. z. e. the Horn of the Sun] a proper Name of Men.

CORNEOUS [*Corneus*, L.] horny.

CORNER [*Cornzere*, F. *Cornel*, C. Br.] an Angle.

CORNET [*Cornetto*, Ital. of Cornu, L. a Horn] a sort of Musical Instrument made of Horn, or something like a Hautboy, now out of Use; also a Fish resembling a Horn.

CORNET [from *Coronet*, because in old Times they wore Garlands on their Heads, or *Cornette*, F.] an Ensign of a Company of Horse, who carries the Standard, or Colours.

CORNET, a Linen or lac'd Head-dress of Women; also a Scarf of black Taffety, which Doctors of Law or Physick used to wear on the Collar of their Robes.

CORNET, a Farrier's Instrument for letting Hories Blood.

CORNETTINO, a small or little Cornet; also an Octave Trumpet. Ital.

CORNICE [*Corniche*, F.] is the third **CORNISH**, and highest Part of the Entablature, and commonly signifies the uppermost Ornament of any Maincoat, &c.

CORNICE Ring [of a Piece of Ornament] is that which lies next the Emulsion Ring, or next from the Muzzle Ring backwards.

CORNIGULARIS Processus [among Anatomists] the Process of Knob of the Shoulder Bone, resembling the Figure of a Crow's Beak.

CORNICULATE Plants [among Botanists] are such as after each Flower produce many distant and horned Seed Pods, called *Siliqua*.

CORNIGEROUS [*Corniger*, L.] wearing Horns.

CORNIMUSE [*Cornemuse*, F.] a Bagpipe. *Chauc.*

CORNU Cervi, Harts-horn; also the Herb Bucks-horn. *L.*

CORNU Cervi [among Chymists] the Mouth of an Alembick.

CORNU Copia, the Horn of Plenty; taken figuratively for great Plenty, or abundance of all things.

CORNUA Uteri [in Anatomy] two side Parts of the *Matrix* in some Beasts; as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c.

CORNUTE [*Cornutus*, L.] Horned, a Cuckold: Also a Still or luted Matraiss with with a crooked Neck.

To **CORNUTE** one, to make him a Cuckold.

CORNU'TUM Argumentum [in Logick] a subtil or sophistical Argument, as it were horned.

CORNWALL [*Cornwall*, Sax.] from the Latin, *Cornu*, a Horn, and *peall* because in that Part of England is extended like a Horn.

CORNWALLIS [q. d. come of Cornwall] a Surname.

CORNY Ale, strong nappy Ale. *Chauc.*

CORODIO habendo, a Writ for ex-acting a Corody of any Abby or religious House. *L. T.*

CORODY, a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink and Cloathing, allowed by an Abbot out of a Manastery to the King, for the Maintenance of any one of his Servants. *L. T.*

COROLLARY [*Corollaire*, F. of *Corollarium*, L.] a Consequence drawn from something already proved or demonstrated.

CORON [177 H.] a Jewish Liquid Measure containing about 75 Gallons.

CORONA, a Crown; a Circle appearing about the Sun or Moon, called *Halo*.

CORONA [in Architecture] is a Map and

and most advanced Part of the Cornish, called the Drip or Eaves.

CORONAL, a Garland, *Spenc.*

CORONALE [in Anatomy] the Coronary Bone, or Bone in the Forehead.

CORONAL Suture [among Anatomists] a Cleft in the Head, made like a Comb, and joins as if the Teeth of two Combs were close compacted in one another, and reaches from one Bone of the Temples to the other.

CORONARIA Vasa [in Anatomy] the Veins and Arteries which surround the Heart to nourish it; or the two Branches which the great Artery spreads over the outside of the Heart, for its Supply with Blood and Nourishment, before it pierces the Pericardium.

CORONARY [Coronarius, L.] by way of, or instead of a Crown.

CORONATION, the Crowning of a King. *L.*

CORONATORE eligendo, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Freeholders of the County, in order to choose a new Coroner.

CORONE, an acute Process of the lower Jaw in the Form of a Beak. *Gr.*

CORONER [of Corona, L. because, in the King's Name, he maketh Inquisition into the casual and unnatural Death of a Person] an Officer who, with the Assistance of a Jury of 12 Men, inquires, in the Behalf of the Crown, into all untimely Deaths.

CORONER Sovereign, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CORONER [of the Verge] an Officer who has Jurisdiction within the Verge, or Compass of the King's Court.

CORONET [Coronetta, Ital.] a little Crown or Chaplet.

CORONET [of a Horse] See *Cronet*.

COROUSE, curious. *Chauc.*

CORPORA Olivaria [among Anatomists] are two Prominences, one on each side the Corpora Pyramidalia. *L.*

CORPORA Pyramidalia [among Anatomists] are two Prominences in the Cerebellum, in length about an Inch. *L.*

CORPORA Striata [among Anatomists] Prominences upon the Crura Medullae oblongatae.

CORPORAL [Corporal, F. of corporalis, L.] of or belonging to the Body, Bodily.

A CORPORAL, an inferior Officer of a Company of Foot Soldiers: and an Officer on Ship-board, that hath the Charge of setting the Watches, &c.

A CORPORAL Oath, so called because the Party who takes it is obliged to lay his Hand upon the Bible.

CORPORA LE, a Communion Cloth, used in the Church of Rome, being a square Piece of Linnen on which the Chalice and Host are placed by the Priest who officiates at Mass.

CORPORALITY [Corporalitas, L.]

Bodiness, bodily Substance.

CORPORALLY, bodily.

CORPORATE [in a Political Sense] united into one Body; as a Body Corporate.

CORPORATION, a Political Body or Company established by a Royal Charter, &c. *L.*

CORPORATION Spiritual, and of able Persons in the Law, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College or Hospital.

CORPORATION Temporal by the King, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty.

CORPORATION Temporal by the Common Law, is the Parliament, which consists of the King the Head, with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

CORPORATURE [Corporatura, L.] the Form, Bulk, or Constitution of the Body.

CORPOREAL [Corporal, F. of Corporeus, L.] that is of a bodily Substance, or pertaineth to the Body.

CORPOREALLY, bodily.

CORPOREALNESS, the consisting of a bodily Substance.

CORPOREITY, the School Term for the Nature of a Body: A Being of such or such a Substance. *L.*

CORPORIFICATION [in Chymistry] is the giving to a Spirit the same or a like Body to that it had before; the Spiritualization.

CORPS [Corps, F. of Corpus, L.] a Dead Body or Carcase.

CORPS de Bataille, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle. *F.*

CORPS de Garde, are Soldiers entrusted with the Guard of a Post, under the Command of one or more Officers.

CORPS Politick, are Bishops, Deans, or Parsons of Churches, and such like, who have Succession in one Person only.

CORPULENCY [Corpulentia, F. of Corpulentia, L.] Bulkiness or Grossness of Body.

CORPULENT [Corpulentus, L.] big bodied, fat, gross.

CORPUS cum Causa, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record into the King's Bench.

CORPUS Callosum [among Anatomists] is the upper Part or covering of a Space made by the joining together the Right and Left Side of the internal Substance of the Brain.

CORPUS Christi [the Body of Christ, L.] a College in Oxford, built by Richard First, Bishop of Winchester.

CORPUS Christi Day, a Festival appointed in Honour of the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper.

CORPUSCLES [Corpusculæ, F. of Corpusculi, L.] the smallest Part of Physical Atoms

Atoms of a Body. *Philos.*

CORPUSCULAR, belonging to such Atoms. *L.*

CORPUSCULAR *Philosophy*, is that which explains natural Phenomena, by the Motions and Affections of the minute Particles of Matter.

CORR [71] *H.* a certain Measure containing two Quarts.

To CORRADE [*corrader*, *L.* of *con* and *rado*,] to scrape together.

To CORRECT [*Corriger*, *F.* *Correctum*, *L.*] to amend; to reprove or check; to chastise or punish; also to allay or temper.

CORRECT [*correctus*, *L.*] without Faults. *F.*

CORRECTION correcting or mending, chastening, punishment, Reproof. *F.* of *L.*

CORRECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is when Salt, or some other thing is added to a Medicine to quicken it; when a Medicine is mended or made better.

CORRECTIVE, which serves to correct, allay, or temper. *F.*

CORRECTIVES, Medicines, which being administered with others, correct some bad Quality in them.

CORRECTLY, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, Exactness.

A CORRECTOR [*Correcteur*, *F.*] one who corrects or amends. *L.*

CORRECTOR [to a *Printing-Office*] a Person of Letters, who takes care that the Faults in every Sheet be corrected before it be wrought off at the Press.

CORRECTOR [of the *Staple*] an Officer of the Staple, who recordeth the Bargains of Merchants made there.

CORRELATIVES [*Correlativa*, *L.*] that have a mutual Relation one to another, they are Things which bare such a Relation to one another, that their Nature consists in that Relation as a Father, Son, &c. *F.*

CORREPTION, a snatching away. *L.* Also Correction in Words.

To CORRESPOND [*Correspondere*, *F.* of *con* and *respondere*, *L.*] to answer, fit, or agree; to hold mutual Commerce and Familiarity with.

CORRESPONDENCE [*Correspondance*, *F.*] also holding mutual Intelligence, Commerce, and Familiarity with: Also an answering, fitting, agreeing, or proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT [*Correspondant*, *F.*] agreeable, suitable.

A CORRESPONDENT, one that holds Correspondence, or with whom it is kept, which is either Personal or at a distance by Letters; as in *Trade*, when two Persons hold Intercourse by Letters, they are called Correspondents. *F.*

CORRESPONDENTLY, agreeably, suitably.

CORRIDOR [in *Fortification*] is the Cover-way, lying round about the whole Compass of the Fortification of a Place between the outside of the Moat and Palisades. *F.*

CORRIGIBLE [*corrigibilis*, *L.*] that may be corrected or amended. *F.*

CORRIVAL [*Corrivalis*, *L.*] a Competitor either in Love or Business; one who courts the same Mistress, or makes suit for the same Business.

CORRIVALITY [*Corrivalitas*, *L.*] Rivalship.

To CORROBORATE [*corroborare*, *F.* *corroboratum*, *L.*] to strengthen a weak or feeble Part, to confirm or make good an Evidence or Argument.

CORROBORATION, a strengthening or confirming. *L.*

CORROBORATIVE strengthening *F.*

To CORRODE [*corroder*, *F.* *corrodere*, of *con* and *rado*, *L.*] to gnaw or free.

CORRODENTIA, Medicines which consume or eat away proud Flesh. *L.*

CORRODIBLE, that may be corroded.

CORRODY [of *Corrodere*, *L.*] Money or Provisions due to the King from an Abbey or Religious House, as he is Founder, for the Maintenance of one that he appoints.

CORRO'SIBLE, which may be corroded. *L.*

CORROSIBILITY [among *Chymists*] the Power or Faculty of being corroded by any corrosive Liquor.

CORROSION, a gnawing or fretting. *L.*

CORROSION [in *Chymistry*] is a Dissolution of mixt Bodies by *Corrosive Menstruums*.

CORRO'SIVE [*corrosivus*, *L.*] which has a gnawing or fretting Quality. *F.*

A CORRO'SIVE, a corroding Medicine. *F.* and *L.*

CORRO'SIVELY, in manner of a Corrosive.

CORRO'SIVENESS, is the Quality that some Liquors, which are called *Menstruums*, have of dissolving Bodies.

CORRUGANT Muscles [in *Anatomy*] are Muscles which help to knit the Brows when one frowns.

CORRUGATION, a contracting or drawing into Wrinkles. *L.*

CORRUGATOR Supercilii [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle serving to wrinkle or draw up the Eye-brow. *L.*

CORRUMPABLE [of *Corruptum*, *F.* of *Corrumpere*, *L.*] corruptible, *Chauc.*

CORRUPT [*corruptus*, *L.*] naughty, rotten, tainted, vicious; also Bribed.

To CORRUPT [*corrumpere*, *F.* *corruptum*, *L.*] to mar or spoil, to debauch or defile, to bribe or prevent; to putrify or become corrupt.

CORRUPTIBILITY [*Corruptibilitas*, *F.*] aptness to be corrupted, or the State of that

that which is corruptible.

CORRUPTIBLE [*corruptibilis*, L.] subject to Corruption, or that may be corrupted. F.

CORRUPTION, a corrupting, marring, &c. F. of L.

CORRUPTION [among Surgeons] is the corrupt or rotten Matter of a Sore.

CORRUPTION [among Philosophers] is the Destruction of the Form or proper Mode of Existence of any natural Body, or at least the Cessation of it for a Time.

CORRUPTION of Blood [in Law] an Infection growing to the Blood, Estate, and Issue of a Man attainted of Felony or Treason.

CORRUPTIVE, apt to corrupt.

CORRUPTLY, taintedly, viciously.

CORSAIR [*Corsaire*, F.] a Robber by Sea, a Pirate.

CORSE, a Body.

CORSE *Present*, a Mortuary, an Offering of the best Breast, belonging to a Person deceased, anciently made to the Parish Priest. L. T.

CORSELET, Armour for a Pike-man,

CORSLET } to cover either the whole Body or the Trunk of it. F.

CORSNED, Ordeal Bread, a Piece of Bread, consecrated by the Priest for that Use, eaten by the Saxons, when they would clear themselves of a Crime they were charged with, wishing it might be their Poison, or last Morsel, if they were Guilty.

CORTEX, the Bark or Rind of a Tree. L.

CORTEX *Peruvianus*, the Bark of Peru; the Jesuits Bark. L.

CORTICAL part of the Brain [in Anatomy] the external Part of it, and is soft, glandulous, and of the Colour of Ashes.

CORTICUS [*Corticifus*, L.] full of thick Bark.

CORTIN [*Courtine*, F. of *Cortina*, L.] in Fortification is the Wall or Distance between the Planks of two Bastions.

CORTULARIUM, a Court or Yard

CORTARIUM } adjoining to a Country-Farm. O. L.

CORVET [of a Horse] See Curvet.

CORUS [] H. an Hebrew Measure of 30 Bushels.

CORRUSCANT [*corruscans*, L.] glittering, shining, or lightening. L.

CORRUSCATION, a flash of Lightning, or seeming sparkling Fire, which appears of en by Night; a Glittering.

CORYBANTATE [*Corybantare*, L.] to sleep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Visions, hat one cannot sleep.

CORYMBIFEROUS [*corymbifer*, L.] that beareth Berries like Ivy.

CORYMBIFEROUS Plants [among Herbalists] are such as have a Compound of discous Flowers, but the Seeds have no Down sticking to them, as Daisy, Came-

mile, &c.

CORYMBUS, a Bunch or Cluster of Ivy Berries. L.

CORYMBUS [with Botanists] a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous, and do not fly away in Down.

CORYZA [*Koryza*, Gr.] a Defluxion of a sharp Humour into the Mouth, Nostrils, and Lungs, from the Brain, by the Olfactory Nerves.

COSCINOMANCY [*Koskynomancy*, of *Koskivon* a Sieve, and *μαντεια* Divination, Gr.] Divination by a Sieve, or Riddle.

COSECANT [in Mathematicks] the Secant of an Ark, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To COSEN, to cheat or defraud.

COSENAGE, cheating, defrauding.

COSENAGE [in Law] is a Writ for the right Heir against an Intruder.

COSH, or *Catterel*, a Cottage or Hut. O.

COSHERING [in the Feudal Law] a Prerogative which some Lords of Manours anciently had to lie and feast themselves and their Retinue at their Tenant's House. L. T.

COSIER, a Botcher, otherwise called a Sowter. O.

CO'SIN } [*Consanguineus*, L.] a Kin-

CO'SEN } man or Woman by Blood or Marriage.

CO-SINE [in Geometry] is the right Sine of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

CO'SMETICKS [*Kosmetika*, Gr.] Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin; or in general any Thing which tends to promote Beauty.

CO'SMICAL [*Cosmicus*, L. of *Kosmikos*, Gr. belonging to the World] a Term in Astronomy, expressing one of the Poetical Risings or Settings of a Star: Thus a Star is said to rise *Cosmically*, when it rises together with the Sun; and to set *Cosmically*, when it sets at the same Instant that the Sun rises: But to rise and set *Cosmically*, according to Kepler, is to ascend above the Horizon, or descend below it.

A **CO'SMODELYTE** [of *Kózu* the World, and *δειδ*, Gr. fearful] one fearful of the World, a worldly Wretch.

To **COSMOGRAPHATE**, to describe the World.

COSMOGRAPHER [*Cosmographie*, F. *Cosmographus*, L. of *Kosmographos*, Gr.] one skilled in Cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHICAL [*Cosmographique*, F. *Cosmographicus*, L.] of Cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY [*Cosmographie*, F. *Cosmographia*, L. of *Kosmographia*, of *κόσμος* the World, and *γραφω* to describe, Gr.] a Science describing the several Parts of the visible World, delineating them according to their Number, Positions, Mo-

tions, Magnitudes, Figures, &c. the Parts of which are *Astronomy* and *Geography*.

CO'SMOLOGY [*Kosmologia*, of *κόσμος* and *λόγος*, a Speech, Gr.] a speaking of the World.

COSMO METRY [of *κόσμος* and *μέτρον*, Gr. Measure] the Mensuration of the World by Degrees and Minutes.

COSMO POLITE [of *κόσμος* of the World, and *πολίτης*, Gr. a Citizen] a Citizen of the World.

CO'SSACKS, a Militia or Body of Soldiers in *Poland* set up by K. Stephen Bathori.

CO'SSE [*Cosa*, Ital.] Algebra. O.

CO'SSET, a Lamb, &c. brought up by Hand. *Speng.*

COSS Way, a Causeway.

CO'SSI's, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

CO'SSICK, belonging to Algebra; as *Coslick Quantities*.

COST [*Cost*, Du. of *Conflare*, L.] Charge, Price, Expence.

COST [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a Bend, or half of a Garter.

CO'STÆ the Ribs, which are in Number 24, on each side the *Vertebrae* of the Back. L.

CO'STÆ Vera [among *Anatomists*] the seven uppermost Ribs, so called because their cartilaginous Ends are received into the *Sinus* of the *Sternum*. L.

CO'STÆ Falsa [among *Anatomists*] the five lowermost Ribs, so called because they are shorter and softer, and not joined to the Extremity of the *Sternum*. L.

CO'STARD, a sort of Apple.

CO'STARD-Head, a Blockhead. O.

CO'STARD-Monger [of *Costard* and *Monger* a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

CO'STIVE [some derive it of *Cost* Meat, and *Stut*, Du. *q. d.* one who hath his Excrement dry'd within him] bound in the Belly.

CO'STIVELY, in a costive Manner.

CO'STIVENESS, the being bound in the Belly.

COSTLEW, costly. *Chauc.*

CO'STLINESS, the being of great Price.

COSTLY, costing much, of great Price.

COSTREL, a Vessel to carry Wine in. O.

COT [of *Cotte* Sax.] a Cottage. O.

COTE [of *Cotte* Sax.] a Cottage. O.

COT Gare, refuse Wooll so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

CO TANGENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the Tangent of any Complemental Ark; or what the Ark wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

COTARTIUS, one who had a free Socage Tenure. O. L.

COTELERE, a Cuiser. *Chauc.*

COTE'MPORARY, one of the same

Age or Standing with another.

COTE'RELLI, a sort of straggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the *Moss Troopers* on the Borders of *Scotland*. O. R.

CORTERELLUS, a servile Tenant, who held Lands in meer Villenage.

COTERIA, a Cottage or Homestead.

COTES Sheepfolds. *Speng.*

COTESWOLD [of *Cote* a Sheep-cote, and *poth* Sax. a Place that hath not so much as a Tree in it] a Place in *Gloucestershire*, so called from the Abundance of Sheep-cotes there.

CO'TLAND } Land held by a

COTSE'THLAND } Cottager. O. L.

COTQUEAN, a Man who is too busy in meddling with Womens Affairs.

CO'TTAGE [of *Cote*, Sax.] a little House in the Country.

COTTAGER, who lives in a Cottage.

CO'TTEREL [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Cottage

CO'TTISES [in *Heraldry*] are certain Subdivisions from the Bend, of which they make but two third Parts, taking up no more than a fourth or fifth Part of an Escutcheon.

CO'TTON [Coten, F. Cotton, C. Br. *Co'tona*, L.] a woolly Stuff contained in the Fruit of a Tree of the same Nation.

To CO'TTON [perhaps of *coadunare*, L.] to agree, to succeed, to hit.

COTTRE } a Trammel to hang or set

COTTREL } a Pot over the Fire. F.

COTTUM, Cot or Dag Woll of which *Corro* or coarse Blankets were formerly made. O. L.

COTU'CHAN [in *Doomsday-Book*] Boors or Husbandmen.

COTY'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity of the Huckle-Bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh Bone.

COTYLE LONES [among *Anatomists*] certain Glandules, in some Creatures, dispersed up and down the *Chorion*: Also the gaping Meetings of the Veins in the *Matrix* of Women.

To COUCH [coucher, F.] to lie down: To comprehend or comprise: To take the Web off from the Eye, as *Oculists* do: Also to set a Lance on the rest.

A COUCH [Couche, F.] a Seat or moveable Bed to lie down on.

COUCH [in *Painting*] a Term signifying the Ground, Bed, or Basis, on which the Colour lies.

COU'CHANT [in *Heraldry*] expresses the Posture, as a *Lion couchant* in a Coat of Arms, is a Lion lying on his Belly with his Head upright.

COU'CHER, a Factor residing in some Place for the sake of Traffick: Also a Register-Book of a Corporation or Religious House. O. L.

COU'CHER, a Setter or Setting-Dog. C.

COU'CHING

COU'CHING [among *Hunters*] the Lodging of a wild Boar.

COVE, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.* Also a Man. *Cant.*

To **COVEITEN**, to covet. *Chauc.*

CO'VENABLE } fit, convenient, suitable.

CO'NVENABLE } *O. L. T.*

CO'VENANT [Covenant, *P.* of *conventum*, *L.*] an Agreement or Bargain, the mutual Consent of two or more to one thing, to do or give somewhat, &c.

CO'VENANT [in *Divinity*] is a particular Dispensation whereby God deals with Mankind, as the *Covenant of Works* under the *Mosaical Dispensation*, and that of *Grace* under the Gospel.

CO'VENANT [in *Law*] is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in Words it be not expressed.

CO'VENANT [in *Fact*] is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties.

The **CO'VENANT**, a particular Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the Time of King *Charles I.* called *The Solemn League and Covenant*.

To **CO'VENANT** [Covenancer, *F.*] to make a Covenant or Agreement.

CO'VENANTER, one who took the *Presbyterian Covenant* in the Time of the *Civil Wars*.

CO'VENT } [Convent, *F.* of *Conven-*
CO'NVENT } *tus*, *L.*] a Monastery or Religious House. In *Law*, the Society or Members of an Abbey, Priory, &c.

CO'VENTRY [either from *Covent*, a Monastery of Monks anciently there, or *Coven* the Name of a River] a City and Bishoprick in *Warwickshire*.

CO'VERCHIEFS [Couverchef, *F.* i. e. a Cover-head] Head-dresses. *Chauc.*

CO'VERCLE } a Cover or Lid. *O.*

CO'VERKIL }

CO'VERLET [Couverlett, *P.* i. e. a Cover-bed] a Covering for a Bed.

CO-VE'RS'D *Sine* [in *Geometry*] the remaining Part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the Versed Sine is taken from it.

CO'VERT [Couvert, *F.*] an Umbrage or shady Place.

CO'VERT *Baron* [Law Term] the State of a Woman who is under the Power and Protection of her Husband. See *Couverture*.

CO'VERT, a *Femme Covert*, i. e. a married Woman, covered by or under the Power of an Husband. *F. L. T.*

CO'VERT-Way [in *Fortification*] a Space of Ground level with the Field, on the Edge of the Ditch, three or four Fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half Moons and other Works toward the Country.

CO'VERTLY, privately, secretly.

CO'VERTURE [Couverture, *F.*] any thing that covers.

CO'VERTURE [in *Law*] is the State and Condition of a married Woman, who

is under *Covert Baron*, and, by *Law*, is disabled from making any Bargains without her Husband's Consent and Privy.

To **CO'VET** [convoiter, *F.* perhaps of *cupere*, *L.*] to desire eagerly, to lust after,

CO'VETABLE, that which is to be, or may be coveted or desired.

CO'VETISE, Covetousness. *Spenc.*

CO'VETOUS [Convoiteux, *F.* cupidus, *L.*] very desirous; also griping, close fist-ed, niggardly, stingy, avaricious.

CO'VETOUSLY, avariciously.

CO'VETOUSNESS [Convoitise, *F.*] Avarice, an eager Desire of Money, &c.

CO'VIN } is a deceitful Assent or A-
CO'VINE } greement between two or more to the Prejudice of another.

CO'VING *Cornish* [in *Architecture*] is a *Cornish* which hath a great Casement or Hollow in it.

To **COUGH** [Kugchen, *Du.*] to make such a Noise as is occasioned by the Obstruction of the Lungs.

A **COUGH**, a certain Noise made by Persons troubled with an Obstruction of the Lungs.

COUL, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. *C.*

COUL-Staff, a Piece of Wood on which a Coul is carried.

To **COUL** [in *Archery*] to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

COUL'D [of *Couler*, *F.* to stream] dispensed. *Spenc.*

COULDRARY, a Grove of Hazel-trees. *O.*

A **COULTER** [Culter, *L.*] a sort of cutting Instrument belonging to a Plough.

COUNCIL [Councile, *F.* of *Concilium*, *L.*] a General Assembly of the Clergy of the Nation, or of a particular Province: Also an Assembly of the chief Persons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State: Also an Assembly of the Members of the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*.

Common **COUNCIL**, an Assembly of a select Number of principal Citizens, chosen out of every Ward to manage the Publick Affairs of the City, within their several Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common **COUNCIL Man**, a Member of that Assembly.

COUNSEL } an Advocate or Counsel-
COUNSEL } lor who pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

COUNSEL [Conseil, *F.* of *Consilium*, *L.*] Advice.

To **COUNSEL** [conseiller, *F.* of *consulore*, *L.*] to give Advice or Counsel.

COUNSELLER [conseiller, *F.* of *Consiliarius*, *L.*] an Adviser, especially a Person well vers'd in the Law, who is consulted upon Matters of Weight.

Privy **COUNSELLOR**, a Member of the King's Privy-Council.

COUNT, Account or Value. *Shenc*
D d **COUNT**

COUNT [*Compte* or *Conte*, *F.* perhaps of *Comes*, *L.*] a foreign Earl or Count.

COUNT [*In Law*] is the Original Declaration in a real Action.

To COUNT [*Compter*, *F.* perhaps of *computare*, *L.*] to reckon, or cast up an Account; also to account, value, or esteem.

COUNT-Wheel, is a Wheel in the striking Part of a Clock, which moves round in twelve or fourteen Hours, by some called the *Locking Wheel*.

COUNTLESS, a Count or Earl.

COUNTENANCE [*Contenance*, *F.*] Looks, Face, Visage: Encouragement.

COUNTENANCE [*In Law*] Credit or Estimation.

To COUNTENANCE [*countenancer*, *F.*] to encourage, to favour, to abet.

COUNTER [*Conoir*, *F.*] a Counting Board in a Shop; a Piece of Brass, or other Metal, with a Stamp on it, formerly used in Counting, but now in playing at Cards.

COUNTER, the Name of two Prisons in the City of London, i. e. the *Poultry* and *Woodstreet*.

COUNTERS, are also Parts of a Ship, called the *upper* and *lower Counters*.

COUNTERS Serjeants at Law, which **COUNTORS** were retained as Advocates to defend their Client's Cause, who were anciently called *Serjeant Countors*.

COUNTER [*of Contra*, *L.* against] is a Particle signifying Opposition, and often used in compounding *English Words*, and sometimes by it self, as, *To run Counter*.

COUNTER Approaches [*In Fortification*] are Works made by the Besieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approach of the Enemy; and when they design to attack them in Form.

To COUNTER-Balance, to weigh one Thing against another, to make an equal amends for.

COUNTER Battery, is a Battery rais'd to play upon another.

COUNTER Bond, a Bond to save a Person harmless, who has given Bond for another.

COUNTER Breast-Work, is the same with *False Bray*.

COUNTER Change, is a mutual Exchange between two Parties, by Agreement or Compact.

COUNTER Changed [*In Heraldry*] is when there is mutual Changing of the Colours of the Field, and Charge in an Escutcheon, by one or more Lines of Partition.

COUNTER charged, is a Charge brought against an Accuser.

COUNTER Charm, a Charm to hinder the Force of another.

COUNTER Check, is a Censure made upon a Reprover.

COUNTER Compounded [*In Heraldry*] is a Border, or any Ordinary which hath only

two Rows of Checkers, of two different Colours, set contrariwise.

COUNTER Cunning, Subtily used by the adverse Party.

COUNTER Distinction, distinguishing with respect to the opposite Side.

COUNTERFEASANCE, Counterfeiting. *Spenc.*

COUNTERFEIT [*counterfait*, *F.* of *contra* and *falsus*, *L.*] imitated, feigned, dissembled, false.

A COUNTERFEIT, a Cheat, a deceitful Person.

To COUNTERFEIT [*counterfaire*, *F.*] to imitate, dissemble, forge, feign.

COUNTERFEITS and Trinkets, Portingens and Saucers. *Chesh.*

COUNTER Foll that part of a Tally

COUNTER Stock struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an Officer in that Court, the other being delivered to the Person that has lent the King Money upon the Account, and is called the *Stock*.

COUNTER Forts [*In Fortification*] certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, about 15 or 20 Foot one from another, which are advanced as much as is possible in the Ground, and joined to the Height of the Cordon by Vaults.

COUNTER Fuges [*In Musick*] is when the Fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER Guards [*In Fortification*] are large heaps of Earth in Form of a Parapet, raised above the Moat before the Faces and Points of the Bastions, to preserve them, called also *Conserve* or *Envelop*.

COUNTERMAND [*Contre-mandement*, *F.*] is a revoking or recalling a former Command.

To COUNTERMAND [*Contremander*, *F.*] to forbid, to contradict former Orders.

COUNTERMAND [*In Law*] is where a Thing formerly executed, is by some Act afterwards made void by the Party who did it a first.

COUNTER March [*Military Term*] is the drawing up the Soldiers, so as to change the Face or Wings of a Battalion.

COUNTER Mine, is a subterraneous Passage or Mine, made by the Besieged in search of the Enemy's Mine, in order to give Air to it, to take away the Powder, or by other Means hinder the Effects of it.

To COUNTER Mine [*contreminer*, *F.*] to sink such Mines. To hinder or prevent another's Design from taking Effect.

COUNTER Mure [*Contre-mur*, *F.* of *L.*] a Wall made in defence against another, opposite to the Town Wall.

COUNTER Point [*Contrepoint*, *F.*] a Coverlet for a Bed.

COUNTER Part [*In Musick*] a Term denoting one Part to be opposite to another, as

as the *Base* is the Counter Part of the *Treble*.

COUNTER Part [in Law] the Duplicate or Copy of any Indenture or Deed, so that one Copy may be kept by one Party, and another by the other.

COUNTER Passant [in Heraldry] two Beasts borne walking two ways are said to be Counter Passant.

COUNTER Plea [in Law] a cross or contrary Plea; an Answer to an Accusation, a Recrimination.

To COUNTERPLETE to contradict, to reply. *Chauc.*

A COUNTER Plot, a Plot contriv'd to overthrow another; a sham Plot.

COUNTER Point [in Music] the old Method of composing Parts by setting Pricks or Points one against another, to denote the several Concordes.

To COUNTERPOISE [Contraposer, F.] to weigh one Thing against another.

A COUNTERPOISE [Contrapoids, F.] an equal Balance; as when one thing is weighed against another.

COUNTER Poison, an Antidote to hinder the Effect of Poison.

COUNTER Roll [Law Term] a Counter Part or Copy of the Rolls, relating to Appeals, Inquests, &c.

COUNTER Round [Military Term] a Number of Officers going to visit the Rounds or Centinels.

COUNTER Salient [in Heraldry] leaping contrariwise, when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms, in a Posture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary way.

COUNTERSCARP [in Fortification] is that side of the Ditch which is next the Camp, or the Slope of the Moat which faces the Body of the Place; but when an Enemy is said to have lodged themselves on the Counterscarp, it is generally to be understood of the whole Cover-way, with its Glacis and Parapet.

COUNTER Security, Security given to a Party who has entered into Bonds or other Obligations to another.

To COUNTER sign, to sign an Order of a Superior, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER Sophister, a Disputant who holds an Argument against another Sophister.

COUNTER Swallow Tail [in Fortification] is an Outwork in the Form of a single Tenail, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER Tally, one of the two Tallies on which any thing is scored.

COUNTER Tenor [in Music] one of the middle Parts, so called because it is as it were opposed to the Tenor.

COUNTER Tripping [in Heraldry] is when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of Arms tripping, i. e. in a walking Posture, and the Head of the one to the Tail of the other.

To COUNTERVAIL, to be of equal

Value to another Thing; to be a sufficient Recompence for.

To COUNTERWAIT, to watch against. *Chau.*

To COUNTERWORK [Milit Term] to raise Works in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

COUNTRESS [Contesse, F. of Comitissa, L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNTING House [of the King's Household] the Court of the Green Cloth, a Court where the Lord Steward, Lord Treasurer, Comptroller, and other Officers of the King's Household sit, to take the Accounts of all the Expences of the Household, &c.

COUNTREFRETE, to counterfeit.

COUNTRY [Contrée, F. q. d. Contrata; L. e. one Land joining to another] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province; it is usually understood in Opposition to City.

COUNTY [Comité, F. of Comitatu, L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more easy Administration of Justice; a Shire.

COUNTY [in a Law Sense] is taken for the County Court.

COUNTY Court, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy. Also that called a Turn, held twice every Year.

COUNTIES Corporate, are Cities or ancient Boroughs, upon which the Kings of England have bestowed great Liberties and Privileges.

COUNTIES Palatine, are in Number four, viz. Chester, Durham, Lancaster, and Ely, the Jurisdiction of which was formerly very great, but their Power now is very much abridged.

To COUP, to Exchange or Swap. C.

COUP, a Piece cut off or out. O.

COUPED, cut off [in Heraldry] is any

COUPEE, thing in an Escutcheon which is cut clear and evenly off.

COUPEGORGE, a Cut throat. *Chauc.*

COUPLE [Couple, F. of Copula, L.] two Things of the same Kind set together; a Pair: Also a Band to tie Dogs with.

To COUPLE [coupler, F. of copulare, L.] to join together, to copulate, as in the Act of Generation.

COUPLE Close [in Heraldry] the fourth part of a Chevron.

To COUR, to stop down. C.

COURAGE [Courage, F. Mistle, Boldness, Stoutness, Valour.

COURAGEOUS [Courageux, F.] Stout, full of Courage, Bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, stoutly, bravely.

COURAGEOUSNESS, Stoutness.

COURANT, a Dance, F. Also the Title of a News-paper.

COURA P. an Indian Itch; a Disease like a Tetter or Ringworm.

COURD, covered. *Spene.*

COURFINE, fine Heart. *O.*

COURIER, a Messenger who rides Post to bring Expresses. *F.*

COURACIER, a Horse-courser. *O. F.*

COURSE [of Cross or Turf] *O. F.*

COARSE [Xéoo, Gr.] thick, rough, clownish, rude.

A COURSE [*Cursus*, L.] a Race, Running; Order, Turn; also a Service of Meat &c. *F.*

COURSE [in Navigation] is a Ship's Way, or that Point of the Compass it is to be steered.

COURSE [in Husbandry] is a Fleece or Turn of Hay, &c. laid on a Cart, &c.

A COURSER, a Disputant in Schools: also a Horse of Service.

COURSES [with Physicians] the monthly Terms or Flowers in Women.

COURSES [with Sailors] the Main Sail and Fore Sail of a Ship.

COURT [*Corte*, Ital. *Cors*, L. of Xóp-τo, Gr.] a Yard belonging to a House or Houses: Also the King's Palace.

COURT [*Caria*, L.] a Hall, or Place where Justice is administered. *F.*

COURT [of Admiralty] first established by King Edward III. for the deciding of Causes relating to Sea Affairs.

COURT Baron, is a Court which every Lord of a Manour (who antiently were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Land, &c. are made to the Copyholders, Surrenders are accepted, &c.

COURT [of Chivalry] the Marshal's Court, which is the Fountain of the Martial Law, where the Lord High Constable of England, and the Marshal, sit as Judges.

COURT Christian, the Spiritual Court, where Matters relating to Christianity are more especially managed.

COURT Leer, a Court belonging to a Lord of a Manour, in which all Offences, under High Treason, are enquired into.

COURT [of the Legate] a Court erected by Cardinal Woolsey to prove Wills, and dispense with Offences against the Spiritual Laws.

COURT [of Peculiars] a Spiritual Court kept in Parishes free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, and peculiarly belong to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

COURT [of Requests] a Court of Equity appointed for the Help of such Petitioners, who, in conscionable Cases, should deal with the King by Supplication, but this Court is now quite suppressed.

To **COURT** [*courtiser*, F.] to make Love to, or woo; to desire earnestly, to importune; to sue or stand for.

COURT Bouillon [in Cookery] a particular way of boiling Fish in Wine, &c. with various sorts of Spice. *F.*

COURT Days, Days when the Courts of Judicature are open, and Pleas held.

COURT Lands, such as the Lord of the Manour keeps in his own Hands, for the Use of his Family, and Hospitality.

COURT Roll, a Roll containing an Account of the Number, &c. of Lands, which depend on the Jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manour, with the Names of the Tenants, &c. that are admitted to any Parcel of Land, &c.

COURTEOUS [*Courtois*, F.] affable, civil, gentle.

COURTEOUSLY, civilly affably.

COURTEOUSNESS, Civility, Affability.

COURTESAN, a Lady or Gentlewoman belonging

to the Court; a professed Strumpet or Whore. *F.*

COURTESY [*Courtesie*, F.] Civility, Kindness a good Turn; a kind and obliging Behaviour and Management; a Cursey or Reverence done by a Woman.

COURTESY of England [Law Term] a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heiress, possessed of Lands of Fee-simple, or Fee-tail, if he have a Child by her which comes alive into the World, altho' both she and the Child die forthwith; yet if she were in Possession, he shall hold the Land during Life.

COURTIN [in Fortification] the Front of the Wall or Rampart, lying between two Bastions.

COURTLY, airy, gallant, spruce.

COURTMAN, a Courtier. *Chauc.*

COURTSHIP, Courtesy, amorous Carriage or Speech.

COUSIN [*Consanguineus*, L.] a Kinsman or Kinswoman by Blood or Marriage.

COUTH [*Cu's*, Sax.] known or skillful in.

COUTHEUTLAUGHE, one who knowingly cherishes, entertains, or hides any out-law'd Person. *O. L. T.*

COVY of Partridges [*Couvée*, F.] a Flock of these Fowls.

COW [*Gu*, Sax. *ko*, Dan. *kuh*, Teut. *koyt*, Du.] a Beast well known.

Cursed Cows have short horns.

This Proverb is Sarcastically applied to such Persons, who, tho' they have Malice in their Hearts, have Feebleness in their Hands, disabling them from wreaking their Malice on the Persons they bear Ill-will to; also, under this ridiculous Emblem of Cursed Cows, inveterate Enemies are couch'd, whose barbarous Designs are often frustrated by the Intervention of any over-ruling Providence, according to the Latin, *Dat Deus inimici cornua curta bovis.*

To **COW** one, to put one out of Heart, or keep one in Awe.

COW Blakes, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

COW

COW *Wheat*, a Weed growing among Corn.

A COWARD [*Coward*, F. some derive it of *Cow* and *ard*, Teut. Nature, q. d. Cow-hearted, or of the Nature of a Cow] one that hath no Courage.

COWARD [in *Heraldry*] a Lion borne in an Escutcheon, with his Tail doubled or turned in between his Legs, is called a *Lion Coward*.

COWARDLINESS, the Want of Courage.

COWARDLY, like a Coward.

COWAY *Stakes* for *Cow* and *Way*, q. d. a Passage for Cows] a Place in *Surrey* so called from the Stakes which the *Britains* set up upon the adverse Shore against *Cassius*, where he passed over the *Thames* in the Ford.

COW *Heard* [*Cu Deop*, Sax.] one who looks after Kine.

COWDE, a Gobber. O.

COWL, a sort of Hood, such as Monks wear; also an *Esse* Word for a Tub.

COWNEER, an arched Part of a Ship's Stern.

TO COWR to squat down, to kneel.

COWRING [*Falconry*] the quivering of young Hawks, which shake their Wings, in Sign of Obedience to the old ones.

COWSLIP [*Cuylippe*, Sax.] a Flower.

COXÆ O. [in *Anatomy*] the Hip-bone.

COXCOMB, a conceited Fool.

COY [perhaps of *Quoy*, F. why] one pretending to much Modesty, Shy.

COY Nice, Dainty. O.

TO COYE Quiet. *Chauc.*

TO COYEN, to quiet, to flatter. O.

TO COZEN, to bubble, cheat, or chonce.

COZENAGE, Cozening or Cheating.

CRAB [*Crabba*, Sax. *Brabbe*, Danish] a Sea fish; a wild Apple; an Engine with three Claws for the launching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

CRA BBAT [*Crabbat*, F. probably of one *Crabat* a *Croatian*, who first wore it] a sort of Neckcloth; handsome, comely. O.

CRA BBED [of *Crab*, a four Apple] four or unripe, as Fruit, rough, furly.

CRA BBEDLY, furly, furly.

CRA BBEDNESS, Sourness, Surline.

CRA BBING, [in *Falconry*] when Hawks stand too near and fight one another.

CRABS Eyes, a Stone in a Crab-fish resembling an Eye.

A CRACK [*Crack*, Du. *Crac*, F.] a crashing Noise; also a Whore.

TO CRACK [*Cracken*, Du. *Craker*, F.] to make a Noise; Also to crack as Wood does for Dryness.

CRA CKBRAINED, disordered in his Senses.

CRACKER, a Squib, or kind of Fire-work.

CRA CKER, the Breech. C.

TO CRACKLE, to make a crackling Noise.

CRA CKMANS, Hedges. C.

CRA CKNELS [*Cracknels*, F.] a sort of Cakes baked hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth.

A CRADDANTLY Lad, a Coward.

CRA DLE [*Cradel*, Sax. *Crud*, C. Br.] a sort of Bed for a young Child; also the Place where a Bullet lies in a Cross-bow.

CRA DLE [in *Husbandry*] a wooden Frame for Scythes.

CRA DLE [among *Ship Carpenters*] a Timber Frame raised along the outside of a Ship, by the *Bilge*, for the greater Ease and Safety in launching her.

CRA DLE [among *Surgeons*] a Machine of Wood, to lay a broken Leg in, that is newly set, to hinder its being press'd by the Bed cloths.

CRAGG Neck. *Spenc.*

CRAFT [*Craeft*, Sax. *Crefit*, C. Br. *Crafft*, Teut.] Craftiness, Cunning, Subtily. Wile, or Trick.

CRAFT [among *Mariners*] all manner of Lines, Hooks, Nets, &c. for Fishing.

Small CRAFT, are Vessels used in the Fishing-Trade, as Hoys, Ketches, Lighters, Smacks, &c.

HANDY-CRAFT, any Mechanical Art or Trade.

CRAFTS Master, one skillful in a Handy craft, or Trade.

CRAFTILY, cunningly.

CRAFTINESS, Cunningness, Subtily.

CRAFTY, cunning, subtil, fly.

CRAG [*Kraeghe*, Du. the Throat] the Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

CRAG [*Craig*, C. Br.] the Top of a Rock.

CRA GGED, uneven, rough, steep.

CRA GGY, uneven, rough, steep.

CRACK Needle, Shepherd's Needle. C.

TO CRAKE, to crack or boast. *Spenc.*

CRA LLET, engraven. *Chauc.*

TO CRAM [*Cramman*, Sax.] to stuff, to cram.

CRA MBLE [*Cramble*, Gr.] a Repetition of Words, or saying the same Thing over again.

CRA MBLE, a play in Rhiming, in which one conceals a Word that was said before, forfeits something.

CRAMP [*Cramp*, Dan. *Crampe*, Du.] a Disease caused by a violent Distortion of the Nerves, Muscles, &c.

CRAMP Fish, a Fish which benumbs the hands and feet that touch it.

CRAMPERN, an Iron which fastens

CRAMP Iron & Stones in Building; also

to a Grappling-Iron to grapple or lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

CRAMP Irons [among Printers] Irons nail'd to the Carriage of the Press to run it in and out.

CRAMPISHITH, gnaweth. *Chauc.*

CRAMPOONS [Crampens, F.] Pieces of Iron hooked at the Ends, for the drawing or pulling up of Timber, Stones, &c.

CRA'NAGE [the Liberty of] Money paid for the Use of a Crane in Landing and Shipping Wares at a Wharf.

CRANBOURN [i. e. the Bourn or River of Cranes] a Town in Dorsetshire, 78 Miles S. W. by W. from London.

A CRANE [Cran, Sax. Garan, C. B. Kran, Teut.] a Fowl; a Machine for drawing up a Weight; also a crooked Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

CRA'NE, a Fowl in America, of a hideous Form, having a Bag under the Neck, which will contain two Gallons of Water.

CRANE Lines [in a Ship] Lines going from the upper End of the Sprit Sail Top-Mast, to the middle of the Fore-Stays.

CRA'NES Bill, an Herb; also a Surgeon's Instrument, a sort of Pincers.

CRA'NIUM [Crane, F.] the Skull, or the whole Compages of the Bones of the Head, which, like an Helmet, defends the Brain from external Injuries.

CRANK, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund. *C.*

A CRANK, the Draw-beam of a Well.

CRANK [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be Crank, when she cannot bear her Sail, or can bear but a small Part, for fear of Over-setting; a Ship is also said to be Crank by the Ground, when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on Ground without Danger.

CRANKS, Offices. *Shakesp.*

To CRA'NKLE, to go in and out, to go winding about.

CRA'NNOCK, an old Measure of

CRE'NNOCK, Corn.

CRA'NNY [Cren, F. of Crena, L.] a Chink or little Crack, a Crevice.

A CRANNY Lad, a jovial, brisk, lusty Lad. *Chesh.*

CRAP, Darnel or Buck Wheat. *C.*

CRAP, Money. *Cant.*

CRAPAUDINE [in a Horse] an Ulcer on the Coronet, called also a Tread upon the Coronet.

CRAPE, a sort of Stuff much used in Mourning.

CRA'PULA, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking; Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

CRA'PULENT [Crapulentus, L.] oppressed, surfeited, crop-sick.

CRA'PULOUS [Crapulosus, L.] given to Gluttony, Over-eating, &c.

CRAISED, craked. *O.*

To CRASH [eserast, F.] to make a Noise.

CRASHING Cheats, the Teeth. *Cant.*

CRA'SIS [Krisis, Gr.] a Mixture. *L.*

CRA'SIS [in Grammar] a Contraction of two Syllables into one, as *Vehement* for *Vehement*.

CRA'SIS [in Physick] a proper Constitution, Mixture, or Temperature of Humours in an animal Body, such as constitutes a State of Health.

GRASS [crassa, F. of crassus, L.] fat, gross.

A CRASSANTLY Lad, a Coward. *Cheshire.*

CRA'SSITUDE [Crassitudo, L.] thickness.

CRASTINATION, a putting off or delaying. *L.*

CRATCH [Cresche, F. Grates, L.] a Rack for Hay or Straw.

CRATCHED, scratched with the Fuller's Teasel. *O.*

CRATCHES, a stinking Sore in a HORSE'S Heels.

CRA'TER [in Falconry] any Line on which Hawks are fastened when reclaimed.

CRA'VAT [Cravate, F.] a Neckcloth.

To CRAVE [Cravian, Sax.] to desire earnestly, to beseech.

CRA'VEN [of Craeg, C. Br. a Rock, and Den a Head] a Place in Northshire, very stony.

CRA'VEN, a Cow. *O.* Also ancient.

CRA'VENT, a Term of Disgrace, when the Party that was overcome in a single Combat, yielded and cry'd *Cravent*, &c.

CRAW [Krol, Dan.] the Crop of a Bird.

To CRAWL, to creep along slowly.

CRAWLY, Mawly, indifferently well. *Norfolk.*

CRAY, a Disease in Hawks which hinders their Musing, much like the *Pantass*.

CRAY Fish, a sort of River-fish.

CRAY'ER, a sort of small Sea Vessel.

CRAY'ON, a Pencil of any sort of colouring Stuff, made up into Paste and dry'd, for drawing in dry Colours on Paper, &c. *F.*

A CRAZE Mill, a Mill used by Turners to grind their Tin.

CRA'ZILY, sickly, weakly.

CRA'ZINESS, Sickness, Weakness.

CRA'ZY [of Krisis, Gr.] distemper'd, sickly, weak.

CREAM [Crème, F. of Cremor, L.] the thicker and more substantial Part of Milk, the prime and best part of a Thing.

To CREAM [spoken of Drink] to Flower or Mantle. *C.*

CREAM of Tartar, a Preparation made of the Lees of Wine.

CREAM Water, Water that has a kind of Oil upon it, or fat Scum, which being boil'd turns to several Medicaments.

CREANCE

CREANCE, a fine small long Line, fastened to a Hawk's Leash, when she is first Lured.

CREASE [Skinner derives it of *Creta*, L. Chalk, *q. d.* a Line drawn with Chalk] an Impression of a Fold in a Garment.

To **CREATE** [*Creer*, F. of *Creatum*, L.] to make out of nothing; to fashion, form, or frame; to cause or procure.

CREATION, is a forming something out of nothing, or no pre-existing Materials, and is proper to God only. It differs from all other sort of Formations; whereas they all suppose something to work upon, but this supposes nothing at all. F. of L.

CREATOR [*Creator*, F. of *Creator*, L.] the Person who creates.

CREATURE [*Creatura*, L.] a created Being: One who owes his Fortune and Rise to the Favour of some great Man. F.

To **CREATURIZE**, to make one his Creature.

CREAUNCE [*Creance*, F.] Faith, Credit, Confidence.

CREBRITY [*Crebritas*, L.] frequency.

CREBROUS [*Creber*, L.] frequent.

CRECELADE [Some call it *Grckelade*, from a School which the Greek Philosophers instituted there, which was afterwards removed to Oxford: Others call it *Creccagelade*, from *Cpecca*, Sax. a Brook, and *Laðian* to empty, for thereabouts some Brooks disembody themselves into the Thames] a Town in Wiltshire, 65 Miles W. from London.

CRE DENCE [*Credentia*, L.] Belief, Credit. F.

CREDE NTIALS, Letters of Credit and Recommendation; especially those given to an Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, &c. L.

CREDIBILITY [*Credibilitas*, F.] Credibility, Likelihood, Probableness.

CREDIBLE [*Credibilis*,] that which is to be believed, worthy of Credit; that which, tho' it is not apparent in it self, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its Cause, or reversely by its Effect, yet has the Attestation of Truth.

CREDIBLY, in a manner deserving Belief.

CREDIBLENESS, the being worthy of Belief.

CREDIT [*Creditum*, L.] Belief, Esteem, Reputation, Trust; Authority, Interest, Power. F.

To **CREDIT** [*Credere*, Sup. L.] to give Credit or Trust to, to grace or set off.

CREDITABLE which is of fair Credit: which brings Credit or Honour.

CREDITABLY, in good Credit, handsomely.

CREDITOR, one who gives Credit; one who lends or trusts another with Money or Goods. L.

CREDITON [*Cnættun*, Sax. *q. d.* KIRTON] the Cart Town, or from

Cnebe, Sax. the Apostles Creed, because, perhaps, in this Town the first Bishop's See was founded among the Saxons; and from thence the Christian Faith propagated thro' the Kingdom of the South-Saxons: Others from the River *Credian*, that runs by it] a Town in Devonshire, famous for the Birth of *S. Boniface* or *Winifred*, 147 Miles W. by S. from London.

CREDULITY [*Credulitas*, F. *Credulitas*, L.] easiness or readiness to believe.

CRE DULOUS [*credulus*, F. *credulus*, L.] easy, light, or rash of Belief.

CRE DULOUSLY believing too easily.

CRE DULOUSNESS, the being too easy in believing.

To **CREE** [*Wheat* or *Barley*] to boil it soft. C.

CREED [*Credo*, L.] a short or summary Account of the Chief Articles of the Christian Faith, called a Creed from the first Word of it in Latin, *Credo*, i. e. I believe.

CREEK [*Cpecca*, Sax. *Crique*, F.] a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where any Thing is landed.

A **CREEK** in the Neck, a small Pain and Stiffness there.

CREEM it into my Hand, put it in slyly or secretly. Chesh.

To **CREEP** *Croppian*, C. Br. *Reepett*, *Cneopan*, Sax. *Repere*, L.] to crawl upon all Fours; also to come privately.

A **Creeper**, a creeping Creature; an Andiron: An Apple growing on a low Tree, whose Branches trail on the Ground.

CREEPING, crawling along slowly or privately.

CREEPINGLY, slowly, privately.

CREEPERS, a sort of Caloshes for Women, between Clogs and Pattens.

CREMASTER [*Kæmasing*, of *xpeuðas* to hold up, Gr.] a Muscle in the Testicles of a Man, which serves to draw them up and raise them in Coitu.

CREMA TION burning. L.

CRENA, a Notch, Slit, or Dent. L.

CRE NATED Leaves [Botany] Leaves of Plants that are jagged or notched.

CRE NCLED, crinkled. Chauc.

CRE NCLES [in a Ship] small Ropes

CRE NGLES spliced into the Bol-ropes of the Sails of the Main-mast and Fore-mast, and fastened to the Bowling-Bridles, to hold by when the Bonnet Sail is shaken off.

CRE NELLE [in Heraldry] the same as Embattled.

CRE PANCE [in a Horse] an Ulcer in the Fore part of the Foot, about an Inch above the Coronet.

CREPA TURE [in Physick] is when any thing is boiled till it cracks. L.

CREPINES [in Cookery] a sort of Farce wrapped up in a Yeast Crust. F.

CREPITA TION, a cracking or rattling. L.

CREPU-

CREPU'SCLE [*Crepusculo*, F. of *Crepusculum*, L.] the Twilight, or the dubious half Light, which we perceive in the Morning before the Sun's Rising, and at Night after the Sun's Setting.

CREPU'SCULOUS, belonging to the Twilight.

CRE'SCENT ? [in *Heraldry*] the Figure

CRE'SSENT of a Half-Moon, with the Horns turn'd upwards, which is the distinguishing Mark of the second Brother, or Family.

CRE'SCENT [*Crescent*, L.] increasing.

CRE'SCENT [with *Farriers*] a Horse is said to have *Crescents*, when the Point of the Coffin Bone which is most advanced falls down and presses the Sole outwards, &c.

CRE'SSAN, a Pear, call'd the *Bergamot Cressan*.

CRE'SSES, the Name of an Herb.

CRE'SSET Light, a large Lanthorn fix'd on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

CREST ? [*Crest*, F. of *Crista*, L.] the

CREST Tuft on the Head of a Bird; the Mane of a Horse; or the Top of an Helmet.

CREST [among *Carvers*,] an Imagery or carved Work to adorn the Head or Top of any Thing, like our modern Cornish.

CREST [in *Heraldry*] is a Device representing a living Creature, Plant, or other Artificial Thing, set over a Coat of Arms.

CREST Fallen [of a Horse] is when the upper part of the Neck, on which the Mane grows, does not stand upright, but hangs either on one side or other.

CREST Fallen [spoken of Men] signifies Dispirited, put out of Heart, cast down, &c.

CREST Tile, a Tile on the Ridge of an House.

CRESTED having a Crest.

CRE'SWELL, the broad Edge or Verge of the Shoe Sole, round about.

CRETE, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, now called *Candy*.

CRE'TISM ? a Forging of Lies, Fal-

CRE'TICISM hood, Perfidiousness, called from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for those ill Qualities.

CRE'VET, a Melting Pot used by Gold-

CRU'SET smiths.

CRE'VICE [*Crevasse*, F.] a Chink or Cleft; Also Cray fish.

CREW Skinner derives it of *Creu*, then, Du. to drink or rope; but *Minsch* of *Creu* for *Arrest*, F. increased) a Company or Gang.

CREWELL, two threaded worsted.

CREWET ? [*Creu*, F. an Earthen Pot]

CREVET a Vial or narrow-mouth'd Glass to hold Oil or Vinegar.

CREYFORD [*Cresford*, F. of *Cresford*, L.] the River Cray and Ford, a Town in Kent, famous for the Overthrow given to the

Saxons by *Hengist* the Saxon.

CRIANDE ? the same as *Creance*, which

CRIANTS see.

CRIANDE, crying. *Chauc.*

CRIB [*Cribbe*, Sax. *Kribbe*, Dan. and Du.] a Cratch or Manger for Cattle.

CRIBBAGE, a Game at Cards.

CRIBBLE [*Cribble*, F. of *Cribellum*, L.] a Corn Sieve.

CRIBLE, coarse Meal, a little better than Bran. C.

CRIBRATION [among *Chymists*] the lifting of Powder thro' a fine Sieve.

CRICK, a sort of Cramp or Pain in the Neck.

CRICKET [of *Br. Men*, of *Krekel*, Du. to chirp] a little Insect haunting Ovens, Chimneys, &c.

CRICKET, a low Stool, such as Children use to sit on.

CRICKET, a sort of Play with Bats and a Ball.

CRICOARYTENOIDES [of *Kείν* a Ring, *αὔω* to drink, or *αὐτός* a sort of Cup to drink out of, and *ἄρ* Shape, Gr.] Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Cricoides*.

CRICOIDES [of *Kείν* a Ring, Gr.] the Cartilage of the Wind-pipe.

CROCOTHYROIDES [of *Kείν* a Ring *σπειρ* an Helmet, and *ἄρ* Shape, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles arising from the fore-part of the *Cricoides*, and ending in the called *Scutiformis*.

CRIME [*Crimen*, L.] a Fault, a foul Deed, an Offence, a Sin, Breach, or Transgression of the Law.

CRIMINAL ? [*Criminel*, F. of *Crimin*]

CRIMINOUS *minalis*, L.] guilty of a Crime or belonging to a Crime.

A CRIMINAL, an Offender or Malefactor.

CRIMP, an Agent for Coal Merchants, and Persons concerned in Shipping.

CRIMINALTY, a criminal Case. L.

CRIMINALLY, in a criminal manner.

CRISMON [*Cramoisin*, F.] of a fine deep red Colour.

CRINATED Roots [with *Botanists*] are such as shoot into the Ground in many small Fibres like Hair.

CRINED [in *Heraldry*] having Hairs.

CRINELS [in *Falconry*] small black

CRINET Peathers in a Hawk, like

CRINITES Hair about the Serp.

TO CRINGE [*crischen*, Du. to creep] to make low Bows or Congees; to shew great Submission.

CRINGES, Hinges. *Shakeff.*

TO CRINKLE [*Brunkelen*, Du.] to go in and out, to run in Folds or Wrinkles.

CRINONES, curaneous Women. L.

CRIPPLE [*Crupt*, C. Br. *Creple*, Du. of *Krepen* to creep] a lame Person

who has lost the use of his Limbs.

CRIP-

CRIPPLEGATE, a Gate of the City of London, so called from an Hospital of Cripples formerly erected there.

CRIPPLINGS [in Architecture] short Spars or Piles of Wood against the Side of an House.

CRISIMA [Κρίσιμα, Gr.] Signs by which a Physician may judge of a Disease L.

CRISIS [Κρίσις, Gr.] a Judgment, Sentence, or Verdict. L.

CRISIS [among Physicians] is a sudden change in a Disease, either for the better or worse, or towards a Recovery or Death.

An Imperfect **CRISIS**, is that which does not clearly determine the Disease, but leaves room for another Crisis.

A Perfect **CRISIS**, is that which frees the Patient perfectly and entirely from the Distemper, and is either Salutary or Deadly.

CRISOM [Χρίσμος, Gr.] an Unditch-
CHRISOM on which was used in Christening Children] an Infant dying before Baptism.

CRISP [crispatus, L.] friable, dry'd by frying, &c. till 'tis frizzled, or apt to crumble.

To **CRISP** [crispare, L.] to frizzle or curl.

CRISPINESS, Friableness.

St. **CRISPIN**'s Lance, an Awl so named from Crispin, the famous Patron of the Shoe-makers.

CRISTA Galli [among Anatomists] a small Process in the middle of the Os Ethmoides.

CRITERIUM [Κριτήριον, Gr.] a

CRITERION Judgment made of the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition: Also a Mark whereby to judge of the Truth of a Thing.

CRITICAL [Critique, F. criticus, L. of Κριτικός, Gr.] of a nice Judgment, Censorious that gives Signs to judge by.

CRITICAL Days [among Physicians] are those Days whereon there happens a sudden change of the Disease, or on which it comes to its Crisis.

CRITICAL Signs [among Physicians] are Signs taken from a Crisis, either towards a Recovery or Death.

CRITICISM, the Art of Judging or Censuring Men's Actions, Words, or Writings; also nice Judgment, critical Discourse or Reflection.

To **CRITICIZE** upon [critiquer, F.] to play the Critick, to judge and censure a Man's Actions, Words, or Writings; to examine nicely; to find fault with.

A **CRITICK** [Critique, F. of criticus, L. of Κριτικός, Gr.] one skilled in Criticism, a profound Scholar, a nice Censurer.

CRITICKS [Critique, F.] the Art of Criticizing; a Skill consisting in a nice and curious Examination of Authors.

CROATS, a Regiment of Horse in France, so called, because at first they were

of the Country of Croatia.

CRO CARDS, a sort of Money, sometime current in England.

CROCE, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. O.

CROCHES [among Hunters] the little Buds about the Top of a Deer's Horns.

CROCI [among Botanists] the Apices, or small Knobs on the Tops of Flowers.

CROCI A, a Bishop's or Abbot's Crozier, or Pastoral Staff: Also the Collation of Bishopricks and Abbeys, by giving a Crozier. O. L.

CROCIA RIUS, the Bearer of a Crozier Staff before a Bishop.

To **CROCK**, to black one with Soot. C.

CROCK a coarse Earthen Pot.

CROCKETS, Locks of Hair. O.

CROCKHERN [Cruceherne, Sax. of Cruce, a Fountain so called, and Herne a Cottage] a Town in Somersetshire, 110 Miles W. S. W. from London.

CROCODILE [Crocodylus, L. of Κροκόδειλος, Gr.] a very large Beast in the Shape of a Lizard, living both on the Land and in the Water. L.

CROCOMA GMA [in Pharmacy] a Physical Composition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron. L. of Gr.

CROCUS, Saffron. L.

CROCUS [among Chymists] a Powder of a saffron Colour.

CROCUS Martis, Saffron of Steel, so called from its reddish Colour. L.

CROCUS Martis aperiens, the Rust of Iron Plates, washed and exposed some time to the Dew. L.

CROCUS Martis astringens, Filings of Iron depriv'd of their more saline Parts. L.

CROCUS Metallorum, a kind of impure opaque Glass of Antimony. L.

CROE [Krom, Du. Bruum. Teut.

CROME crooked] an Iron Bar or Leaver: Also a Notch in the Side boards or Staves of a Cask, where the Head-pieces come in.

CROFT [Croyt, Sax.] a little Close adjoining to a House for Pasture or Tillage.

CROISADO [Croisade, of Croix, F.

CRUSA DO of Cruce, L. a Cross] the Expedition of the Princes of Christendom for the Conquest of the Holy Land, in which every Soldier bore a Crucifix on his Breast as an Emblem of Spiritual Warfare; For their Encouragement in this Enterprize, all that dy'd in the War, were promised an immediate Entrance into Heaven.

CROISERY those for whom Christ suffered on the Cross. Chauc.

CROISES [Croisier, F.] Pilgrims for the sake of Religion, who wore a Cross on their Garments: Also the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, created for the Defence of Pilgrims.

CROK, the turning of the Hair into Curls. O.

To CROKE [*Crocure*, Ital. *croaker*, F.] to make a Noise like a Frog or Raven; or as the Guts do with Wind.

CROKES, Hooks. O.

CROKETTES, Locks of Hair. *Chauc.*

CROMMID, crammed. *Chauc.*

CRONE [*Crone*, Sax.] the old Ewe, or Female Sheep. C. Also an old Woman. *Chauc.*

CRO'NET, the Hair which grows over the Top of a Horse's Hoof, also the Iron at the end of a tiling Spauld.

CRONIQUE, a Chronicle. *Chauc.*

CRO'NON, an Irish Son.

CRO'NY (perhaps of *xeon* Gr. *g. d.* a good old Friend, or of *Congerrone*, L.) an intimate Companion, or contemporary Disciple.

To CROO } to make a Noise like

To CROO'KEL } a Dove or Pigeon.

A CROOK [*Croc*, F. an Hook] a Shepherd's Staff.

CROOKED [*croget*, Dan.] not straight.

CROOKED [is said to be derived of *Krok*, the turning up of the Hair into curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

CROOKEDLY, in a crooked manner.

CROOKEDNESS, the crooked or bent.

CROOKES, Hook. O.

To CROOL, to growl, mutter, or mumble. O.

CROO'TES, a Substance found about the Oar in Lead Mines.

CROP [*Croppay*, Sax.] Ears of Corn. the gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

CROP [*Krop*, Du. *Croppa*, C. Br.] a Bird's Claw; Also the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To CROP [*krappen*, Du.] to cut off, to gather.

CROPPA } a Crop of Corn, or the

CROPPUS } Product in Harvest. O. L.

CRO'QUETS [*in Cookery*] a certain Compound made of a delicious Parce. F.

CRO'SIER [*of Crosse*, F.] a Bishop's Staff, made in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, intimating that they are Spiritual Shepherds.

CRO'SIERS [*in Astronomy*] are four Stars in the Form of a Cross, by the help of which, those who sail in the Southern Hemisphere find the Antartick Pole.

CRO'SLET, a Frontlet or Headcloth.

CROSLET [*in Heraldry*] a little plain

CROSSET, a Cross, whose Ends also have the Form of a Plain Cross; and these are often borne *fitchée*, i. e. pointed at Bottom. F.

CROSS [*Croix*, F. of *Croix*, L.] a Gibbet, on which the Antients used to hang their Malefactors. Also Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

CROSS [*in Heraldry*] one of the ho-

nourable Ordinaries, of which there is a great Variety in its Form, according to the Lines which compose it.

CROSS *Avellane* [*in Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which shoot forth like the Husk of a Eilbred.

CROSS *Fitchée* [*in Heraldry*] a Cross

CROSS *Fitchée* } pointed at Bottom.

CROSS *Fleury* [*in Heraldry*] a Cross with a *Flower de Lis* at each End.

CROSS *Fourchet* [*in Heraldry*] a forked Cross.

CROSS *Milvine* or *Moline*, [*in Heraldry*] a Cross, the Ends of which are clomped and turned again like a Milvine, which carries the Millstone.

CROSS *Vordée* [*in Heraldry*] is when a Line is drawn parallel to the Out lines of a Cross, and then the Field is supposed to appear through.

CROSS *Bar-Shot*, [*with Gunners*] a round Shot, having a long Iron Spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the Middle.

CROSS *Beam* } [*in Architecture*] a Beam

CROSS *Piece* } laid a cross another.

CROSS *Beam* [*in a Ship*] a great Piece of Timber which goes a-cross two other Pieces call'd *Bites*, and to which the Cable is fastened when the Ship rides at Anchor.

CROSS-Bill, a Bird.

CROSS *Bite*, a Disappointment.

A CROSS *Caper*, a Leap with crossing the Legs.

CROSS *grained*, that goes against the Grain, peevish, stubborn, humoursome.

CROSS *Jack* [*in a Ship*] is a small Yard hung at the upper End of the Mizzen Mast under the Top.

CROSS *Matches* } when a Brother and

CROSS *Marriages* } Sister inter-marry with two Persons who have the same Relation one to another.

CROSS *Purpose*, contrary Designs or Devices; Also a kind of Sport.

CROSS *Staff*, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

CROSS *Trees* [*in a Ship*] are four pieces of Timber bolted and let into one another a-cross, at the Head of the Mast.

CROSS *Trip* [*among Wrestlers*] are when the Legs are crossed within one another.

CROSS *Wort*, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in the Shape of Crosses.

CROTAPHICK *Artery* [*among Anatomists*] a Name given to the Tendon of the Muscle *Crotaphis*.

CROTAPHITES [*Krotaphitis*, Gr.] Muscles of the Temples.

CROTCH, the forked part of a Tree.

CROTCHET [*Crochet*, F. of *Croc* an Hook] a Note in Musick, which is half a Minim.

CROT-

CRO'CHET, a Fancy or Whim.

CRO'CHETS [among *Printers*] are formed thus [] to denote some Word or Sentence omitted before.

CRO'CHETS [among *Hunters*] the Master Teeth of a Fox.

CRO'TELS the Ordure or Dung

CRO'TEYING of a Hare.

CROUCH [*Crochu*, F.] crooked. Also a Cross. O.

CROUCH Mass, a Festival ob-

CROUCH Mass Day served by the Roman Catholics in Honour of the Holy Cross.

To **CROUCH** [*croucher*, F.] to bow down submissively.

CROUCHING, bowing, submissive.

CROUCHINGLY, submissively.

CROUCHED Friars. See *Crutched Friars*.

CROUD, a Fiddle. O.

CROUP [of a Horse] the hindmost part of a Horse, the Buttocks and Tail, from the Hanch Bones to the Dock.

A *Racking* **CROUP**, it when a Horse's fore Quarters go right, but his Croup, in walking, swings from side to side.

GROUPA DE [in *Horsemanship*] a Leap in which the Horse pulls up his hind Legs, as if he drew them up to his Belly.

A **CROUPER** [in *Horsemanship*] a Device put under the Tail of an Horse to keep the Saddle more Ready.

A **CROUPER** [at a Gaming House] one who watches the Card, and gathers Money for the Bank.

GROUTA DE [in *Cookery*] a peculiar manner of dressing a Lion of Mutton. F.

A **CROW** [*Crape*, Sax.] a Bird: Also a Southern Constellation: Also an Iron Instrument for moving heavy Things.

To **CROW** [*Crapan*, Sax.] to cry as a Cock; to brag, to vapour.

CROW Net, a Net for catching wild Fowl in Winter.

GROWS Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, &c. out of the Body.

GROWS Feet [in a Ship] small Ropes divided by the Hole of a little Block or Pulley, called the *Dead Man's Eye*, into six, ten, or more Parts.

CROWS Feet [in the Military Art] are Irons with four Points, of three or four Inches long, so that which way soever they fall, one Point will be uppermost.

CROWD [*Cru*, Sax.] a Throng or Press.

CROWD [*Cruith*, C. Br.] a Fiddle.

CROWLAND [perhaps so called from the Multitude of Crows] a Town in Lincolnshire, famous for an Abbey, and for Bowling. 71 Miles N. by W. from London.

CROULE, curled. *Chauc.*

CROWLING, the crying and fretting of the Guts in Cattle,

CROWN [*Couronne*, F. of *Corona*, L.] a Cap of State worn on the Heads of Sovereign Princes; also a Coin, in Value five Shillings; also the Top of the Head.

CROWN [in *Geometry*] is a Ring comprehended between two Concentrick Peripheries.

To **CROWN** [*coronare*, F. of *coronare*, L.] to set a Crown on the Head; To reward; To make perfect; to finish honourably.

CROWN Glass, the finest sort of Window Glass.

CROWN Imperial, the most beautiful and largest kind of Daffodil Flower.

CROWN Post [in *Architecture*] a Post which in some Buildings stand upright in the middle, between two principal Rafter.

CROWN Scab, a meally white Scurf, growing on the Legs of Horses.

CROWN Wheel [of a Watch] is the upper Part next the Balance that drives it by its Motion.

CROWN Works [in *Fortification*] are Bulwarks advanced toward the Field, to gain some Hill or rising Ground; being composed of a large Gorge, and two Wings, which fall on the Counterscarp near the Faces of the Bastion.

CROWNED Hornwork, is a Hornwork with a Crown work before it.

CROWNED Top [Hunting Term] the first Head of a Deer; the Crochets or Buds being raised in Form of a Crown.

CROWSE, brisk, lively, jolly. C.

CROY [in *Scotch Law*] a Satisfaction, that a Judge, who does not administer Justice as he ought, is to pay to the nearest of Kin to the Man that is killed.

To **CROYN** [Hunting Term] to cry as Fallow Deer do at Rutting time.

CRUCIAL, of the Form of a Cross.

To **CRUCIATE** [*Cruciatum*, L.] to Torment.

CRUCIATUS, Torment. L.

CRUCIATUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh lying under the *Vastii*.

CRUCIBLE, a Melting-pot made of Earth, tempered so as to endure the strongest Fire, for the melting Metals, Minerals, &c.

CRUCIFEROUS [*Crucifer*, L.] which bears the Cross.

CRUCIFERS. The same as *Crutched Friars*.

CRUCIFIX [*Crucifixus*, L.] a Figure representing our Saviour on the Cross.

CRUCIFIXION, a fixing to a Cross, a crucifying.

To **CRUCIFY** [*crucifer*, F. of *crucifigere*, L.] to fasten or nail to a Cross; also to kill or mortify.

CRUDE [*crud*, F. of *crudus*, L.] raw, indigested.

E 3 **CRUDELY**

CRUDELY, undigestedly.

CRUDENESS, Undigestedness.

CRUDITY [*Crudus*, F. of *Cruditas*, L.]

CRUDITY [among Physicians] is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence.

CRUDITY [in the Stomach] is an In-

Digestion, when the Aliment or Meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into Chyle, and is of three Sorts, *Aciditas*, *Bradysepia*, and *Dyssepia*, which see in their proper Places.

CRUEL [*Crudelis*, L.] hard-hearted, fierce; grievous, painful.

CRUELLY, in a cruel Manner, grievously.

CRUELTY [*Cruauté*, F. *Cruelitas*, L.] Barbarousness, Fierceness, Hard-heartedness, inflexible Temper, also ill Usage.

CRUENTOUS [*Cruentus*, L.] bloody, stained with Blood.

CRUISE [*Cruijs*, Du. a Cross, *z.* a to cross to and fro] to sail up and down for Guard of the Seas.

CRUISER, a Ship appointed to cruize.

CRUK [*Cracca*, Sax. *Cröthan*, C. B.] a Crock, an earthen Pot. *Chauc.*

CRULL, curled, smooth. *O.*

CRUM of Bread [*Cruma*, Sax. *Kryme*, Du. *Krume*, Teut.] a small Particle, or the soft part of Bread.

TO CRUM } [*Accruman*, Sax.

TO CRUMBLE } *Krymmelen*, Du. *Krummeln*, Teut.] to break small by rubbing.

CRUMENIAL } [*of Crumena*, L.] a

CRUMNAL } Purse. *Spenc.*

CRUMMINESS, the being full of Crum.

CRUMMY, full of Crum, Plumpness.

CRUMP [*Crump*, Sax. *Crümm*, C. B.] crooked, crooked back'd.

TO CRUMPLE [*of Crumpen*, Sax. *of Krumpen* or *Krumphen*, Du.] to put out of the Folds or Pleats; to ruffle or tangle.

GRUNK to cry like a Crane.

CRUNOR, Blood dropping out of a Wound. *Gore*, L.

CRUPPER [*Croupiere*, F.] the Buttock of a Horse, the Rump. Also a Roll of Leather under a Horse's Tail.

CRUPPER Buckles, large square Buckles fit to the Saddle-tree behind, to fasten the Croupier.

CRURAN [*Medulla Oblongata*, among Anatomists] the two Heads or Beginning of the marrowy substance of the Brain.

CRURAL [*of Crura*, L.] belonging to the Leg.

CRURAL Artery [in Anatomy] the Artery of the Thigh, which spreads it self among the Muscles.

CRURAL Vein [with Anatomists] a Vein of the Thigh, going up to the Groin, and ending in the *Iliaca*.

CRUREUS, a Muscle of the Leg helping to extend the Tibia, so called from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh.

CRUSE [*Cruche*, F. *Crus*, Du. *Cruc*, Sax.] a Vial for Oil or Vinegar.

CRUS, or *Magnus Pes* [among Anatomists] is all that part of the Body that reaches from the Buttocks to the Toes, and is divided into thigh, Leg, and Foot. *L.*

TO CRUSH [*crusher*, F. probably of *cruciare*, L.] to break or squeeze to Pieces; to oppress or ruin.

CRUSSEL, a Gristle. *O.*

CRUST [*Crusta*, F. *Crusta*, L.] the outward part of Bread, or shelly part of any Thing.

CRUSTACEOUS [*of Crusta*, L.] crusty, covered with or hard like a Crust.

CRUSTACEOUS Fishes, are Shell-fishes, such as Crabs, Lobsters, &c.

CRUST *Clung*, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow on it, called also *Soil-bound*.

CRUSTA *lactea* [among Anatomists] a kind of Scurf or crusty Scab upon the Body of an Infant at the time of its first Sucking.

CRUSEA *vermicularis* [among Anatomists] the Velvet Covering or soft Skin of the Guts.

CRUSTULA [among Oculists] a Disease in the Eye, being a falling of Blood from the Arteries into the *Tunica conjunctiva*, occasioned by a Wound, Stroke, &c.

CRUTCHED Friars [*Freres Croizés*, F. *e.* Friars signed with a Cross] a Place in the City of London, near Aldgate, so called from a Convent of them in that Place.

CRUTCHES [*Cruce*, Sax. *Krütche*, Teut. *Ecrioches*, F. *Turon*] Supports for lame Persons.

CRUZADO, a Portuguese Coin in value 3 s. Sterling.

TO CRY [*crier*, F.] to weep; to make Proclamation.

CRYPTA, the Graves of the Martyrs, where the Primitive Christians met to perform Divine Service; hence also a Church under-ground is called *Crypta*, as that of St. *Faith's* formerly under St. Paul's. *L.*

CRYPTICAL [*Crypticus*, L. of *Kryptos*, G.] hidden, secret.

CRYPTOGRAPHY [*of kryptos* and *graphein*, Gr. Writing] the Art of Secret Writing, or Writing in Cipher.

CRYPTOGRAPHY [*of kryptos* and *logos*, G.] a discoursing or speaking in secret, a Whispering privately.

CRYSTAL [*crystallus*, L. of *Krystallos*, G.] a very bright and transparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the clearest sort of Glass. *F.*

CHRY-

CRYSTAL [among Chymists] the Part of a Lye made of any Metal or Mineral that remains congealed after some part of the Moisture is drawn off.

CRYSTAL [of Silver] is the Body of Silver Chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt, by the Spirit of Nitre.

CRYSTALLINE [Crystallinus, L. of Κρυσταλλινός, Gr.] belonging to Crystal, bright or clear as Crystal. F.

CRYSTALLINE Heavens [among Astronomers] two Spheres, supposed by the Astronomers of Old; by one of which they explained the slow Motion of the fixed Stars, supposing that they caused them to move one Degree Eastward in 70 Years, and by the other, they sol'd a Motion which they called the Motion of Trepidation and Libration, by which they imagined the Sphere to sway from Pole to Pole.

CRYSTALLINE Humour [with Oculists] a white shining Humour of the Eye, taken to be the first Instrument of Sight, called also Icy Humour.

CRYSTALLOIDES, the Crystalline Coat of the Eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION [in Chymistry] is the reducing of Salts into small figured Particles, clear as Crystal.

To **CRYSTALLIZE** [crystalliser, F] to reduce to, or grow into such Crystal, by being dissolved in some Liquor, and set in a cool Place to shoot into Crystals.

CRYSTALLI [among Physicians] Pusles dispersed all over the Body, white, and of the Bigness of a Lupine. L.

CRYUISTOW, cryedst thou, Chauc.

CUB [Mishna derives it of cubare, L.] a Bear's Whelp, or young Bear; also a Fox and Masten of the first Year.

CUBATURE [in Geometry] is finding exactly the Cubical Solid Content of any proposed Body, in Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CUBBRIDGE Heads [in a Ship] are the Bulk-heads of the Fore-castle, and the Half-deck.

CUBE [Cubus, L. Κῦβος, Gr.] in Geometry is a Solid Body terminated by six equal Shares, as a Dye truly made. F.

CUBE [in Algebra] is the second Power from the Root, and is formed by Multiplying the Root continually into it self twice, as 4 is the Root, 16 the Square, and 64 the Cube.

CUBE [in Arithmetick] is that which arises from the Multiplication of any Number first by it self, and then by the Product, so 125 is a Cube Number produced by 5 first multiplied by it self, and then by 25 the Product.

CUBE Root, is the Side of a Cube Number, so 125 is the Side or Root of 27.

CUBERS Aromatick Fruits brought from the East Indies, good for strength

ing the Brain, and drawing Phlegm from the Head.

CUBICAL [cubicus, L. of Κῦβικός, Gr.] belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

CUBICAL Artery [in Anatomy] is a Branch of the Axillary Artery.

CUBICAL Foot, a Measure of Solid Bodies, which are a Foot every way.

CUBICALLY, in Form of a Cube.

CUBICK Equations [in Algebra] are such where the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Cube.

CUBICULAR [cubicularis, L.] belonging to a Bed-chamber. L.

CUBIFORM [cubiformis, L.] in the Shape of a Cube. L.

CUBIT [Cubitus, L.] the Length of the Arm from the Elbow to the middle Finger; or, according to some, the middle Part between the Shoulder and Wrist.

CUBIT, a Scripture Measure, about 1 English Foot, 9 Inches, and 888 Decimal Parts.

The **CUBIT** [in Anatomy] is a long hard Bone, which lies in the Inside of the Arm, reaching from the Elbow to the Wrist.

CUBITÆUS Externus [among Anatomists] a Muscle serving to extend the Wrists. L.

CUBITÆUS Internus [with Anatomists] a Muscle serving to bend the Wrists. L.

CUBITURE [Cubitura, L.] a lying down.

CUBO CUBE [in Mathematicks] is **CUBED CUBE** the sixth Power of any Number or Quantity; so 64 is a Cubed Cube, raised from the Root 2, five times multiply'd into it self.

CUBOIDES [in Anatomy] is the 7th Bone of the Tarsus of the Foot.

CUCKING-Stool [q. d. a Choaking-DUCKING-Stool] because Scolds

being thus punished, are almost choaked with Water; but Dr. T. H. derives it from Cucking, F. a Beggar-woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were washed in it; the Saxons call'd it **Sealking-Stole**, a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and Bawling Women; also a Punishment anciently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immersed in **Stareove**, i. e. some muddy or stinking Pond.

CUCKOLD [Cocu, F. probably from Cuckoo and Hold, q. d. a poor Man, who, like a Cuckoo, brings up other Men's Children as his own] one whose Wife's adulterous and lewd Pranks are said to have grafted Horns on his Head.

CUCKOLDLY, like a Cuckold.

CUCKOO [Cuculus, L. Sax. Coucu, F.

CUCKOW [Cuckoo, Teut. Cug, C. Br.

C. Br. *Cuculus*, L. of *Kónxox*, Gr.] a Bird well known.

CU'CKOW Flower, the Herb Lady's Smock.

CUCKQUEAN, a Wench or Whore.

CUCU'LATE Flowers [among Botanists] are such as resemble a Monk's Hood or Helmet.

CU'CUMBER [Cucumber, L.] is well known Fruit.

CUCUPHA [among Physicians] a Cover for the Head, made of Cephalic Spines powdered, sowed within a Cap, and worn against Catarrhs, and Diseases of the Head, &c.

CUCU'RBITE [Cucurbita, L. a Gourd] a Chymical Vessel of Glass, Earth, or Metal, made in the Shape of a Gourd, used in Distillations and Rectifications.

CUCURBITINI Lumbrici, broad Worms resembling Gourd Seeds in Shape, that breed in the Entrails of Men, &c. L.

CUCURBITULA, a Cupping Glass.

CUCUYOS, an American Fly, which shines in the Night so brightly, that Persons may see to travel, read, and write by the Light of it.

CUD [Cu'd, Sam.] the inner part of the Throat in Beasts.

To Chew the CUD [Ceopan, Sax.] to chew again as a Cow does; also to muse upon, to think or reflect.

CU'DDEN a Changeling, a Nizey, or

CU'DDY a silly Fellow.

CU'DDY, in a first Rate Man of War, is a Place lying between the Captain's and the Lieutenant's Cabins, under the Poop, and divided into Partitions, for the Master's and Secretary's Officers.

CUDE Cloth a Face-cloth for a young Child, which anciently was used at Baptizings, and was the Priest's Fee.

CU'DGEL [Kudle, Du.] a knotted Stick] a Stick to fight with.

To GUDGEL, to beat with a Cudgel or Staff.

CUD Lost, an Infirmary in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, &c.

CUE, an Item given to Stage-players, what or when to speak. Also a Mood or Humour, as in a merry Cue.

CUERPO a Body. Sp. To walk in Cuerpo, i. e. to go without a Cloak, and to shew one's Shapes.

CUETH pulch, forech.

CUI ante Divortium i. e. to whom before Divorce] a Writ empowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because she could not gainsay it.

CUI in Vita i. e. to whom in the Life of] a Writ of Entry for a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her Husband.

CUI'NAGE, the making up of Tin into

Pigs, &c. for Carriage.

CUIRA'SS, an Armour of Steel, &c. or Iron Plates beat thin, which covers the Body from Neck to Waist, as well behind as before.

CUIRASSIERS, Horsemen arm'd with a Cuirass. F.

CUISSES [Cuissart, F.] an Armour for the Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in the Dock, in order to be repaired. O. R.

CULDEYS, a sort of religious People formerly in Scone in Scotland, so called, a calando Down, from worshipping God.

CU'LINARY [Culinarius, L.] belonging to a Kitchen.

To CULL [cullin, F. of colligere, L.] to pick and choose, to pick out.

CULL Fish, a kind of Fish.

CULLANDER See Colander.

CULLERS, the worst sort of Sheep, or those which are left of a Flock when the best are picked out.

CULLIONS, the Stones or Testicles: Also the Name of an Herb.

CULLIONS [among Gardeners] are round Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or tripple.

CU'LLION Head, a Sconce or Block-house; the same as Bastion.

CU'LLIS [Cullis, F. of Colando, L. Straining] (in Cookery) a strained Liquor made of Meat boiled, &c. and pounded in a Mortar, and passed through a Sieve, to be poured either to Flesh or Fish, or Pies, before they be brought to Table.

CU'LLY [of Coglione Ital.] a Testicle, because Fools are generally said to be well hung] a Fool, a soft headed Fellow, one who may be easily led by the Nose or put upon; a Letcher whom a Courtesan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To CU'LLY one, to make a Fool of, impose upon or jilt him.

CULM, a Smoke or Soot.

CU'LMEN, the Top, Peak, or Height of any Thing.

CU'LMEN Caeli [among Astronomers] the highest Point of Heaven that a Star can rise to in any Latitude.

CULMI'FEROUS [of Culmus and feros L.] stalk-bearing.

CULMI'FEROUS Plants [among Botanists] are such as have a smooth jointed Stalk, and usually hollow, and at each Joint wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Husks, as Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, &c.

To CU'LMINATE [of Culmen, L.] the Top, &c.] to rise to the Top.

To CU'LMINATE [among Astronomers] is to come to the Meridian, thus the Sun or Star is said to culminate, when it is in the highest Point in the Heavens, that it is

Is possible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CULPABLE [*culpable*, of *culpabilis*, L.] blame-worthy, faulty, guilty.

CULPON that Trout, i. e. cut it up.

CULPONS, streaks, heaps, small parts. Chaucer.

CULPRIT, a Word of Form, used by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Trials, to a Person indicted for a Criminal Matter, when he has registered the Prisoner's Plea, Not Guilty. The Word seems to be compounded of two Words, i. e. *Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul* and *Guilty*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer, on behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be Guilty after he has pleaded Not Guilty; the other Word *prit*, of *prest*, F. i. e. Ready, and is as much as to say, that he is ready to prove the Party Guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpa* in a Fault, and *Prebendus* taken, L. i. e. a Criminal or Malefactor.

CULRAGE, the Herb Arse-smart.

CULTCH, the Bottom of the Sea where Oysters spawn.

CULTELLATION, a measuring Heights and Distances by Piece-meal, that is, by Instruments which give us such Heights or Distances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. O.

To **CULTIVATE** [*cultiver*, F. of *cultivare*, Tillage, L.] to till or husband the Ground; to improve, to manage.

CULTIVATION, the Act of Tilling or Improving.

CULTURE [*Cultura*, L.] Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education. F.

CULVENAGE, Faint-heartedness; or turning the Tail to run away.

CULVER [*Culycus*, Sax.] a Dove or Pigeon. O.

CULVERTAGE [in the Norman Law] the Escheat or Forfeiture of the Vassals Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

CULVERIN [*Coulverine*, F. of *Culubra*, L. a Snake] a Piece of Ordnance about five Inches and a quarter Diameter, in the Bore, carrying a Ball of 18 lb.

CULVERTAIL [among Shipwrights] is the fastening the Ship's Carlings into the Beam.

CULVERTAIL [among Carpenters] a particular manner of fastening Boards, by letting one Piece into another.

To **CUMBER** [*ingombrare*, Ital. *kummen*, Teut.] to trouble, to stop or crowd.

CUMBERLAND, i. e. the Country of the Cumbrians, Britains who remained there a long time after all the rest of England was conquered.

CUMBERSOM, troublesome, unwelcome.

CUMBEROUS, dy, inconvenient.

CUMBERSOM, unwieldily.

CUMBLE, full heaped Measure.

To **CUMULATE** [*cumulatum*, L.]

to heap up.

CUMULATION, a heaping up. L.

To **CUN** [Sea Term] is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer.

CUNCTATION, Delay, prolonging of Time. L.

CUNELITE [in Fortification] a deep Trench about three or four Fathom wide, sunk along the middle of a dry Moat, to make the Passage more difficult to the Enemy.

CUNEIFORMIA Oss. [among Anatomists] are three Bones of the Tarsus, which is part of the Foot.

CUNEIFORME Os. [among Anatomists] a Bone of the Head, so called from its resemblance to a Wedge.

CUNICULOUS, full of Coney-burroughs.

CUNNER, a sort of Fish.

CUNNING [Cunning, Sax.] expert, skilling, or having Skill in.

CUNNING, Craftiness, Ingenuity.

A **CUNNING** Man, an Astrologer, a Fortune-Teller.

CUNNINGLY, craftily.

CUNNINGNESS, the being crafty or cunning.

CUNT [Con, F. *Cunus*, L. *Kutte*, Belg. *Cpi's*, Sax.] *Pudendum Muliebre*.

CUNTEY-Cunty, a Trial in Law answerable to our Ordinary Jury. O. L. T.

CUNTOR, a Bird in America, with a Beak so strong and sharp that it will pierce an Ox-hide; so that two of them will set upon, kill, and devour a Bull.

CUP [*Cuppe*, Sax. *Kop*, Du. *Cuppan*, C. Br. *Cupa*, L. of *Kúpn*, Gr.] a Vessel to drink out of.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This is a cautionary Proverb, applicable to such sanguine Persons, who too confidently depend upon future Expectations, unthoughtful of the preventional Contingencies that may intervene. It is only a Version of the Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supermaque labia*; as that of the Greek, *Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλις καὶ χερσὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ποδοῦ* as also the French, *De la Main à la bouche se perd souvent la soupe*.

CUPS [among Botanists] are those short Husks wherein Flowers grow; some of them are pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Leaves.

To **CUP**, to apply Cupping Glasses.

CUP SHOE [who is in his Cups, over-

-**CUP SHOE**, loaded with Drink, drunk.

CUPIDITY, Love, the insatiable God of Covetousness.

CUPIDITY, Cupid, the God of Love, the God of Covetousness, Sensuality, Lust.

CUPOLA, a small tower or building, in form of a Bowl, each upside down.

CUNING, the making up of an into

CUP'EL } [among Chymists] a Furnace
CO'PEL } made of Ashes and burnt
CUP'PEL } Bones, to try and purify
 Gold and Silver.

CUP'PING *Glass*, a sort of Glass Vial, apply'd to the fleshy Parts of the Body, to draw out corrupt Blood and windy Matter.

CU'RABLE [curabilis, L.] that may be cured.

CU'RACY } [of Cura, L. Care] the
CU'RATE *Ship* } Office of a Curate.

CU'RATE [Curator, L.] a Parson or Vicar of a Parish, who has the Charge of the Parishioners Souls.

CURA'TION [in Physick] is a Right Method of finding out by Symptoms proper Remedies for any Disease. L.

CURA'TIVE *Indication* [among Physicians] a Sign which has relation to the Disease to be cured.

CU'RATURE [Curatura, L.] Care in ordering or managing any Thing.

A CURB, a part of a Bridle: A Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof.

To **CURB** [courber, F.] to restrain or give a Check to, to keep under.

CU'RCUMA, an Indian Root, commonly called *Turmeric*.

To **CU'RDLE**, to turn into Curds.

CURE [Cura, L.] the Healing of a Distemper or Wound: Also a Benefice or Spiritual Living with the Charge of Souls.

To **CURE** [Curare, L.] to heal.

What can't be cur'd must be endur'd.

This is a consolatory Proverb, applicable to Persons under the Pressure of some inevitable Calamity; and advises to make a Virtue of Necessity, and not aggravate but alleviate the Burthen by Patient-bearing, according to the Latin, *Levius fit Patientia quicquid corrigere nefas*.

CUREBULLY, Tann'd Leather. *Chauc.*

CU'RFEW [Couvre-feu, F. i. e. Cover the Fire] a Law made by William the Conqueror, that all Persons should put out their Fire and Lights at the Ringing of the Eight o' Clock Bell, and go to Bed.

CU'RFEW Bell, Eight o' Clock Bell.

CU'RIA, a Court of Judicature: Also the Company of Tenants, who did their Service at their Lord's Court. L.

CU'RIA *advizare vult* [Law Term] a Deliberation intended to be taken by the Court upon a Matter, before they proceed to pass Judgment.

CU'RIA *candenda*, a Writ which lies against a Man who being under Obligation to fence his Ground, refuses or delays it.

CURIO'SITY [Curiositas, F. Curiositas, L.] Inquisitiveness, a Desire of knowing; over much Care, Niceness; also a Rarity or curious Thing.

CURIOUS [Curiosus, F. of curiositas, L.] desirous or inquisitive to see or know every thing; neat, nice; excellent, rare.

To **CURL** [Krollen, Du. *curlare*, Ital. q. d. *gyrulare*, L. or perhaps of *Cynjan* or *Cynlan*, Sax.] to turn or twirl up.

A CUR'L [probably of *Gyrulus*, L.] a Twirl, or Ringlet of Hair, &c.

CURLEW, a Water Fowl.

CURLINGS [among Hunters] the little spotted Gurls with which the Butt of a Deer's Head is is powder'd.

CURMU'DGEON, a covetous Hunk, a pitiful, niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.

CU'RNOCK, a Measure of Corn, containing 4 Bushels.

A CURR [Korje, Du. or of *kieren*, Teut. to grin] a Mongrel Dog.

CU'RRANT *Money* [of *Courant*, F. running] good Money that in Commerce passes from one to another.

CURRA'NTO, a running French Dance;

CURRA'NT } Also a Musical Air, consisting of tripple Time, call'd *Imperfect of the More*.

CU'RRANTS [q. d. *Corinths* from *Corinth*, the Place whence they came] a sort of Fruit of the Grape kind.

CURREIDEN, courted, curried Favour. *Chauc.*

CU'RRENCY [of *currens*, L.] currentness, course.

CU'RRENT [Currens, L.] that goes or is establish'd or receiv'd; as Current Money.

A CURRENT [Currens, L.] a running Stream.

CURRIDOW, a Curry-favour or Flatterer. O.

CU'RRIER [Courrier, F. *Coriarius*, L.] one who dresses, liquors, and colours tann'd Leather, to make it gentle, &c.

To **CU'RRY** [of *Corium*, L.] to dress Leather:

To **CU'RRY** a Horse [Cruer, F. *Curare*, L.] to rub down, comb, and dress him.

To **CU'RRY** Favour [probably of *Quarir*, F. of *Quarere*, L.] to make suit to one, to get into, or insinuate one's self into favour.

CU'RRY Comb, an Iron Tool for dressing of Horses.

To **CURSE** [Cursjan, Sax.] to wish ill to.

A CURSE [Cursje, Sax.] an ill Wish; also a Punishment.

CURSER [Cursor, L.] a Courtier, an Express, a Messenger of Haste.

CU'RSITER, an Officer belonging to
CU'RSITOR } the Chancery, whomakes
 out Original Writs for that County or Shire that is allotted him.

CURSORILY, slightly, hastily.

CURSORINESS, Slowness, Hastiness.

CU'RSORY, a little Ruler of Brals, representing the Horizon.

CU'RSORY [Cursorius, L.] slight, hastily, running over negligently.

CURSORYLY, slightly.

CURST *Kopfel, Du. Angry*] fierce, shrewd: Also cursed.

CURSTNESS, Fierceness, a crabbed, dogged, surly Humour, Rigour.

To CURTAIL [*Kertelen, Du. to cut short, or of Curtus, L. short and Tail*] to dock or cut off a Horse's Tail: To diminish or diminish.

CURTAIL, a nasty Slut or Drab.

Double CURTAIL. a Musical Instrument that plays the Bass.

CURTAIN [*Curtina, F. Cortina, L.*] a Hanging about a Bed, Window, &c.

CURTAIN [*in Fortification*] is the Front of a Wall or fortified Place, between two Bastions.

CURTA'NA ? King Edward the Conqueror's Sword, without a Point (which was an Emblem of Mercy) which is carried before the Kings and Queens of England at their Coronation.

CURTA'TION, shortning. L.

CURTA'TION of a Planet [*among Astronomers*] according to some, is a little part of a Line, cut off from its distance from the Sun.

CURTESY of England. See *Courtesy*.

CURTI Cone [*Geometry*] a Cone whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Basis.

CURTILAGE [*Law Term*] is a Piece of Ground, Yard, or Garden Plat belonging to, or lying near a House.

CURTILES *Terra* [*among the Feudists*] Court Lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court, or House of a Lord of a Manour.

CURVATION, a bending. L.

CURVATURE [*Curvatura, L.*] bending, or bowing, crookedness.

A CURVE [*Curvalinea, L.*] a curved or crooked Line.

CURVE Lines [*in Geometry*] crooked Lines; as the Periphery of a Circle, Ellipsis, &c.

Regular CURVES [*in Geometry*] such Curves as the Perimeters of Conick Sections are, which are always curved or bent after the same regular Geometrical Manner.

Irregular CURVES [*in Geometry*] such as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued, do turn themselves a contrary way, as the Conchoid and Solid Parabola.

A CURVET [*Courbette, F. Corveta, Ital.*] the Gait, Motion, or Prancing of a managed Horse.

CURVILINEAL Figures [*in Geometry*] Spaces bounded by crooked Lines; as the Circle, Ellipsis, Spherical Triangle, &c.

CURVILINEAL ? [*of curvus and linea, L.*] crooked-lined.

CURVITY [*Curvitas, L.*] Crookedness.

CURU'LE Chair, a certain Ivory Chair,

Sedan, or Chariot, in which the *Ediles Cuviles*, among the Romans were carried.

CURY Favel [*perhaps q. d. quarere favorem, L.*] Flattery.

CU'SHINET [*Coussinet, F.*] a little Cushion.

CU'SHION [*Kussen, Du. & Teut. Coussin, F.*] a sort of Pillow to sit or lean on.

CU'SKIN, an Ivory Cup.

CUSP [*Cuspis, L.*] the Point of a Spear, &c. it is particularly used in *Astronomy*, to press the Points or Horns of the Moon.

CUSP [*in Astrology*] the first Point of the twelve Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CU'SPATED [*in Botany*] is when the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To CU'SPIDATE [*cuspidatum, L.*] to sharpen at the Point, to bring to a Point.

CU'SPIDATED *cuspidatus, L.* pointed like a Sphere.

A CU'STARD [*of Kastorb, Teut. forma cascaria*] a Dish of Food made of Milk, Eggs, &c.

CUSTO'DE *admittendo*, a Writ for admitting a Guardian.

CU'SITODE *amovendo*, a Writ for removing of a Guardian.

CU'STODY [*Custodia, L.*] Ward or keeping in Safe-hold, or Prison.

CU'STOM [*Coutume, F. Fashion, Habit, Way, Usage, or Use.*]

CUS'TOM [*in Law*] is a Law or Right not written, which being established by long Use, and the Consent of our Ancestors that were *Ultra Tritavum, i. e.* beyond the 3d Generation, commonly accounted about 100 Years, is deemed as a Right in Law.

CU'STOM [*in Traffick*] is a Duty paid by the Subject to the King upon the Importation or Exportation of Commodities: So called, because Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the Time of Henry VI. but then constantly and perpetually, thence call'd Customs, or Customary Payments.

CU'STOM-HOUSE, is a Building in Sea-Port Towns where the King's Customs are received.

CU'STOMABLE, which is according to Custom, or liable to pay Custom.

CU'STOMABLY, according to Custom or common Use.

CU'STOMARILY, commonly used.

CU'STOMARY, accustomed, common, ordinary.

CU'STOMARY Tenants [*in Law*] such as hold by the Custom of the Manour.

CU'STOMAUNCE, Custom, Chauce.

CU'STOMER, one who buys any Thing of another; a Custom-house Officer.

CU'STOMS and Services, the Name of a Writ of Right. See *Consuetudinibus & Servitiis*.

CU'STOS, a Keeper, a Guardian. L.

CUSTOS *Brevium*, the principal Clerk belonging to the Court of the Common Pleas. *L.*

CUSTOS *Rotulorum*, he that hath the Keeping of the Records of the Sessions of Peace: He is always a Justice of the Peace and of the *Quorum*, in the County where his Office is. *&c. L.*

CUSTOS [of the *Spiritualities*] he that exercises Jurisdiction during a Vacancy of a See.

CUSTOS *Oculi* [among Surgeons] an Instrument for preserving the Eye from being hurt in some Operations.

CUSTREL, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Prince's Life-guard. *O.*

To **CUT** [of *Coteau* a Knife, or *couper*, *F.*] to divide or part with a Knife, *&c.*

To **CUT** a Feather [Sea Term] is when a well-bow'd Ship so swiftly presses the Water, that it foams before her, and in a dark Night seems to sparkle like Fire.

To **CUT** the Sail, is to unfurl it and let it fall down.

CUTTING, dividing with a Knife, *&c.*

CUTTINGLY, sharply, Sarcastically.

CUTLETS in Cookery [of *Cotelette*, *F.* a small Rib] short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton or Veal.

CUT Water, the Sharpness of a Ship, which is under the Beak-head, which divides and cuts the Water e'er it comes to the Bow.

CUT-Throat, a Murderer, a Villain.

A **CUT** Throat Place, where People are exacted upon; as an Inn or Tavern.

CUTANEUS [of *Cutis*, *L.*] belonging to the Skin.

CUTBERT [of *Cu* known, and *Beo* just famous, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of Canterbury, in the beginning of the Saxon Monarchy.

CUTE new Wine unworked.

CUTICLE [Cyticula, *L.*] the outmost thin Skin which covers the whole Body. *F.*

CUTLER [Coutelier, *F.*] a Maker or Seller of Knives, Swords, *&c.*

CUTTED, Brawling, Scolding, Quarrelling.

CUTTER [of the *Tallies*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who provides Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them.

CUTTERS, the little streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

CUTTING the *Neck* [among *Deers*] a cutting the last handful of standing Corn, which when it is done they sing a Shout and go to Merry-making, in bringing in of such a Man's Harvest.

CUTTINGS [with *Gardens*] Branches or Sprigs of Trees or Plants cut to set again.

CUTTLE Fish, a Sea Fish.

CUTTS, a sort of flat bottomed Boats formerly used in the Channel for transporting Horses.

CUVA a Kever, a Vessel for Brewing, *O.*

CUVE-TTE [in Fortification] a Trench sunk in the Middle of a great dry Ditch.

CUX NAGE, the making up of Tin for the better Carriage of it.

CUZ [among Printers] one admitted by a jocular Ceremony to the Privileges of a Printing-House.

CYCLE [Cyclos, *L.* of *Kύκλος*, *Gr.*] is a continual Revolution of Numbers, which go on without any Interruption from the first to the last, and then return again to the first. *F.*

CYCLE [of the Sun] is a Revolution to twenty-eight Years, for finding out the Dominical Letters, which then return all in the same order as before, the Solar Cycle.

CYCLE [of the Moon] or Golden Number, is a Period or Revolution of nineteen Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar, after the Expiration of which all the Lunations return to the former Place in the Calendar, that is, the New Moons happen in the same Months, and Days of the Month; the Lunar Cycle.

CYCLE [of Indiction] a Revolution of fifteen Years, established by Constantine the Great, A. C. 312.

CYCLISCUS [of *Kύκλος*, *Gr.*] an Instrument in Form of a Half-Moon, used by Surgeons to scrape away Rottenness.

CYCLOID [in Geometry] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turned about a right Line.

CYCLOIDAL Space, the Space contained between the Curve or crooked Line and the Subtense of the Figure.

CYCLOMETRY [of *Kύκλος*, *Gr.* and *μέτρον*, *Gr.* measure] the Art of measuring Cycles.

CYCLOPEAN, of, *&c.* the Cyclops.

CYCLOPAEDY [Cyclopaedia, *F.* *Cyclo-* *padia*, *L.* of *Kύκλος*, *Gr.* a Circle, and *παιδεία*, *Gr.* a Discipline] the Circle of Arts and Sciences, or universal Knowledge.

CYCLOPHORIA *Sanguinis*, the Circulation of the Blood. *L.*

CYCLOPS, a Gigantick People, having but one Eye, and that in the middle of their Forehead; said anciently to have inhabited the Island of Sicily.

CYGNET [of *Cygnus*, *L.* a young Swan. *F.*

CYGNUS, a Swan; also a Northern Constellation.

CYLINDER [Cylindrus, *F.* *Cylindrus*, *L.* of *Κύλινδρος*, *Gr.*] a Roller or Rolling Stone.

CYLINDER [in Geometry] is a Solid formed by the Revolution of a rectangle parallel to one of its Sides, so that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Ends or Extremities are equal Circles.

CYLINDER Charged [in Geometry] is the Chamber of a great Gun, or that part

that receives the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER [Cylindrus, L. of *Kύλινδρος*, Gr.] in Gunnery, all the hollow length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER [Cylindrus, L. of *Kύλινδρος*, Gr.] in Gunnery, is that part of the Hollow that remains empty after the Gun is charged, or that part between the Trunnions and the Muzzle.

CYLINDRICAL [Cylindricus, L. of *Kύλινδρος*, Gr.] belonging to, in Form of, or like to a Cylinder. F.

CYLINDROID [Cylindroides, L. of *Kύλινδρος*, Gr.] in Geometry, is a Solid Figure, with Elliptical Bases, parallel and alike situated.

CYMA [Cyma, L. of *Κύμα*, Gr.] is the Top of any Plant or Herb. Botany.

CYMA TUM [Cymatum, L. of *Κύμα*, Gr.] in Architecture, a Member, whereof the one half is Convex, and the other Concave. Gr.

CYMATODES [among the Galenists] an unequal pulsating Pulse.

CYMBAL [Cymbalum, L. of *Κύμβαλον*, Gr.] a musical Instrument.

CYMBALIST [Cymbalistes, L. of *Κύμβαλιστας*, Gr.] one that plays on a Cymbal.

CYMRÆCAN Language, the Welsh Tongue.

CYNA'NTHROPY [of *Κύων* a Dog, and *ἄνθρωπος* a Man, Gr.] Madness caused by the Bite of a Dog, wherein the Patient avoids Light and Water; or a particular kind of Melancholy, when Men fancy themselves changed into Dogs, and imitate their Actions.

CYNEGE TICKS [Cyngetica, L. of *Κύνεγε*, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CYNICAL [Cynique, F. Cynicus, L. of *Κύνικος*, Gr.] dogged, churlish.

CYNICALLY, doggedly, churlishly.

CYNIKS [Cynici, L. of *Κύνικοι*, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers, first instituted by Antisthenes; called Cynicks from *Κύνος* a Dog, because of their currish and churlish Behaviour.

CYNODE'CTOS [Κυνόδεκτος, Gr.] a Person bitten by a mad Dog. Dioscorides.

CYNODE'NTES [of *Κύνων*, Gr. a Dog, and *ὀδὸν*, L. a Tooth] Dog-teeth.

CYNODESMUS [among Anatomists] the Band which ties the little Skin of the Yard to the Nut. Gr.

CY'ON [Cion, F.] a Grass, Sprig, or Sucker of a Tree.

CYNOREXY [Κυνόρεξια, of *Κύνων*, Gen. *Κύνων* a Dog, and *ῥεξία* Appetite, Gr.] a greedy unsatiable Appetite like a Dog.

CYNOSURA [Cynosura, F. *Κυνόσουρα*, Gr.] the Constellation of the lesser Bear, or the Polar Star in the Tail of it. L.

CYPHER. See Cipher.

CYPHOMA [among Anatomists] the bending of the Vertebra's of the Back towards the back Parts.

CYPRESS, [Cypressus, L.] a Tree.

CYPRIAN [Cyprianus, L.] a proper

Name of Men.

CYR'PUS, a Rush or Bull-rush. O. L.

CYRTOMA [Κύρτωμα, Gr.] a Tumour in any part of the Body.

CYRICKSEAT, a Tribute or Duty anciently paid to the Church. S.

CYSTICA TICK DUCT [in Anatomy] is that Duct which is implanted in the Hepatic Duct and the Gall Bladder. Gr.

CYSTICÆ Gemelli [in Anatomy] two very small Branches of the Celiac Artery dispersed through the Gall Bladder.

CYSTICK Vein [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Vena Porta, which goes up to the Neck of the Gall Bladder.

CYSTICKS [of *Κύστις*, Gr. the Bladder] Medicines against Distempers in the Bladder.

CYSTOTOMY [of *Κύστις* and *τομή*, Gr.] the cutting of the Bladder for the Stone.

CYTOZINS, Citizens. Chaucer.

CZAR [q. d. Caesar] the Title of the Emperor of Muscovy and Russia.

D A

D Is a Numerical Letter, and in the Titles of Books, Inscription, &c. denotes 500.

D, is also frequently set after an Author's Name to denote Doctor; as *D. T.* Doctor Theologiae, i. e. Doctor of Divinity; *M. D.* Medicina Doctor, i. e. Doctor of Physick.

D. D. D. sometimes signifies these three Words, *Dat* *Dicat*, *Dedicat*. L.

DA [in Musick Books] signifies for or by.

DC, an Abbreviation of **DA CAPO** [in Musick Books] are Words commonly met with at the End of Rondeaux, or such Airs or Tunes as end with the first Part, and signifies, at the Head or at the Beginning again, and intimates, that the Song or Air must be begun again, and ended with the first Part.

DAB, a Sea-fish, of the flat kind.

DAB, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, &c. Also a dirty Clout.

To **DAB** [dauber, F.] to slap or strike.

DAB Chick, a Water Powl.

To **DA BBLE** [Dabberin, Du] to splash, to stir about in the Water and Dirt.

DABUZE, a Weapon in the Nature of a Mace, carried before the Grand Seigneur.

DACE, a small River Fish.

To **DACKER** [Dacketen, Du] to waver, to stagger or totter. L.

DACRYOIDES [of *δάκρυον*, Gr. a Tear] a kind of weeping Ulcer.

DACRYOPOE OS [of *δάκρυον* a Tear and *ὀστέον*, Gr. to make] Things which excite Tears by their Acrimony, as Onions, Horse Radish, or the like.

DACTYLE [Dactylus, L. of *δάκτυλος*, Gr.] a Dactyl; a Foot or Measure in a Latin

Verse, consisting of one long Syllable and two short. *F.*

DACTY'LOGY [of *δακτυλ* *Gr.* a Finger, and *λογος* *Gr.* Speech, *Gr.*] a discoursing by Signs made with the Fingers.

DACTYLO NOMY [of *δακτυλ* *Gr.* and *νομία* *Gr.* Law, *Gr.*] the Art of Numbering on the Fingers.

DAD [Dad, *Gr.* Br. *Dadda*, *Ital.*] a Name whereby young Children call their Fathers.

DA'DDOCK [q. d. dead Oak] the Heart or Body of a Tree thorough rotten. *C.*

DA'DO [in Architecture] is used by some Writers for the Dye, which is the Part in the middle of the Pedestal of the Column, between its Base and Cornice.

DE'MON [*δαίμων*, *Gr.*] a Spirit either good or bad.

DE'MONES [among some Physical Writers] such Distempers as cannot be assign'd to a natural Cause, and supposed to proceed from the Influence of Possession by the Devil.

DAFF, a Dastard or Coward. *O.*

To DAFF to daunt. *C.* To baffle, to banter, to cheat. *O.*

DA'FFISHLY, dastardly, cowardly.

A DA'FLOCK, a Dawkin. *C.*

DA'FFODIL, a Flower commonly called Daff-down dilly.

DAFF, stupid, blockish, daunted. *C.*

DAG, a Leather Latchet; also a Hand-gun. *O.* Also Dew upon the Grass.

To DAG Sheep [probably of *dag*, *Sax.*] to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

DAG Locks, the Wool so cut off.

DA'GGER [Dagger, *Dan.* Dagge, *Du.*] a Weapon well known.

DA'GGER Fish, a sort of Sea-Fish.

DA'GGES, Latches or Slips of Leather; The Skirts of a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*

To DA'GGLE [Daggen, *Sax.*] to dawb the Skirts of one's Clothes with dirt.

DA'GON [𐤃𐤁𐤍 *H. i. e.* the God of Corn] an Idol of the *Philistines*.

DA'GON [of *Dagge*, *O.* or *Dogn*, *Gr.*] a Piece, a Remnant. *Chauc.*

DA'G SWAG, a rough coarse Mantle.

DAIL [Dra-Term] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

DAILY, every Day, each Day.

To DAIN [designer, *F.*] to vouchsafe, to descend.

DAI'NTIES, Delicacies, Niceries, Tid-

bits.

DAI'NTILY, delicately, nicely.

DAI'NTINESS, Delicateness, Nicery.

DAI'NTY [Dain, *O. W.*] curious, deli-

cate.

DAIRY [Dairy, *F.*] a House

bulkward, a Place where Milk and Milk

neats are made and kept.

DAISY, a Flower.

DAIZ [Daiz, *F.*] a Canopy.

DA'KIR, a Number of ten Hides, as a Last is of twenty.

DA'KER *H. n.* a Fowl.

DAL [in Musick Books] signifies for or by. *Ital.*

DALE [Dal, *Dan.* and *Du.*] a little Valley; a Bottom between two Hills.

DALI *Pratt*, narrow Slips of Pasture Ground. *O. L.*

DA'LLIANCE, Tying, Wantonness.

DALLISON [q. d. d'Alencon, of Alencon in France] a Surname.

DA'LLOPS, Patches or Corners of Grass, or Weeds among Corn. *C.*

To DA'LLY [probably of *dollen*, *Du.* to play the Fool] to toy with; to be full of wanton Tricks; to delay or trifle.

DALMA'TIAN *Cap.* a Tulip.

DALMA'TICK, a certain Vestment worn by Priests.

DAM [probably of *Dame*, *F.* Mistress] a Female Beast which brings forth Young.

To DAM [Dammen, *Sax.* Dammen, *Du.*] to stop or shut up; hence

DAM, a Flood-gate or Stoppage in a River.

DAMAGE [Dommage, *F.* of *Damnum*, *L.*] Hurt, Loss, Prejudice.

DAMASCUS [TUDT *H.*] the chief City of Syria, from whence come the Plumbs we call Damask Prunes.

DA'MASK [Damasquin, *F.* so called from Damascus in Syria] fine silk, Linen, &c. wrought into Flowers and Figures.

DA'MASK Rose, a Rose of a pale Colour.

To DA'MASK [damasquiner, *F.*] to figure Silk, Linen, &c. with Flowers; to draw rude Draughts on waste Paper.

To DA'MASK Wine, to warm it a little in order to take off the Edge of the Cold, and to make it mangle.

DAMBER, a Rascal. *C.*

DAME [Dame, *F.*] a Lady; among Country People, Mistress, Goody.

DAME Simone [in Cookery] a particular way of farcing Cabbage-Lettice. *F.*

DAMES Violets, a Plant.

DAMISE'LLA, a little Damsel, a Lady of Pleasure, a Mis.

DAMAGE Cleer, a Duty paid formerly to Prothonotaries and their Clerks. *L. T.*

DAMAGE Feasant [in Common Law] when a Stranger's Beasts feed, and spoil in other Mens Grounds without Leave. *L. T.*

To DAMN [damner, *F.* of *damnare*, *L.*] to condemn or judge to Hell; to curse, to cry down.

DA'MNABLE [damnabilis, *L.*] destructive, wicked. *F.*

DA'MNABLY, destructively, wickedly.

DAMNATA Terra [among Chymists] the Mass remaining in the Retort, after the Distillation, the *Caput Mortuum*.

DAMNATION, the Punishment of the Damned. *F.* of *L.*

TO DAMNIFY [*dampficare*, L.] to do damage to, to hurt, to prejudice.

DAMP [*Damp*, Dan.] Moisture. Wetness, also a Vapour which arises in Mines.

TO DAMP [*dampet*, Dan.] to make moist; to chill; to put a damp upon.

DAMPISH somewhat damp or moist.

DAMPOR [?] to called of the [?]

DAVENPORT [Dan, or Daven, and Port] a Town in Cheshire.

DAMSEL [*D m i s s e l l e*, F.] a young Maiden.

DAMSEL [*Damaiselle*, F. q. d. T m]

DAMSON [*Damascenium*, of *Damascus* in Syria] a Sort of Plum like a *Damask Plum*.

DAN a Don or Master. Spenc.

DAN [?] H. i. e. Judgment] one of Jacob's twelve sons.

TO DANCE [*danser*, F.] to actuate the Body according to composed Measure.

No longer play no longer Dance.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon the mercenary and ungrateful Tempers of too many People; and is also a good memento of Prudence, intimating that Misfortune will have few or no Friends; for ungrateful and mercenary People, tho' they have had twenty good Turns done them formerly, will dance no longer than while the Musick of this Proverb obliges them for their Pains; nor budge no further than they have Money to pay them for their continued Services: *Dam ferret Olla vivit amicitia*, say the Latins:

רחימא קרמאח לית ביה
[?] say the Hebrews.

DANCES Statues. C

DANCE TTE [in Heraldry] is when

DANCY the Out-line of any

Border is largely indented.

DANDELION [*Dent de Leon*, F. i. e. Lion's Tooth] an Herb.

DANDEPRAT [perhaps of Danten, to play the Fool, and pratt, Du. a trifle; or of Dandin a Fool, and dandiner, F. to play the Fool, or as some will have it from dandle, Eng. and Prest, Fr. F. q. d. one fit to be dandled like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow: Also a small Coin made by King Henry VII.

TO DANDLE [*dantzen*, Teut. *Danz*, F.] to fondle or make much of.

DANDRIFT [of dan a seab, and

DANDRUFF [?] Sax. dirty] a

Scurf sticking to the Skin of the Head.

DANES a People of Denmark.

DANE Geld a Tax of 1 s. and after-

DANE Geld 5 wards of 2 s. for every

Hide of Land in the Realm, imposed upon our Saxon Ancestors by King Ethelred, for

clearing the Seas of Danish Pyrates, and given to the Danes, as the Terms of Peace

and Depature, who received at first 10,000 l.

then 16,000 l. then 24,000 l. then 34,000 l.

and afterwards 48,000 l.

and afterwards 48,000 l.

DANE [?] the Laws which were in force in England during the Time of the Danish Government.

DANE [?] the Plant Dwarf-Elder.

DANGER [*Danger*, F.] Hazard, Jeopardy.

Daughter is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that little Things are safe under the contempt of the World, for that their insignificance secures them against all Apprehension, Danger, and Violence; for whatever is despicable, useless, and good for nothing, is safe under the Security of this old Saying, to all Intents and Purposes; for *Rece non auditur milvio*, say the Latins. But the Adage is commonly apply'd by the common People upon any Providential Deliverance, making a Banter of God's Mercy, and laughing at their own or others Preservation or Security, under the Protection of Heaven, and frequently with this Profane Addition, *If he had been good for any thing, he had broke his Neck, been drowned, &c.* as if Impiety were the only Preservative against Casualties.

DANGER [Forest Law] a Duty paid to the Lord for Liberty to plough and sow in the Time of Mast feeding.

DANGEROUS [*dangereux*, F.] Hazardous, full of Danger.

DANGEROUSLY hazardously.

DANGEROUSNESS Hazardousness.

TO DANGLE [q. d. *Hangle*] to hang or swing to and fro.

DANGWALLET, abundantly, excessively, plentifully. O.

DANIEL [דניאל] H. i. e. the Judge of God] the Name of a Prophet.

DANK [or *Dunken*, Teut.] somewhat moist or wet. damp. O. Raw. Shakesp.

DANKISH somewhat dank or moist.

DANNAUGHT [i. e. do naught, or nought] a good for nothing, or idle Person. Park.

DANTONED, tamed.

DANUBE [?] called of *Donner* Thunder; *Trut* from the Noise it makes by its violent Motion, or of *Durnen* Fir Trees which are planted along its Banks] a famous

River running near 1300 Miles from the

Euxine Sea through Germany.

DARATICAL [*dapari*, L.] sumptuous.

DAPIFER, a Steward as a Feast; also the Head Bailiff of a Manour.

DAPIFER Regis, the Steward of the King's Household. O. L.

DAPING a way of Angling upon the Top of the Water.

DAPPER [*Dapper*, Du. q. d. a Man of a small Stature, yet nimble and courageous] low of Stature, clever, neat, spruce.

light.

DA'PPLE

DA'PPLE [of Dapper, Teut. Apple, q. d. full of divers Spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horses, as a dapple Grey is a light Grey shaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay spotted with a deeper.

DAR a Fish found commonly in the River Severn.

DARA'PTI, an artificial Word, expressing the first Mood of the third Figure in Logick, where the two first Propositions are universal Affirmatives, and the last a particular Affirmative.

DARBY [Deorby, Sax. q. d. Derwentby, from the River Derwent] It is also called Northby, q. d. North-Farm; the County Town of Derbyshire, 98 Miles N. W. from London.

TO DARE [deorjan, Sax.] to hazard or venture: Also to challenge or provoke.

DARE, Harm or Pain, as, *It does me no dare*, i. e. no Harm, C. *It dars me*, it Pains me. *Essex.*

DAR'ING, bold, adventurous.

DAR'INGLY, boldly, adventurously.

DAR'INGNESS, Boldness.

DAR'ICK, an ancient Coin, in value 2 s.

DAR'ING-Glass, a Device for catching Larks.

DARK [deopce, Sam. of Ad'apnce, Gr. Caf.] without Light, obscure, mysterious.

DARK Tent, a Box with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of a Building, &c.

TO DARKEN, to make dark or obscure.

DARKLY, obscurely.

DARKNESS, Obscurity.

DARKMANS, Night. *Cant.*

DARKSOM, dark.

DAR'LING [deorling, Sax. q. d. Darling] a beloved Child, a Favourite.

DAR'NEL, the Weed Cockle.

DAR'NIX, a sort of Stuff.

DARRAIGN, to attempt, to chal-

DARREIGN lenge. *Chauc.* To prepare to fight. *Spenc.*

DARREIGN, an Attempt. *O.*

DARREIN [of Dernier, F.] last. *L. T.*

DARREIN Continuance, is when, after the Continuance of the Plea, the Defendant pleads new Matter.

DARREIN Profesment, a Writ against a Stranger, who preferreth to a Church, the Advowson whereof belongs to another.

DAR'SIS [d'apsis, Gr.] an Exulceration of the skin.

TO DART [darder, F.] to shoot or throw.

DART [Dard, F. Dart, C. Br.] an Arrow.

DARTEY, a scabby Disease in Sheep.

DARTFORD [q. d. the Ford of the River Dart] a Town in Kent, 14 Miles E. S. E. from London.

DARTING, the act of throwing.

DA'RTINGLY, like a Dart.

DA'RTON [d'apton, Gr.] the Coat

DA'RTUS, which immediately covers the Testicles.

TO DASH [probably of Dask, Dan. a Blow or Stroke; or of Uith, he hath threshed] to cut or strike.

TO DASH [perhaps from Gasquere, F. to despairer with Dirt; or of Dash and Uith as before] to wet by Dashing.

TO DASH [of Dazle, which from Durselen, Du. to be greatly afraid; or of Dper, Sax. able to say nothing for himself] to put out of Countenance, to terrify.

DA'STARD [d'ast, Sam. Abashed, and Aerd, Du. Nature, q. d. timorous by Nature] a Coward or faint-hearted Fellow.

DA'TA [in Mathematics] are such Things or Quantities as are supposed to be given or known, in order thereby to find out Things and Quantities which are unknown and sought for.

DA'TARY, the Chief Officer in the Chancery of Rome, through whose Hands most vacant Benefices pass.

DATE [of Datum, L.] the Writing which expresses the Day of the Month and Year, when any Writing, Coin, &c. was made. *F.*

TO DATE [dater, F. of datum, L.] to set such a Date to.

DATES [Dactylus, L.] the Fruit of the Date Tree.

DA'TIVE [Dativus, L.] that may be given or disposed of at Pleasure. *Q. L.*

DA'TIVE Case [in Grammar] the third of the six Cases used in Actions of giving and restoring.

DAUBE [in Cookery] a particular way of dressing a Leg of Veal &c. *F.*

DAUGHTER [doh-ton, Sax. Doch-ter, Du. Daater, Dan.] a Female Child.

DA'VID [7117 H. i. e. Beloved] a King of Israel, &c.

St. DA'VID's Day, the first of March, kept in Honour of St. David, Bishop of Menegy in Wales, at which time the Welch Men wear Leeks in their Hats, in Commemoration of a singular Victory obtained by them, under the Conduct of St. David, over the Saxons, they, by his Direction, wearing Leeks, as a Mark of Distinction and Colours.

DAVID's Staff, an Instrument made use of in Navigation.

DA'VID's Quadrant, is the common back Quadrant used at Sea to take the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

DA'VIT [Sea Term] a short piece of Timber used on Board a Ship, to hale up the Flock of the Anchor, and fasten it to the Bow of the Ship.

DAUNGERE, a Trap. *Q.*

DAUNGEROUS, coy, sparing. *O.*

DAZE, a kind of blinding stones.

TO DAUNT [*Domier*, F. of *Domitare*, L. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of Heart.

DAUNTLESS, undaunted.

DAUPHIN [*of Delphinus*, L.] the Dolphin, a Sea Fish. Also the Title of the French King's Son.

DAW, or *Jackdaw*, a Bird.

TO DAW [probably of *Damen*, Teut. to digest] as he never *daw'd* it after, i. e. he never overcame it, digested it, or enjoy'd himself.

TO DAW to thrive, as he neither *daw's*

TO DOW nor *daw's*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; so he'll never *daw*, i. e. he will never be good. C. Also to awaken. C.

TO DAWB [*danber*, F.] to besmear, to foul; to bribe, to flatter.

A DAWGOS a dirty flattering Wo-

A DAWKIN man. C.

TO DAWN [probably of *daegan*, Sax.] to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

DAY [*da3*, Sax. *Dagh*, Du. *Dag*, Dan.] a Space of Time which is variously reckoned.

The *Artificial* DAY, is the Space of Time from the Sun's Rising to Sun-setting, to which is opposed Night, which is the Time that the Sun is under the Horizon, and is every where unequal but just under the Equinoctial.

The *Natural* DAY, is the Space of 24 Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth about the Sun. And the *Natural* Day, beginning at Noon or Midnight, is equal; but that which is accounted from Sun Rising or Setting, is unequal. The *Natural* Day is also called *Civil*.

The *Civil* DAY, differs from the *Natural* only in its Beginning, which is various, according to the Custom of Nations: the *Babylonians* begin to account their Day from Sun-Rising, the *Jews* and *Athenians* from Sun-setting, as do the *Italians* to this Day.

DAY [in Law Sense] is used sometimes for the Day of Appearance in Court, and sometimes for the Return of Writs.

DAYS in Bank, are Days set down by Sentence or Order of Court, when Writs shall be returned, or when the Party shall appear upon the Writ served.

A DAY'S Journey [in Scripture] is 33 English Miles, 172 Paces, and 4 Feet.

A Sabbath DAY'S Journey [in Scripture] is 600 Paces.

DAYS Lily, a Flower, which lasts but no Day.

DAYS Man, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Umpire; a Mediator.

DAY Net, a Net for taking Larks, Martins, &c.

DAZE, a kind of glittering Stones

found in the Tin or Lead Mines.

DAZED Bread, Dough baked.

DAZED Meat, palled in the Roasting by a slack Fire.

A DAZED Look, such as Persons have when frightened.

I'S DAZED. I am very cold. C.

TO DAZZLE [*Quifelen*, Du.] to hurt the Sight with too much Light.

DAZZLING, hurting the Sight by its Lustre.

DAZZLINGLY, in a dazzling manner.

DEACON [*Diacon*, F. *Diaconus*, L. of *diakon*, Gr. of *diakoneo* to minister to, or serve, Gr.] i. e. a Minister or Servant, one whose Office it is, in the Church, to assist the Priest in Divine Service, to help him in the Distribution of the Holy Sacrament, to instruct the Youth in the Catechism, &c.

DEACONESSES [in the *Primitive Church*] Women of Probity, who were chosen to assist those of their own Sex in Religious Concerns.

DEAD [*dead*, Sax. *Dood*, Du. *Dou*, Dan.] without Life.

DEAD Mens Eyes [in a Ship] little Blocks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Shivers, wherein run the Lanniers.

DEAD-Neap [Sea Term] a low Tide.

DEAD Nettle, the Herb Archangel.

DEAD Pledge, Mortgage, Pawning Things for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Time agreed on.

DEAD Reckoning [in Navigation] that Estimation, Judgment, or Conjecture, which the Seamen make of the Place where the Ship is, by keeping an Account of her Way, and by knowing the Course they have steered by the Compass.

DEAD Rising [Sea Term] is that part of the Ship, that lies ast, between her Keel and her Floor Timbers.

DEAD Ropes [in a Ship] Ropes which do not run in any Block or Pulley.

DEAD Tops, a Disease in Trees.

DEAD Water [Sea Term] the Eddy Water just behind the Stern of the Ship.

DEADLY, occasioning Death.

DEADLY Feud [Law Term] an unappealable Hatred, that proceeds so far as to seek Revenge even by the Death of the Adversary.

DEADS [in Tin Mines] are such Parcels of common Earth, lying above the Shot, as usually contain the Shoad.

DEAF [*deaf*, Sax. *Dooft*, Pg. *Daufo*, Teut.] not having the Sense of Hearing.

TO DEAFEN, to make deaf.

DEAFISH, somewhat deaf.

DEAFLY, like a deaf Person.

DEAFNESS, the being Deaf.

DEAFORRESTED, made free from the Forest Law, or discharged from being a Forrest.

DEAFELY,

DEAFELY, Lonely, Solitary, far from Neighbours. C.

DEAL [of *Dole*, C. Br. a Dale or Plain lying next the Sea] a Town in Kent, over against the Downs, memorable for the first arrival of *Julius Caesar*, and a Fight there.

To DEAL [of *dealan* to divide, Sax. *Deel*, Du.] to trade; to divide or portion out.

To DEALBATE [of *dealbarum*, L.] to whiten.

DEALBATION, the whitening any thing. L.

DEAMBULATION, a walking abroad or about, according to *Hippocrates*, Inquietude of Mind. L.

DEAN [of *Decanus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, who has Power over ten or more Canons.

DEAN and Chapter, a Spiritual Body-Corporate, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a Curate appointed by the Bishop and Archdeacon, to have Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes adjoining to his own.

DEANRY, the Jurisdiction of a Dean.

DEANSHIP, the Office or Dignity of a Dean.

DEANS Apple, a Fruit much esteemed in *Devonshire*.

DEAN Pear, the *Michael Pear*.

DEAR [of *dear*, Sax. *Dier*, Du. to account dear to himself] valuable, precious, costing a great deal.

DEARLY, precious, very much.

DEARNESS, Preciousness, Costliness.

DEARLING, a Darling. *Spenc.*

DEARTH [of *dearth*, Sax. *Dear*] great Scarcity, or want of Provisions, or Victuals.

DEARY, little. C.

DEATH [of *deas*, Sax.] the Separation of Soul and Body, a total stoppage of the Circulation of the Blood.

DEATH Watch, a little Insect which makes a Noise like a Watch.

DEAURATION, a gilding or laying over with Gold. L.

To DEBAR [probably of *debarer*, F.] to shut out, to keep from, to hinder.

To DEBARK, to disembark.

To DEBASE [of *debaser*, F. *dibassare*, Ital.] to bring down, humble, to disparage, to counterfeit Coin.

To DEBATE [of *debate*, F.] to dispute.

DEBATE [of *debate*, F. *dibatto*, Ital.] Dispute, Quarrel, Strife.

To DEBAUCH [of *debaucher*, F.] to corrupt one's Manners, to make or spoil; also to seduce and violate a Woman.

A DEBAUCH [of *debauche*, F.] a riotous Banqueting and Revelling.

DEBAUCHERY [of *debauche*, F.] Disorder, Incontinency, Revelling, Licentiousness, Lewdness.

To DEBELLATE [of *debellatum*, L.] to vanquish, to bring under by War.

DEBELLATION, an overcoming in, or bringing under by War. L.

DE bene esse [Law Phrase] as to take a thing *de bene esse*, i. e. to allow or accept of it for the present, till the Matter shall come to be more fully debated. L.

DEBENHAM [of the River *Deben* and *Ham* a Town] a Town in *Suffolk*, 68 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.

DEBENTURE, a Bill drawn upon the Publick for the Payment of any Seaman's or Land Soldier's Arrears to the Creditor.

DEBENTURE [in Traffick] is the Allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon the Exportation of those Goods which were before imported.

DEBENTURES, are Bills used in the Exchequer, and also at Court, and given to the King's Household Servants for the Payment of their Salaries, &c.

DEBET [he oweth, L.] a Term apply'd to that which remains unpaid, after an Account is stated.

DEBET & soler, a Writ of Right, as if a Man sue for any thing which is now denied, and hath been enjoy'd by himself, and his Ancestors before him. L.

To DEBILITATE [of *debilitare*, F. *debilitatum*, L.] to weaken, to make feeble.

DEBILITATION, a Weakening. L.

DEBILITY [of *debilitas*, F. of *Debitas*, L.] Feebleness, Infirmary, Weakness.

DEBILITIES [in Astrology] are certain Affections of the Planets, by which they are weakened, and their Influences become less vigorous.

DEBITO, a Writ where a Man owes another a Sum of Money for Goods sold. L.

DEBOIST [of *debaucher*, F.] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBONNAIR, courteous, affable, airy, brisk, of a sprightly Air. F.

DEBONNAIRITY [of *Debonnairie*, F.] a being Debonnair.

DEBORAH [of *Deborah*, H. i. e. a Bee] a Prophetess.

DEBOSHEE [of *un Debauché*, F.] a debauched dissolute Fellow.

DEBRUISED [in Heraldry] is when a Pale is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon for then they say, The Beast is debruised of the Pale.

DEBT [of *debt*, F. of *Debitum*, L.] is what is due from one Man to another.

DEBT [in Law] is a Writ which lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due.

DEBTOR [of *debiteur*, F. of *Debitor*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

To DECAUTINATE, to take off the Top of any thing.

DECADE [*Δεκάδι*, Gr.] the Number of Ten, as the *Decades* of *Livy*.

DECA'DENCY [*Decadence*, F. *Decadence*, L.] a falling down, decay, ruin.

DE'CAGON [*Decagone*, F. *Δεκάγων*, Gr.] of *δέκα* ten, and *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.] (in *Geometry*) is a Figure that hath ten Angles and as many Sides.

DE'CALOGUE [*Decalogus*, L. *Δεκάλογος*, Gr.] of *δέκα* and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] the Ten Commandments. F.

DECA'MERON [*Δεκάμερον*, of *δέκα* and *μέρος* Part, Gr.] a Volume of Fables, divided into ten Books, written by *Boccaccio* an *Italian*. L.

To DE'CAMP [*decamper*, F.] to go from, to break up the Camp, to march off.

DECAMPMENT [*Decampement*, F.] a Decamping or Marching off.

DE'CANATE { [among *Astrologers*] is
DECURY { ten Degrees attributed to some Planet, which being in, it is said to have one Dignity.

To DE'CANT [*decantare*, L.] to pour off from the Dregs.

DECANTA'TION [*Chymical Term*] is a pouring the clear Part of any Liqueur by Inclination, so that it may be without any Sediment or Dregs.

DECA'NTER, a Flint Bottle to hold Wine, Beer, &c. to be poured off into a drinking Glass.

To DECA'PITATE [*decapiter*, F.] to behead.

DECA'STICK, an Epigram or Stanza consisting of ten Verses.

To DECAY [*dechoir*, F. *decadere*, Ital. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall, to grow worse, to wither.

DECEA'SE [*Decis*, F. *decessus*, L.] a natural Death.

To DECEASE [*Deceder*, F. *Decedere*, L.] to die a natural Death.

To DECE'DE [*Decedere*, L.] to depart.

DECEIT [*Deceptio*, L.] a Cheat, a subtle wiley Shift.

DECEITFUL, unsincere.

DECEITFULLY, not sincerely.

DECEITFULNESS, the want of Sincerity, Unfaithfulness.

DECEIVABLE [*Deceptibilis*, L.] easy to be deceived, or that may be deceived.

To DECEI'VE [*decevoir*, F. of *decipere*, L.] to beguile, to cheat or cozen.

DECEIVABLY, deceitfully.

DECE'MBER [of *Decem*, L. Ten] so called, because it is the Tenth Month from *March*, which was anciently the Beginning of the Year.

DECE'MPEDAL [*decempedalis*, L. of *decem* and *pes*] ten Foot long.

DECEM Tales [*Law Term*] a supply of ten Men, impanelled upon a Jury, in the Room of others who did not appear, or were challenged. L.

DECE'MVIRATE, the Office of the *Decemviri*, Ten Noblemen among the *Romans*, chosen to govern the Commonwealth, instead of two Consuls.

DE'CENCY [*Decence*, F. of *Decentia*, L.] Comeliness, Seemliness.

DE'CENT [*decens*, L.] becoming, be- seeming. F.

DE'CENTLY, becomingly.

DE'CENTNESS, Becomingness.

DECE'NNIAL [*decennalis*, L. of *decem* and *annis*] of ten Years continuance, ten Years old.

DECE'PTION [*Deceptio*, L.] Beguil- ing, deceiving, Deceit, Fraud. F.

DECEPTIO'NE, a Writ which lieth against him who deceitfully did any Thing in the Name of another.

DECE'RPT [*decerptus*, L. of *de* and *carpo*] cropped off.

DECE'RPTION, a plucking or crop- ping off. L.

DECERTA'TION [of *de* and *certo*] a contending or striving for.

To DECI'DE [*decider*, F. *decidere*, L. of *de* and *cadere*] to conclude or bring an Affair to an Issue: To agree or make up a Difference.

DE'CIDENCE [of *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down.

DE'CIDENCE [in *Physick*] a Decay or Tendency to any Distemper.

DECI'DUOUS [*deciduus*, L.] that which is apt or ready to fall; frequently used of Flowers and Seeds in Plants.

DECIES *tantum*, i. e. Ten times as much: A Writ which lies against a Juror, (who has been bribed to give his Verdict) for the Recovery of ten times as much as he took.

DECI'LE [in *Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, viz. when two Planets are distant 36 Degrees.

DE'CIMAL [of *Decima*, L. Tenth, of *decem*] of or belonging to Tens.

DE'CIMAL Arithmetick, is an Art which treats of Fractions, whose Deno- minators are in a Decuple continued Geo- metrical Progression; as 10, 100, 1000, &c.

DE'CIMAL Fraction, is that which has for its Denominator 1, with a Cypher or Cyphers annexed, as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{3}{100}$, $\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

DE'CIMAL Chain, a Chain for mea- suring of Lands divided Decimally, or into 100 equal Parts, Marks being placed at every 10.

DE'CIMAL Scales, flat Rules or Scales divided Decimally.

To DE'CIMATE [*decimer*, F. *decima- rum*, L.] among the *Romans*, was to take out every tenth Soldier by Lot, and punish or put him to Death for an Example to the rest: Also to take Tythes.

DECIMATION, a punishing every Tenth Soldier by Lot: Also a gathering Tythes. *F. of L.*

DE'CIMIS solvendis, &c. a Writ against those who had Farmed the Priors aliens Lands of the King, for the Rector of the Parish to recover his Tythe by them.

DECINERS } such who had the Ju-
DECE'NNIERS } risdiction over rishi-
DO'SINERS } burghs, for keeping the King's Peace.

To **DECIPHER** [*dechifferer, F.*] to find out the Meaning of a Letter, &c. written in Cyphers: Also to penetrate into the bottom of a difficult Affair.

To **DECIRCINATE** [*decercinatum, L.*] to bring into a Compass or Roundness: To draw a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

DECISION, a determining or deciding any Thing in debate. *F. of L.*

DECISIVE ? [*Deciseire, F.*] deciding,
DECISORY } determining, fit or able to determine a Controversy, or any Thing in debate.

DECISIVELY, in manner of a final Decision.

To **DECK** [*decken, Du.* to cover] to adorn or set off.

DECK [of a Ship, of *decken, Du.*] a planked Floor on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro.

A **Cambering DECK**, a Deck rising higher in the Middle than at each End.

A **Flush DECK**, *Fore and Aft*, a Deck, which lies upon a right Line without any Pall.

To **DECLAIM** [*declamer, F. of declamare, L.*] to make publick Speeches, as an Orator; to inveigh against.

DECLAMATION, an Oration made upon some feigned Subject, for the Exercise of some young Scholar or Student. *F. of L.*

DECLAMATORILY, in manner of a Declamation.

DECLAMATORY [*declamatoire, F. of declamatorius, L.*] belonging to a Declamation.

DECLARATION, a declaring, setting forth or shewing: Also a publick Order or Proclamation. *F. of L.*

DECLARATION [in Law] is a shewing in Writing the Complaint or Grief of the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

DECLARATIVE, which serves to

DECLARATORY } declare. *L.*

DECLARATIVELY, in manner of a Declaration.

To **DECLARE** [*declarer, F. of declarare, L.*] to make known, to manifest, publish or shew; to open one's Mind or Thoughts.

DECLINATION [*Declinaison, F. Declinatio, L.*] the varying of Nouns according

to their divers Cases.

The **DECLINATION** [of a Disease] is when the Distemper, being come to its Height, sensibly abates.

DECLINATION [in Manners] is the growing looser in them; a Corruption of Morals.

DECLINATION [*Declinaison, F.*] bowing down; a declining, a decaying. *L.*

DECLINATION [in Astronomy] is the Distance of any Star or part of Heaven from the Equator.

DECLINATION *apparent*, is the Distance of the apparent Place of a Planet from the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the Sun] is the Distance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs any Day from the Equator it self.

DECLINATION [of the Mariner's Compass] is its Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

DECLINATION [of a Wall or Plane, for Dials] is an Arch of the Horizon comprehended either between the Plane and the Prime Vertical Circle, if you account it from East or West; or else between the Meridian of the Plane, if you account it from the North or South.

DECLINATOR, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Declension of the Stars. *L.*

DECLINATORY, a Box fitted with a Compass and Needle to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling.

To **DECLINE** [*decliner, F. of declinare, L.*] to bow down, to diminish, to decay; also to avoid, to shun, to refuse.

DECLINING Dials, are Dials drawn upon declining Planes.

DECLIVITY [*Declivitas, L.*] Steepness downwards.

DECOCTION, a Boiling or Seething: A Medicinal Liquor or Diet-drink, made of Roots, Herbs, &c. boiled. *F. of L.*

DECOCACTION, a beheading. *L.*

DECOMPOSITE [*decompositus, L.*] (among Grammarians) is a Word compounded of more than two Words, as *In-dif-po-si-ti-on*, as *in*, *dis*, and *position*.

DECOMPOSITE [among Apothecaries] is when a Physical Composition is increased.

DECOPE, copped, peaked. *O.*

To **DECORATE** [*decorer, F. of decoratum, L.*] to adorn, &c.

DECORATION, an Adorning, Ornament, or Imbellishment. *F. of L.*

DECORTICATION [of *de* and *cor-tex, L.*] the pulling off the outward Bark; also the peeling or unhusking Roots, &c.

DECORUM, that Comeliness, Order, Decency, or good Grace, which it becomes every Man to observe in all his Actions.

DECORUM

DE'CORUM [in *Architectura*] is a fitting all the Parts of a Building, so as they may best become the Situation.

DECOY [Roy. Du.] a Place fixed for catching of wild Fowl; a Wheedle; a Lure.

To **DECOY**, to allure, entice, or draw.

DECOYINGLY, enticingly, wheedlingly.

DECOY Duck, a Duck which flies abroad, and decoys others into the Place where they become a Prey.

A **DECREASE** [*Decreissement*, F.] is growing less: Also the Wane of the Moon.

To **DECREASE** [*decreasire*, F. *decreasce*, L.] to grow less, to decay.

DECREASINGLY, in a decreasing manner.

A **DEGREE** [*Decret*, F. *Decretum*, L.] an Order, or Statute; a Purpose or Resolution.

To **DEGREE** [*decretor*, F. *decretum*, of *decernere*, L.] to appoint or ordain; to determine or resolve.

DEGREE'S 2 a Volume of the Ca-

DEGRE'TALS 3 non Law, so called, collected by Gratian a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict.

DECREMENT [*Decrementum*, L.] decrease or waste.

DECREMENT [in the *Universities*] are Fees paid by the Scholars for damaging or spoiling any thing made use of by them.

DECREMENTUM, an Abatement in Rent or other Dues. O. L. R.

DECREPITLY, feebly.

DECREPITNESS, Feebleness.

DECREPIT [*Decrepitus*, L.] worn out with Age, feeble. F.

DECREPITATED [among *Chymists*] reduced to Powder, making a crackling Noise.

DECREPITA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the crackling Noise which arises from Salt being thrown into an unglazed earthen Pot, heated red-hot over the Fire. L.

DECRE'SCANT 2 [*decrescens*, L.] the

DECRE'SCENT 3 Moon decreasing, in the last Quarter.

DECRE'TAL, of or belonging to Decrees.

DECRE'TALS [*Decretalia*, L.] the Second of the three Volumes of the Canon Law: Also the Name given to the Letters of Popes. F.

A **DECRE'TORY**, a definitive Sentence.

DECRE'TORY [*decretorius*, L.] which serves to Decree, or absolutely to Decide.

DECRUSTA'TION, an uncrusting or taking away the uppermost Crust or Rind of any Thing. L.

DECREWED, decreased. Spene.

To **DECRY** [*decrier*, F.] to cry down, to speak ill of.

To **DECULGATE** [*deculcatum*, L.] to tread under Foot.

DECUMBITURE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme of the Heavens, erected for the Moment the Disease invades, or confines one to his Bed, his Chamber, &c. by which Figure the Artist pretends to find out the Nature of the Disease, the Parts affected, the Prognosticks of Death and Recovery.

DECUMBITURE [among *Physicians*] is when a Disease seizes a Man so violently, that he is obliged to take his Bed.

DECUPELA'TION, the same as Decantation.

DECU'PLE [*decuplex*, L.] ten fold.

To **DECU'RIATE** [*decuriatum*, L. of *de* and *curia*] to divide into Bands.

A **DECU'RION**, a Captain over ten Horse. L.

DECU'RSION, a running down, a hasty running. L.

To **DECURTA'TE** [*decurtatum*, L. of *de* and *curtus*] to shorten.

A **DECURTA'TION**, a Shortening.

DE'CURY [*decurie*, F. of *decuria*, L.] a Band of ten Soldiers.

DECUSSA'TION [in *Opticks*] is the crossing of any two Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on parting from one another.

DECUSSION, a shaking down, or beating off. L.

DECUSSO'RIMUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for pressing the *Dura Mater*, in curing a Fracture in the Skull.

DECUTIENT [*decutiens*, L.] shaking off.

DEDALE'AN [*Dedaleus*, L.] intricate or perplexed: Also expert or cunning.

DEDBA'NNA, a Man-slayer. S. L. T

DEDE Dead. O.

To **DEDE'CORATE** [*dedecoratum*, L.] to dishonour or shame one.

DEDECO'RATION, a Disgracing or Dishonouring. F. of L.

DE'DI [i. e. I have given] a Warranty in Law to the Feeoffee and his Heirs.

To **DE'DICATE** [*dedier*, F. *dedicatum*, L. q. d. *Deo dico*] to set apart for sacred Use; to inscribe or address a Book to a Person of Distinction and Quality.

DEDICA'TION, a Dedicating; also a Consecrating. F. of L.

DEDICA'TION Day, the Festival at the Consecration of a Church.

DEDICATORY [*dedicatoire*, F. *dedicatorius*, L.] of or belonging to a Dedication.

DEDIGNA'TION, a disdaining or contemning.

DE'DIMUS *Protestatem*, a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man

for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge by the *Civilians* it is called *Delegation*.

DEDI'TION, a yielding or surrendering. *L.*

DEDOLENCY [of *dedolere*, *L.* not to grieve] a State of Insensibility of Pain, or Contrition.

To **DEDUCE** [*deducere*, *L.*] to draw one thing from another, to infer.

DEDUCIBLE [*deducibilis*, *L.*] that may be deduced or inferred.

To **DEDUCT** [*deducere*, *F.* *deductum*, *L.*] to subtract or take away from, to lessen.

A DEDUCTION, a Deducting; also a Conclusion, Consequence, or Inference. *L.*

DEE, a River in *Cheshire*, called in *C. Br.* *Differ dby*, *z. e.* the Water Divy because it riseth out of two Heads, for *dby* signifieth Two: Some call it the Black Water, others the Sacred Water; because the antient *Britains* worshiped Rivers.

To **DEE**, to die; as he neither dees nor daws, *i. e.* he neither dies nor mends. *C.*

DEED [*træd*, *Sax.* *daed*, *Du.*] an Action or Thing done.

DEEDS [in *Common Law*] are Writings which contain the Effect of a Contract made between Man and Man.

DEED Indented, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the Top or Side.

DEED Poll, a single plain Deed unindented.

To **DEEM** [*deaman*, *Sax.*] to judge or think.

DEEMEN, to deem, to suppose. *Spenc.*

DEEMOUTH [*g. d.* the Mouth of the River *Dee*] a Place in *Cheshire*.

DEEMSTERS } a kind of Judges in
DE'MSTERS } the *Isle of Man*, chosen from among and by themselves, who without Process, Writing, or Charge, decide Controversies there.

DEEP [*deop*, *Sax.* *diep*, *Du.*] that has great Depth, or is a great way from the Surface to the Bottom.

DEEP Sea Lead, a Lead at the Bottom of which is a Coat of white Tallow, to bring up Stones, Gravel, Sand, Shells, or the like, to know the Difference of their Ground.

DEEP Sea Line, a small Line ty'd to the Sea Line, with which Seamen sound in deep Waters.

DEEPLY, in a deep manner; greatly.

DEERNES, the being deep; depth.

A DEER [*deon*, *Sax.* *dier*, *Du.*] a wild Beast of the Forest.

DEER Fold, a Deer Fold or Park. *O.*

DEER Hys, Machines for catching Deers.

DE essendo quæritur de Telonio, a Writ that lieth for those who are by Privilege freed from the Payment of Toll.

DE Expensis Militum, a Writ which requires the Sheriff to levy so much *per diem*, for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire serving in Parliament.

DE Expensis Civium & Burgenſium, a Writ for levying 2s. *per diem*, for every Citizen and Burgess.

To **DEFA'CE** [*defacer*, *F.*] to mar or spoil, to blot out.

DE Facto, actually, really, in very deed. *L.*

DEFA'LLIANCE, a Failing or Defect. *F.*

DEFAITED, decayed.

DEFALCA'TION, a pruning or cutting of Vines or other Trees; a Deduction or Abating in Accounts. *L.*

To **DEFA'LK** [*defalquer*, *F.* *defalcare*, *L.*] to cut off, to abate or deduct.

DEFA'MATION [*Diffamation*, *F.*] taking away a Person's Character and Reputation; a speaking slanderous Words. *L.*

DEFA'MATORILY, abusively, scurrilously.

DEFAMA'TORY [*diffamatoire*, *F.*] slanderous, abusive. *L.*

To **DEFA'ME** [*diffamer*, *F.* *defamare*, *L.* *q. d.* *de bona fama aliquid detrabere*] to slander, discredit, back-bite, or speak evil of.

DEFA'TIGABLE [*defatigabilis*, *L.*] that may be made weary, easy to be wearied.

To **DEFA'TIGATE** [*defatigatum*, *L.*] to make weary, to tire.

DEFATIGA'TION, Fatigue, Weariness. *L.*

DEFAULT [*Defaut*, *F.*] Defect, Want; a Flaw, an Imperfection.

DEFAULT [in *Law*] is a Non-appearance in Court without sufficient Cause made out.

DEFEA'SANCE } [*defaire*, *F.* to undo]
DEFEI'SANCE } a Condition relating to a Deed, which being performed, the Act is made void. *L.*

DEFEA'T [*Defaite*, *F.*] an Overthrow or Slaughter of Soldiers.

To **DEFEA'T** [*defaire*, *F.*] to beat, to rout, to disappoint.

To **DEFECATE** [*defequer*, *F.* *defecatum*, *L.*] to purge from Dregs, to refine.

DEFECATED [*defecatus*, *L.*] refined from the Dregs.

DEFECA'TION, a purging from Dregs, a refining.

DEFECT [*defectus*, *L.*] Blemish, Failing, Imperfection, Want.

DEFEC'TIBLE, that may or will fail. *L.*

DEFEC'TION, a Failing; also a revolting or falling off, either from the Church or State. *L.*

DEFECTIVE [*defectuum*, *F.* *defectivus*]

vis, L.] full of Defects, faulty, imperfect. *F.*

DEFE'CTIVE Nouns [in Grammar] are such as are indeclinable, or want some Number or Case.

DEFE'CTIVE Verb, a Verb which has not all its Moods and Tenses.

DEFE'CTIVELY, deficiently.

DEFE'CTIVENESS, Deficiency.

DEFE'NCE [*Defensio, L.*] Guard or Protection; a Maintaining, Upholding, Justifying.

DEFE'NCE [in War] Opposition, Resistance.

DEFE'NCE [in Law] a Reply which the Defendant makes after the Declaration is produced, and then proceeds either in his Plea or to imparlance.

DEFE'NCELESS, without Defence or Protection.

DEFE'NCES [in Fortification] are all sorts of Works, which cover and defend the opposite Posts; as Flanks, Parapets, &c.

To **DEFE'ND** [*defendre, F. defendere, L. of de and fendo, i. e. arceo*] to protect, support, uphold; to assert, maintain, or justify.

To **DEFE'ND**, to forbid. *Chauc.*

DEFENDANT [Law Term] is one who is sued in an Action Personal, as a Tenant is one who is sued in an Action Real.

DEFENDE'MUS is a Word in a Feoffment, which bindeth the Donor and his Heirs to defend the Donee.

SE DEFENDE'NDO [Law Term] is used when one kills another in his own defence, which justifies the Fact. *L.*

DEFENDER [of the Faith] a Title given by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. for writing against Luther.

DEFENDERE SE [in Doomsday Book] to be taxed for a certain Quantity of Land. *L.*

DEFENDERE se per Corpus suum [in the Old Law] to offer Combat or Duel; as an Appeal or Trial by Law. *L.*

DEFE'NSA, a Park or Place fenced in for Deer.

DEFE'NSATIVES, are such Medicines which divert Humours from a Part affected.

DEFE'NSE [*Defensatio, L.*] Protection, Countenance, Vindication.

DEFE'NSIBLE, that may be defended.

DEFE'NSIVÆ, the Lords or Barons of the Marches; the Defenders or Wardens of the County. *L.*

DEFENSIVE [*defensivus, L.*] that serves to defend.

DEFENSIVELY, done in one's own Defence.

A **DEFE'NSITIVE** [among Surgeons] a Plaster or Bandage to keep on the dressing and secure Wounds from Air.

DEFENSIVES } are Medicines
DEFENSATIVES } outwardly applied to prevent an Inflammation.

IN DEFENSO, that part of an open Field, upon which there was no Commoning, was said to be *in defenso*. *O. L. T.*

DEFENSUM, any Inclosure or fenced Ground. *O. L.*

To **DEFE'R** [*deferer, F. of deferre, L.*] to delay or put off.

DE'FERENCE, Respect, Submission, Regard. *F.*

DE'FERENT [in Astronomy] an imaginary Circle or Orb in the Ptolemaick System, that is supposed as it were to carry about the Body of the Planet, and it is the same with *Eccentric*.

DEFERVE'SCENCE [*of deferrescere, L.*] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFFLY finely, nimbly. *Spenc.*

DEFI'ANCE [*Defiance, F.*] a Challenge, an out-braving.

DEFI'CIENCY [*of deficere, L.*] defect, failing, want, coming short of.

DEFI'CIENT [*deficiens, L.*] failing, wanting.

DEFICIENT Numbers [in Arithmetick] are such whose Parts being added together makes less than the Integer, whose Parts they are.

DEFI'CIENTLY, defectively.

DEFI'CIENTNESS, Defectiveness.

DEFI'LE } [*Defilé, F.*] a strait narrow Lane or Passage, thro' which a Company of Soldiers can pass only in File.

To **DEFI'LE** [*of de, L. and xul, Sax.*] to pollute.

To **DEFI'LE** [*defiler, F.*] to file off, or march File by File.

DEFILEMENT, a defiling or polluting.

To **DEFI'NE** [*definir, F. definire, L.*] to explain, de termine, decide.

DEFINITE [*definitus, L.*] certain, limited, or bounded.

DEFINITELY, limitedly.

DEFINITION, a short and plain Declaration or Description of the Meaning of a Word, or the essential Attributes of a Thing.

DEFINITION [in the Mathematicks] is an Explanation of the Terms used for explaining the Thing treated of.

DEFINITIVE [*definitivus, L.*] serving to decide; decisive, positive, express. *L.*

DEFINITIVELY, decisively.

DEFLA'GRATION [in Chymistry] is a kind of burning off in a Crucible, a Mixture of a Salt, or some Mineral Body, with a Sulphurous one, in order to purify it.

DEFLE'CTION [*q. d. de via flexio*] a bending down, a turning aside out of the way.

DEFLE'C-

DEFLECTION [in Navigation] is the turning of a Ship from her true Course, by reason of the Currents.

To **DE'FLOUR** } [deflower, F. of de-

To **DE'FLOWER** } florare, L. i. e. to rob a Virgin of the Flower of her Virginity] to ravish a Virgin; also to take away the Grace or Lustre of a Thing.

DEFLUXION, of *de* and *fluo*, a flowing downwards. L.

DEFLUXION [in Physick] a flowing down of Humours to any Part of the Body.

DEFO'RCEMENT, a with-holding Lands or Tenements by Force from the right Owner. L. T.

DEFO'RCEUR } one who casts ano-

DEFO'RCIANT } ther out of Possession

DEFO'RSOUR } by Force. L. T.

DEFORCIATION, a Distress or Seizure of Goods. O. L.

To **DEFO'RM** [deformer, F. of deformare, L.] to disfigure, to spoil the Form of.

DEFORMA'TION, a defacing, deforming, or disfiguring. L.

DEFO'RMED [deformé, F. deformis, L.] Ugly, out of Form, mishapen.

DEFO'RMEDLY, mishapenly.

DEFO'RMITY [Deformité, F. of Deformitas, L.] Ugliness, Ill-favouredness.

DEFOULED, shamed. O.

To **DEFRAU'D** [defraudare, L. of *de* and *fraus*] to cheat, cozen, or beguile, to deprive by a Trick.

DEFRAUDINGLY, cheatingly.

To **DEFRA'Y** [defrayer, F.] to discharge Expences.

DEFT [dæfe, Sax.] neat, handsome, spruce, trim.

DEFTLY, nimbly, neat. Spenc.

DE'FUNCT [defunctus, L. q. d. qui fato est functus] deceased, dead.

To **DEFY** [desier, F.] to challenge, to out-brave.

DEFYINGLY, by way of Defiance.

DEGE'NERACY [Degeneratio, L.] a being in a degenerate Condition and State.

DEGE'NERATE [degenerare, F. degener, L.] grown worse, corrupted.

To **DEGE'NERATE** [degenerare, F. degeneratum, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baser kind; to grow out of Kind, to forsake the virtuous Steps of Ancestors.

To **DEGE'NERATE** [of Plants] to turn wild.

DEGE'NERATELY, corruptedly.

DEGENERACY, growing worse.

DEGE'NEROUS [degener, L.] degenerated, base, vile.

DEGLUTINATION, an Unglewing. L.

DEGLUTITION, a swallowing down.

DEGOWDY, Moulting. O.

DEGRADATION, a degrading, F.

DEGRADATION [in Painting] is the lessening and rendering confused the Appearance of distant Objects in a Landskip, so as they may appear there, as they would to an Eye placed at that Distance from them.

To **DEGRADE** [degrader, F. of *de* and *gradus*, L. q. d. de gradu dejicere] to put out of Office, Estate, Degree, Dignity.

DEGRADING, putting out of Office, lessening one's Reputation.

DEGRADINGLY, done in a degrading manner.

DEGREE [in Mathematicks] is the 360th Part of a Circle, on Earth 60 Miles.

DEGREE [in Fortification] is a small Part of any Arch or Circle.

DEGREE [in Physick] is the Vehemence or Slackness of the hot or cold Quality of any mixed Body.

Parodick DEGREE [in Algebra] is the Index or Exponent of any Power.

DEGUSTA'TION, a tasting, a touching with the Lips. L.

DEHO'RS, the outside of a thing. F.

DEHO'RS [in Fortification] is all sorts of separate Out-works, for the better Security of the main Place.

To **DEHORT** [dehortari, L.] to advise to the contrary, to dissuade.

DEHORTA'TION, a dehorting or dissuading. L.

DEHORTATIVE, serving to dissuade from.

DEICIDES [i. e. God-killers] a Title given to the Jews, for Murdering our Saviour. L.

To **DEJE'CT** [dejectum, L.] to cast down, to afflict; to sink the Spirits.

DEJECTED, cast down, afflicted.

DEJECTEDLY, afflictedly.

DEJECTEDNESS, the being cast down, Affliction.

DEJECTION, a casting down, a Low-ness of Spirits; also an Evacuation of the Excrements, a going to Stool. F. of L.

DEJERA'TION, a taking a solemn Oath. L.

DEIFICA'TION, Deifying, or making a God of one.

To **DEIFY** one [deifier, F. of *Deus* and *facere*, L.] to make one a God.

To **DEIGN** [deigner, F.] to vouchsafe, kindly, mercifully, or graciously to grant.

DEIGNOUS, disdainful. O.

DEI Judicium [i. e. the Judgment of God] the ancient Saxon Custom of Trial by Ordeal.

DEIPNOSOPHISTS [of *δειπνον* a Supper, and *σοφιστής*, Gr. a Sophister] a Company of wise Men who discoursed at Supper.

DEIRA [Deoira, of *deon*, Sax. a wild Beast,

Beast, so called from the Forests and Warrens, for which it was very remarkable] the South Part of Northumberland, lying between the Rivers *Humber* and *Tweed*. Pope Gregory, while he was an Arch-Deacon, seeing some Persons of the Province of *Deira* to be sold as Slaves in open Market, and admiring the Comeliness of their Persons, enquired what Country they were of; and being answered, *Angli*, i. e. English Men, said, And well may they be so called, for they seem as *Angeli*, Angels, and enquiring of what Province, was answered, *Deira*; to which he answered, *Deira Dei sunt deliberandi*, i. e. they are to be delivered from the Wrath of God; and enquiring the Name of their King, which was *Alle*, How fully (said he) may he sing *Hallelujahs*. And from that time seriously endeavoured the Conversion of the English Nation, which, being Pope, he effected by the Diligence of *Augustine* the Monk, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DEIRIE, a Dairy. *O.*

DEIS, the upper Table in some English Monasteries.

DEISM [*Deisma*, *F.* of *Dous*, *L.* God] is the Belief of those, who denying all Revealed Religion, acknowledge only the Natural, viz. the Existence of one God, his Providence, Virtue and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards and Punishments after Death.

DEIST [*Deisle*, *F.*] one who adheres to Deism.

DEITY [*Deité*, *F.* of *Deitas*, *L.*] the Godhead; the Nature and Essence of God: Also a fabulous God or Goddess.

DELA'PSION, a sliding, slipping, or falling down. *L.*

DELA'PSION [in *Physick*] a bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, &c.

DE'LAT'OR, an Informer or Accuser. *L.*

DELAY [*Delai*, *F.*] a put off, a stop or stay.

To DELAY [*delayer*, *F.*] to defer, or put off from Day to Day, or Time to Time.

DELA'YED, deferred, put off; also mingled with Water.

DELA'YINGLY, by way of Delay.

DELE'CTABLE [*delectabilis*, *L.*] delightful, pleasant. *F.*

DELE'CTABLY, pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION, Delight or Pleasure. *F.* of *L.*

DELEGATE [*Delegue*, *F.* of *Delegatus*, *L.*] one to whom Authority is committed from another; to handle and determine Matters.

To DELEGATE [*Deleguer*, *F.* of *delegatus*, *L.*] to appoint, by an extraordinary Commission, Judges to hear and determine a particular Case.

DELEGA'TION, an Appointment of Delegates. *F.* of *L.*

DELEGA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor in his Place.

DELENIFICAL [*delenificus*, *L.*] mitigating, pacifying.

DELE'TED [*deletus*, *L.*] defaced, destroyed.

DELETERIOUS Medicines, are such whose Particles are of a poisonous Nature.

DELE'TERY [*deleterius*, *L.*] deadly, destructive.

DELE'TION, blotting out, a destroying. *L.*

DELF, a Mine. *O.* [In *Heraldry*] a DELFE, a Square borne in the middle of an Escutcheon.

DELF of Coal, Coal lying in Veins, before it is digged up.

To DELIBATE [*delibatum*, *L.*] to taste, to sacrifice.

DELIBA'TION, a Tasting; also a Sacrificing.

DELIBERATE [*deliberatus*, *L.*] advised, prudent, wary.

To DELIBERATE [*deliberatus*, *F.* of *Deliberatum*, *L.*] to weigh in Mind, to ponder upon; to consult or debate.

DELIBERATELY, advisedly, warily.

DELIBERATENESS, advisedness, wariness.

DELIBERA'TION, a deliberating, a consulting or debating. *F.* of *L.*

DELIBERA'TIVE [*deliberativus*, *L.*] apt to deliberate. *F.*

DELIBERATIVELY, in a deliberative manner.

To DELIBERATE, to peel or pull off the Bark of Trees. *F.*

DE'LICACY [*Delicasse*, *F.* of *Delicis*, *L.*] delicateness, daintiness, niceness, tenderness.

DE'LICATE [*delicat*, *F.* of *delicatus*, *L.*] dainty, neat, nice, tender.

DE'LICATELY, daintily, nicely.

DELICATENESS, daintiness, niceness.

DELICIOUS [*delicieux*, *F.* of *deliciosus*, *L.*] pleasant to the Taste, Sweet, Charming.

DELICIOUSLY, very pleasantly.

DELICIOUSNESS, great Pleasantness.

DELICT [*Delictum*, *L.*] an Offence.

DELIGA'TION, Swathing; that part of Surgery which concerns the Binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. *L.*

DELIGHT [*Delice*, *F.* of *Delectio*, *L.*] Pleasure, Joy.

To DELIGHT [*delectare*, *L.*] to afford Delight; to take Pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL, pleasant.

DELIGHTFULLY, pleasantly.

DELIGHTFULNESS, pleasantness.

To DELINEATE [*delineatum*, *L.*] to draw the first Outline of a Thing.

DELINEA'TION, the making of a rude Draught. *F.* of *L.*

DELI'NQUENCY [of *Delinquencia*, *L.*] a failing, or one's Duty, in Offending.

DELI'N-

DELI'NQUENT [*Deliquant*, F. of *Delinquens*,] a Criminal, an Offender.

DELIQUA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the preparing of Things melted upon the Fire. L.

DELI'QUIUM, a draining or pouring out: Also Defect, Loss, Want, a swooning away. L.

DELI'QUIUM [in *Chymistry*] is either a Distillation by Force of Fire, or the melting of the Calx which is suspended in moist Cellars, and a Resolution of it into Lixivious Humours.

DELI'RATION, a doting or being besides one's self. L.

DELI'RIOUS [*delirus*, L.] lightheaded, raving, doting.

DELIRIOUSLY, ravingly.

DELI'RIUM [*Delire*, F.] light-headedness, doting, raving. L.

DELI'RIUM [in *Physick*] the Frantick or idle Talk of People in a Fever, being a Deprivation of the Imagination and Judgment, occasioned by a disorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

DELI'VER, active, nimble. O.

To DELI'VER [*deliverer*, F.] to put into one's Hands; to free or set at Liberty.

DELI'VERANCE [*Delivrance*, F.] a setting Free; a Release, the delivering up or surrendering of a Thing.

To Wage DELI'VERANCE [in *Law*] is to give Security that a thing shall be delivered up.

DELI'VERY [*Delivre*, F.] a delivering also uttering or speaking out in a Discourse.

Clerk of the DELI'VERIES, an Officer who draws up Orders for the delivering Stores or Provisions.

DELL } a Pit. *Spenc.* Also a Trull

DELVE } or Doxy. *Cant.*

DELTOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is a Triangular Muscle in the Form of the Greek Letter Δ , fastened to the *Os Humeri*.

To DELU'DE [*deludere*, L.] to beguile, to deceive, or cheat.

A DELVE, as a Delve of Coals, i. e. a Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To DELVE [*delvan* Sax.] to dig.

DE'LUGE [of *Diluvium*, L.] an Inundation or Overflowing of the Earth, either in part or in whole, by Water. F.

DE'LUGED, drowned. O.

DELU'SION, Cheat, Deceit, Imposture. L.

DELU'SIVE } which is apt to delude,

DELU'SORY } beguile, or deceive. L.

DELU'SIVELY, deceivably.

DELU'SIVENESS, Deceitfulness.

DELY, little, small. O.

DE'MAGOGUE [*Demagogus*, L. of *Δεμαγωγος*, Gr. i. e. a Leader of the People] the Head of a Faction, a Ringleader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

DEMAIN } [an Inheritance] is used
DEME'ANS } to distinguish those Lands
DEME'SNE } which a Lord of a Manour hath in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Lessee, from such other Lands of the said Manour, which belong to Free or Copyhold.

Ancient DIMAIN, a Tenure by which Crown Lands were held in the Time of William the Conqueror.

DEMA'ND [*Demande*, F.] is an asking any thing of another with a sort of Authority, a Claim.

To DEMA'ND [*demand*, F.] to ask, to require, to lay claim to.

DEMA'NDANT [*Law Term*] the Prosecutor in a Real Action.

To DEMEAN one's self [*Se demener*, F.] to carry or behave himself, to act well or ill.

DEMEAN, Behaviour. *Spenc.*

To DEMEAN, to debate. *Spenc.*

DEMEA'NOUR, Behaviour, Carriage.

DEMENTA'TED [*dementatus*, L.] made mad, bewitched.

DEMENTA'TION, a making mad. L.

To DEME'RGE [*demergere*, L.] to drown, plunge, or sink down.

DEME'RIT [*demerite*, F.] that which makes one worthy of Blame, or Punishment.

To DEME'RIT [*demeriter*, F.] to do a Thing worthy of Blame, Punishment, &c.

To DEME'RIT [*demerere*, L.] to deserve well.

DEME'RSION, a plunging or sinking down. L.

DEMI [*semi*, F. of *dimidium*, L.] a Word which used in Composition signifies Half; as Demi-god, &c.

DEMI } a half Fellow at Magdalen

DEMY } College in Oxford.

DEMI Air. See *Demi Volt*.

DEMI Cannon, a sort of great Gun.

DEMI Chase-Boots, a sort of Riding Boots for Summer.

DEMI Culverine, a Piece of Ordnance.

DEMI Cross, an Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Star.

DEMI distance of Polygons [in *Fortification*] is the Distance between the Outward Polygons and the Flank.

DEMI Gantles [in *Surgery*] a Bandage used in setting disjointed Fingers.

DEMI Gods, are those Gods among the Heathen, who partook of Human Nature, as Hercules, &c.

DEMI Gorge [in *Fortification*] half the Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion.

To DEMI'GRATE [*demigratum*, L.] to shift, flee, or remove from Place to Place.

DEMIGRA'TION, a Removing or Shifting of Quarters or Dwellings. L.

DEMIQUAVER, a Note in Musick, being half a Semiquaver.

DEMI-Semi-Quaver, is the least Note in Musick.

DEMI-Sang, that is of the half Blood. F. L. T.

DEMI Sextile [in Astronomy] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 30 Degrees one from another.

DEMIN, a Judge. O.

DEMISE [Law Word] a Letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, &c. by Lease or Will; also Death when apply'd to the King.

To DEMISE, a Farm or Let.

DEMISSION, a letting or casting down, an abatement. F. of L.

DEMI-VOLT [in Horsemanship] one of the seven Artificial Motions of a Horse; when his Fore-parts are more raised than in the Terra a Terra, but the Motion of his Legs, is not so quick as in the Terra a Terra.

DEMIURGICAL [demiurgicus, L. of δημιουργικός, of δῆμιος publick, and ἔργον Work, Gr.] of or belonging to a Creator.

DEMO-CRACY [democratie, F. democraticus, L. of δημοκρατία, of δῆμος the People, and κρατεῖν to exercise Power over, Gr.] a Form of Government where the Supreme or Legislative Power is lodged in the common People, or Persons chosen out from them.

DEMOCRA'TICAL [democratique, F. democraticus, L. of δημοκρατικός, Gr.] belonging to a Democracy.

DEMOCRI'TICK, belonging to Democritus, a Philosopher who laughed at all the World.

To DEMO'LISH [demolir, F. demoliri, L.] to pull or throw down any thing built; to ruin or rase Buildings.

DEMOLI'TION, a rasing or throwing down. F. of L.

DEMON [demon, L. of δαίμων, Gr.] a good or evil Spirit, the Devil. F.

A DEMO'NIACK [demonidque, F. demoniacus, L. of δαιμονιακός, Gr.] a Man or Woman possessed of the Devil.

DEMONO'CRACY [of δαίμων a Devil, and κρατεῖν Power, Gr.] the Government of Devils.

DEMONO'LOGY [of δαίμων and λογία discourse, Gr.] a Treatise of Devils or evil Spirits.

DEMO'NSTRABLE [demonstrabilis, L.] that may be demonstrated, or proved.

DEMO'NSTRABLY, in such a way as to demonstrate a thing.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, convincingly.

To DEMO'NSTRATE [demonstrare, F. demonstratum, L.] to shew plainly, to prove evidently or unanswerably.

DEMONSTRA'TION, a shewing or making plain, a clear Proof. F. of L.

DEMONSTRA'TION [in the Mathematicks] is a Proof founded on Self-evident Principles.

DEMONSTRA'TIONS [in Algebra] are evident, undoubted Proofs, to manifest

the Truth of such Theorems or Canons as are analytically found out.

DEMONSTRATIVE [demonstrativus, L.] which serves to demonstrate, convincing, evident. F.

To DEMU'LCE [demulcere, L. of de and melleo] to allwage.

DEMU'RE [perhaps of des Mœurs, F. over mannerly, or of demure, Tent. Gravity] affectedly, grave, reserved, or bashful.

DEMU'RELY, with affected Gravity.

DEMU'RENESS, affected Gravity.

To DEMU'R [demeurer, F. of demorari, L.] to put in Objections and Doubts; to put off a Suit. L. T.

DEMU'RRAGE, an Allowance to a Master of a Ship for staying in a Port longer than the Time first appointed.

DEMURRER [demuere, F.] signifies a Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action.

DEN [den, Sam.] a Cave or lurking Place under Ground.

DEN and Stroud, Liberty for a Ship to run a ground or come a-shoar. O. L.

DENA [in Doomsday Book] a hollow Place between two Hills.

DENARIATA Terra [Old Records] the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

DENARII, a general Term for Cash or ready Money. O. L.

DENARIUS, a Roman Silver Coin in Value 7 d. 3 q. English Money.

DENARIUS Dei, Earnest Money. O. L.

DE'NARY [denarius, L.] of or belonging to Ten.

DENBE'RA, a Place for the Running of Hogs. O. L.

DENBIGH [probably of den a Dale, and Bi'gan, Sax. to inhabit] the County Town of Denbighshire in Wales. 160 Miles N. W. by N. from London.

DENDRO'LOGY [of δένδρον, a Tree, and λόγος a Speech, Gr.] a Treatise or Discourse of Trees.

DENE, a small Valley. O.

To DENEGATE [denegatum, L. to deny.

DENEGA'TION, a Denial, L.

DENELAGE, the Laws which the Danes made here in England.

DENIAL [deni, F.] a denying or refusing.

DENIER, a French Brass Coin worth 3-10ths of a Farthing English.

To DE'NIGRATE [denigratum, L.] to make black.

DE'NISON ? [Davis derives it of Dt-

DE'NIZEN ? [nassu or Dinesen, C. Br. a Citizen; but Minshew of Danaisen, F.

Donation] a Foreigner enfranchised by the King's Charter, and made capable of bearing any Office, purchasing and enjoying all Privileges except inheriting Lands by descent.

DENNIS [a Contraction of Dionysius] a proper Name of Men.

To DENOMINATE [*denommar*, F. *denominatum*, L. of *de* and *nomen*.] to give Name to, or to denote.

DENOMINATION, a naming or giving a Name unto; also the Name itself. L.

DENOMINATIVES [in *Logick*] are Terms which take their Original and Name from others.

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction [in *Arithmetick*] is that Part of the Fraction, which stands below the Line of Separation, which always tells you into how many Parts the Integer is supposed to be divided, as $\frac{1}{2}$.

DENOMINATOR [of any Proportion] is the Quotient arising from the Division of the Antecedent of such a Ratio by its Consequent.

DENOTATION, a marking or noting. L.

To DENOTE [*denoter*, F. of *denotare*, L.] to shew by a Mark, to signify.

To DENOUNCE [*denoncer*, F. *denunciare*, L.] to publish or proclaim.

DENSE [*densus*, L.] thick, a Philosophical Term opposed to Thin. F.

To DENSHIRE Land [*i. e.* to Devonshire it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes, as is done in Devonshire.

DENSITY [*Densitas*, F. of *Densus*, L.] Thickness.

DENT [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth] a Notch about the Edges. F.

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a Bordure Dent is when the out Line of it is notched in and out.

DENTA'GRA [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth. and *gras*, Gr. a Capture] the Tooth-ach: Also Instruments to draw Teeth.

DENTAL a small Shell-fish.

DENTARIUS, a Tooth-drawer. L.

DENTED Vine [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants notched about the Edges.

DENTES Sapiientia [*i. e.* Teeth of Wisdom, so called, because Persons are at the time of their Growth come to Years of Discretion] two double Teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the 20th Year or upwards, having till then lain hid in their Sockets.

DENTIFRICE [*Dentifricum*, L.] a Medicine for the whitening, scouring, and cleansing of Teeth, &c. F.

DENTILOQUENT [*dentiloguus*, L.] one that speaks through the Teeth.

DENTICLES [in *Architecture*] is a Member of the Ionic

Cornice Square, and cut out at convenient Distances, which gives it the Form of a set of Teeth.

DENTISCALPIUM, an Instrument to clean the Teeth with. L.

DENTITION, the Time when Children breed their Teeth, which is about the seventh Month. L. [of *de* and *natus*]

DENUATION, a making naked.

To DENU'MERATE [*denumeratum*, L.] to pay down.

DENUNCIATION [*Denunciation*, F.] a denouncing or giving warning, a proclaiming. L.

DEN WERE, doubt. O.

To DENY [*denier*, F. of *denegare*, L.] not to admit of or grant, to gain say or disown.

DEOBSTRUENT Medicines, are Medicines which open Obstructions.

DE'ODAND [*Deo dandum*, L.] a Thing devoted to God for Expiation of his Wrath, or to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Misadventure.

DEONORANDO *pro rata portione*, a Writ which lies for one that is distrained for a Rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

To DEONERATE [*deoneratum*, L.] to unload, or take off a Burden.

To DEOPPLATE [*desopplare*, F. of *de* and *opplare*, L.] to open Obstructions.

DEOPPLATIVE [*Desopplative*, F.]

DEE'PILATORY [*de* and *opplatus*, L.] such Medicines as serve to remove Obstructions or Stoppages.

DEOSCULATION, a kissing with Eagerness. L.

To DEPAINT [*depeindre*, F. of *depingere*, L.] to make the Representation of any Story, Passage, or Thing, with a Pen, Figuratively, to represent the noble Actions or Vices of any Person in Words.

To DEPART [*departir*, F.] to go away from a Place; also to cease or die.

A DEPART [in *Chymistry*] is an Operation, whereby the Particles of Silver are made to depart from Gold, when they were before melted together in the same Mass and could be separated no other way.

DEPART from the Plea? [Law Term]

DEPARTURE is when a Man pleads in Bar of Action, and Reply being thereto made, he shews another Matter contrary to his first Plea.

DEPARTED Even, equally divided or mingled. O. P.

DEPARTERS [of Gold or Silver] Artists who purify and part those Metals from the counter Sort.

A DEPARTURE [in *Navigation*] is the Easting or Westing of a Ship with Respect to the Meridian it departed or fall'd from.

DEPARTURE in sight of the Court, is when the Defendant appears to the Action brought against him, and makes default afterwards. L. P.

DEPARTERATION a making poor. L.

DEPECULATION, a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth; an imbezeling of the Publick Treasure.

DEPELOUT, transparent. O.

To DEPEND [*dependere*, F. of *dependere*, L.] to rely on, to be subject to.

L.] to hang on; to rely upon; to proceed from.

DEPE'NDENCE, a resting, staying, or

DEPE'NDENCY, relying upon; a Relation or Subjection to.

A DEPE'NDENT, one who depends on, or is sustained, &c. by another.

DEPE'NDENT, depending.

DEPE'NTEN, painted.

DEPHLEGMATED, [Chymical Term]

DEPHLEGMED, cleared from Phlegm or Water.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, a Separation of Phlegm or superfluous Water.

DEPILA'TION, a pulling off the Hair.

F. of L.

DEPILATORY, [depilatoire, F. of depilatoriu, L.] making the Hair come off.

A DEPILATORY, a Medicine for that Purpose.

To DEPLANT, [deplanter, F. of deplanare, L.] to transplant.

DEPLANTA'TION, a taking up of Plants.

DEPLO'RABLE, [deplorabilis, L.] to be deplored or lamented.

DEPLO'RABLY, lamentably.

DEPLORABLENESS, the being worthy to be lamented.

DEPLORA'TION, a deploing, lamenting, or bewailing.

To DEPLORE, [deplorare, F. of deplorare, L.] to lament or bewail one's Misfortune.

DEPLUMA'TION, a plucking off Feathers.

DEPLUMA'TION, [in Surgery] a Swelling of the Eye-lids, when the Hairs fall off from the Eye-brows.

To DEPLUME, [deplumer, F. deplumare, L.] to pluck off the Feathers, to unfeather.

DEPO'NENT, [Deponens, L.] one who gives Information upon Oath before a Magistrate.

Verb DEPO'NENT, [in Grammar] a Verb which has an Active Signification, but a Passive Termination.

To DEPO'PULATE, [depopuler, F. depopulatum, L.] to unpeople, to spoil, or lay waste a Place.

DEPOPULA'TION, a dispeopling, spoiling, wasting, or destroying a Country.

DEPOPULATO'RES, Agrorum, great Offenders, so called because they unpeopled and laid waste whole Towns.

To DEPO'RT, [deportare, L.] to carry away: Also to demean or behave one's self.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away.

DEPO'RTMENT, [Deportement, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To DEPO'SE, [deposere, F. depositum, L.] to give Testimony about any Matter: Also

DE

to put down, to dethrone a Sovereign Price.

DEPO'SITARY, [Depositarius, F. Depositarus, L.] the Trustee or Keeper of a Thing; one in whose Hands a Pledge is lodged.

To DEPO'SITE, [deposere, F. depositum, L.] to lay down, or trust a thing with any one, to lay in a Place.

DEPOSITION, what is laid down; a Testimony given in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard: Also depositing or depriving of some Dignity, &c. of L.

DEPO'SITUM, a Pledge left in the Hands of another, or in a Place; also a Wager.

DEPRAVA'TION, a corrupting, a spoiling, a making bad.

To DEPRA'VE, [depraver, F. of depravare, L.] to corrupt, mar, or spoil.

DEPRA'VEDLY, corruptly.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, rooted Habit of Naughtiness.

To DEPRE'CATÉ, [deprecatur, L.] to pray against any Calamity.

DEPRECA'TION, praying against, &c. or for Pardon, &c.

DEPRECA'TIVE, serving to deprecate.

To DEPRE'CIATE, [depreciatum, L.] to cry down the Price, to undervalue a Thing.

DEPREDA'TION, [Depredatio, a robbing, a making a Prey of, a Spoiling, F. of L.]

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, that may be caught, conceived, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSION, a catching or taking at unware.

To DEPRE'SS, [depressum, L.] to press or weigh down; to bring down or humble.

To DEPRE'SS the Pole, [in Astronomy] so many Degrees as any one sails or travels from the Pole towards the Equinoctial, he is said to depress the Pole.

DEPRE'SSION, pressing or forcing down, humbling, &c.

DEPRE'SSION, of an Equation [in Algebra] is a bringing into lower, and more simple Terms by Division.

DEPRE'SSION of a Planet, [in Astronomy] is when the Planet is in a Sign, which is opposite to that of its Exaltation.

DEPRE'SSION of a Star below the Horizon, [in Astronomy] is the distance of a Star from the Horizon below, and is measured by an Ark of the Vertical Circle or Azimuth, passing through the Star, intercepted between the Star and the Horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, one who keeps or presses down.

DEPRE'SSOR Auricularum, [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts which serves to let the Ear fall.

DEPRE'SSOR Labii inferioris, [in Anatomy] a Muscle inserted into the nether Lip, pressing it down.

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in Anatomy] a Muscle arising from the inferior Jaw-bone and ascending directly to the Corner of the Lips. L.

DEPRESSORES Nasi [in Anatomy] a Pair of Muscles arising from the Os Maxillare, and are inserted into the Extremities of the Nostril, which they pull downwards.

DEPRESSOR Oculi [in Anatomy] a Muscle on the Eye, inserted at the opposite part of the Ball of the Eye.

TO DEPRECIATE [deprecari, L.] to lessen the Price of, or undervalue any Thing to vilify.

DEPRIMENT [in Anatomy] is one of the Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye. L.

DEPRIVATION, a bereaving or taking away; as when any Person is deprived of any Thing, or deposed from his Preferment.

TO DEPRIVE [deprivo, L.] to bereave or rob one of a Thing.

TO DEPROME [depromere, L.] to draw forth or out of a Vessel.

DEPROMPTION, a drawing out. L.

DEPTFORD [q. d. deep Town] a Village in Kent upon the River Thames, 2 Miles E. by S. from London.

DEPTH [of deep, Sax. deep, Diepte, Du.] Profundity, the Measure from the Surface of a Place or Vessel to the Bottom.

DEPTH [of a Squadron or Battalion] is the Number of Men that are in a File; which of a Squadron is three, and of a Battalion generally six.

DEPULSION [of de and pello] a driving away, a thrusting or putting off or from. L.

DEPURATION, is the cleansing any Body from its excrementitious Dregs, more gross Parts or Filth. L.

DEPURATION [in Surgery] the cleansing of a Wound from its Matter and Filth.

DEPUTATION, a deputing or sending with a special Commission. F. of L.

TO DEPUTE [deputo, F. of deputare, L.] to appoint any one to represent the Person, and act in the Room of another.

A DEPUTY [in Deputo, F. of Deputatus, L.] a Person appointed to represent and act in the Place of another.

TO DEQUACE [dequace, L.] to disprove or justify.

TO DERAILONE [derailone, L. barb.] to prove or justify.

DERAILONMENT, a Proof. F. of L.

TO DERE [dere, L.] to hurt.

DEREGNE [L. d. T. m.] the Proof

DEREINE [L. d. T. m.] a Thing which one denies to be done by himself.

DERELICTS [derelictus, L.] are such as are wilfully thrown away, or abandoned by the Owners.

DERELICT [derelictus, L.] utterly forsaken.

DERELICTION, an utter forsaking or leaving; also a being left or forsaking utterly. L.

DERHAM [of Deor, a Deer, and Ham a Lodge, Sax.] a Town in Norfolk, 8 Miles N. N. E. from London.

DERICK [a Corruption of Theodorick] a Man's Name.

TO DERIDE [derido, F. of deridere, L.] to mock or laugh out to scorn.

DERIDINGLY, mockingly.

DERISION, a deriding; mocking; or laughing to scorn.

DERIVATION [in Grammar] is the tracing a Word from its Original.

DERIVATION [in Rhetoric] the same Figure as *Paregmenon*.

DERIVATION [in Physics] is the drawing of a Humour from one Part of the Body to another.

DERIVATIVE [derivativus, L.] drawn or taken from another.

TO DERIVE [derivo, F. of derivare, L.] to draw or fetch from another, or from the Original.

DERMA [derma, Gr.] the Skin of a Beast, or of a Man's Body.

DERN, sad, solitary; also barbarous or cruel.

TO DEROGATE [derogare, F. of derogatum, L.] to lessen or take from the Worth of any Person or Thing; to disparage; to swerve from.

DEROGATION, a disparaging or detracting from the Worth of a Person or Thing; also a swerving from.

DEROGATORY [derogatoire, F. of derogatorius, L.] which tends to derogate.

DERRING, daring. Spence.

DERIN DO, bold Deeds, Manhood, Chivalry. Spence.

DETMORE [of the River Dert and Moor] a barren Place in Devonshire.

DETMOUTH [of Dert the River, and Mouth] a famous Port in Devonshire, 165 Miles S. W. from London.

DERVISES, a strict Order of Religious Persons among the Turks, who undergo very severe Penances.

DERUNCINATION, a cutting off Bushes, Trees, or any thing encumbering the Ground.

TO DE'SARCINATE [desarcinatum, L.] to take away the Baggage, to unload.

DESCANT [Descant, F.] a Comment on any Subject, a continued Discourse.

DESCANT [in Music] the Art of Composing in several Parts.

PLAIN DESCANT, is the Ground-work of a Musical Composition, which consists in the orderly placing of many Concords.

FIGURATE DESCANT, is that wherein Discords are concerned as well as Concords.

DOUBLE DESCANT, is when the Parts are

are so contrived, that the Treble may be made the Bass, and, on the contrary, the Bass the Treble.

TO DESCANT, is to run a Division or Variety with the Voice, upon a Musical Ground in true Measure; and Metaphorically signifies, to paraphrase ingeniously upon any pleasing Subject.

TO DESCEND [*descendere*, F. of *descendere*, L.] to come, go, step, or be carried down; to stoop to, to derive one's Original from, or come of a Family.

DESCENDINGLY, by way of Descent.

DESCENDABLE, which can descend or which may be descended or gone down.

DESCENDENTS, Offspring, Posterity, Progeny. F.

DESCENSION, a descending or going down. L.

DESCENSION, of a Sign [in Astronomy] is an Arch of the Equator, which sets with such a Sign or Part of the Zodiac, or any Planet in it.

DESCENSION Right of a Sign [in Astronomy] is an Ark of the Equator, which descends with the Sign below the Horizon of a right Sphere; or the Time the Sign is Setting in a right Sphere.

DESCENSION oblique [in Astronomy] is an Arch of the Equator which descends with the Sun below the Horizon of an oblique Sphere.

DESCENSION [in Chymistry] is the falling downward of the essential Juice, dissolved from the distilled Matter.

DESCENSORIUM [among Chymists] is a Furnace for distilling, by causing the Vapours to distil downwards.

DESCENT [*descende*, F. of *descensus*, L.] the coming or going down; also the steep Side of a Hill; also a Birth or Extraction. See *Discent*.

DESCENT [of Heavy Bodies] is their Tendency towards the Center of the Earth.

DESCENT [into a Moor or Ditch] is a deep digging into the Earth of the covered way.

To make a DESCENT upon a Country, is to land on it, and to enter into it with a hostile and invading Force.

DESCENTS [in Fortification] are the Holes, Vaults, and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground.

TO DESCRIBE [*describere*, F. of *describere*, L.] to represent an Action or Thing in Writing or Speech.

TO DESCRIBE [in Geometry] is to draw a Line or Circle, &c.

A DESCRIBENT [in Geometry] expresses some Line or Surface, which by its Motion produces a plain Figure or Solid.

DESCRIPTION, a setting forth the Natures and Properties of any Thing, either by Figures or Words. F. of L.

TO DESCRIBE, to describe. Spenc.

TO DESCRIBE [of discernere, L. to discover or off, to discern.]

TO DESECRATE [*desecraturum*, L.] to defile or unhallow.

DESERV [of *deservire*, F.] Merit or Worth.

TO DESERT [*desertere*, F. of *desertum*, L.] to forsake, to run away from one's Colours.

A DESERT [*Desertum*, L.] a Wilderness, a large wild part of a Country; also a solitary Place.

A DESERT [*Deserte*, F.] the last Course of a Beast; Fruit, Sweetmeats, &c.

DESE'RTER [*Deserteur*, F.] a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or runs away from his Colours; also one that forsakes his Religion, Prince, &c. L.

DESE'RTION, a deserting, forsaking, running from Colours, &c. F. of L.

TO DESERVE [*deservire*, L.] to be worthy of either Reward or Punishment.

TO DESICCATE [*desiccaturum*, L.] to dry up.

DESICCATION, a drying up. L.

DESICCATION [in a Physical Sense] is a dissolving of superfluous Moisture into Vapours by Fire.

DESICCATIVE, apt to dry, of a drying Quality. L.

DESIDERA'TA, Things wanting, required or sought for. L.

DESIDERY [of *Desiderium*, L.] Desire, Lust. Chauc.

DESIGN [*Designatio*, L.] Contrivance, Enterprize, Invention, Purpose; also the first Draught of a Picture, &c.

TO DESIGN [*designer*, F. of *designare*, L.] to contrive, to purpose or resolve; also to draw a Figure or Sketch of the Thing.

DESIGNATION, Appointment, &c. L.

DESIGNMENT, designing, Intendment, or Intention.

DESIPIENCE [*desipientia*, L.] Foolishness, Indiscretion, Doating.

DESIRE [*desir*, F. of *desiderium*, L.] Longing, Wishing; also Entreaty, Request.

TO DESIRE [*desier*, F. of *desiderare*, L.] to cover, long, or wish for; to entreat or pray.

DESIRABLE [*desiderabilis*, L.] that is to be desired or wished for. F.

DESIRABLENESS, the being worthy to be desired.

DESIROUS [*desireus*, F.] greatly or passionately desiring or wishing for.

DESIROUSLY, wishingly.

TO DESIST [*desistere*, F. of *desistere*, L.] To cease, give over, leave off.

DESLAVY, lecherous, beastly. Chauc.

DESOLATE [*desolatus*, L.] left alone, forlorn; uninhabited, laid waste, ruined.

DESOLATION, a laying waste, a making desolate. F. of L.

DE son sort de mesme [Law Phrase] are Words of Form in an Action of Trespas, used

used by way of Reply to the Plea of the Defendant, as when the Defendant pleads, he did what he is charged with by his Master's Order, and the Plaintiff replies he did it of his own proper Motion.

DESPAIR [*desperare*, F. of *desperare*, L.] a Passion of Soul, which makes it least off all Hopes; a timorous Confirmation of an abject Mind.

To **DESPAIR** [*desperare*, F. of *desperare*, L.] to be out of all Hopes of obtaining our Ends, Wishes, Desires, &c.

DESPAIRINGLY, in a despairing manner.

To **DESPECT** [*despectum*, L.] to look down.

DESPECTION, a looking downwards. L.

DESPERADO, a desperate, mad, hare-brained Fellow. Ital.

DESPERATE [*desperatus*, L.] who is in despair, or despaired of; also dangerous, violent.

DESPERATELY, dangerously.

DESPERATION, a despairing, or falling into Despair. L.

DESPICABLE [*despicabilis*, L.] liable to be despised or contemned, base, mean.

DESPICABLY, in a despicable manner.

DESPICABLENES, being despicable, or worthy of Contempt.

DESPITE [*despit*, F.] Envy, Malice, Spite.

To **DESPISE** [*despicere*, L.] to look upon with Contempt or Disdain, to slight.

DESPISINGLY, contemptuously.

To **DESPOIL** [*despoli*, F. of *despoliare*, L.] to rob or strip one of his Goods, Estate, &c.

DESPOLIATION, a robbing or spoiling. L.

To **DESPOND** [*despondere*, L.] to lose Courage, to despair, or be quite disheartened or dejected.

DESPOONDENCE, a failing of Courage.

DESPOONDENCY, rage, a being quite disheartened, a giving up Hopes.

DESPONDENT [*despondens*, L.] despairing giving up Hope.

DESPONSAATION, a betrothing or giving in Marriage. L.

DESPOTE [*despotes*, Gr.] a Lord or Ruler of a Country, a Governour of a Province among the Greeks.

DESPOITICAL [*despotique*, F. of *despotes*, Gr.] arbitrary, absolute, supreme.

DESPUMATION [of *deprivative* and *Sputa*, L. Froth] a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION [in Pharmacy] is the clearing and cleansing any Liquor, by letting it boil so as to take off the Scum.

DESQUAMATION [in Surgery] is a scaling of soul Bones. L.

To **DESQUAME** [of *desquamare*, of

deprivative, and *Squama*, L. the Scale of a Fish] to take off, or scrape off Scales.

DESS, a Seat. Spenc.

DESSABLY, constantly. C.

To **DESSE**, to lay close together. C.

To **DESTIN** [*destinare*, F. of *destinare*, L.] to appoint, design, or order.

TO DESTINATE [*destinare*, L.] to appoint, design, or order.

DESTINATION, an ordering purpose, or designing. F. of L.

DESTINY [*Destin*, F.] Fate: The Disposal or Enchantment of second Causes, ordained by Providence, which carries with it the Necessity of the Event: Also Death.

The **DESTINIES**, three Poetical Deities; *Clotho*, who holds the Distaff; *Lachesis*, which draws out; and *Atropos*, that cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

DESTINY Readers, Gypsies, or Fortune-Tellers.

DESTITUTE [*destitutus*, F. of *destitutus*, L.] left, forsaken.

DESTITUTION, a leaving or forsaking. F. of L.

DESTIER, a War-Horse. O.

To **DESTROY** [*destruire*, F. of *destruere*, L.] to throw down, to ruin or lay waste, to deface, to kill.

DESTRUCTION, a Destroying, Ruin, Overthrow. F. of L.

DESTRUCTIVE, apt to destroy or ruin, pernicious. L.

DESTRUCTIVELY, perniciously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, the being destructive or pernicious.

DESUDATION, a profuse or inordinate Sweating. L.

DESUETUDE [*Desuetudo*, L.] a leaving or a forsaking any Custom or Habit; Disuse.

DESULTORY [*Desultorius*, L.] skipping from one thing to another, inconstant, fickle, mutable, wavering.

DESUMPTION, a choosing, or taking.

DESUMTION, from or out of. L.

LET [or *Debt*] a Writ which lies for an Action of Debt.

To **DETA'CH** [*detacher*, F.] to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition.

DETACHAIRE, to seize or take into Custody a Man's Goods or Person. L. T.

DETA'CHMENT [*Detachment*, F.] a Party of Soldiers drawn out of a greater Body to strengthen a lesser, or to go on some Expedition.

DETAIL [*detail*, F.] the Particulars or particular Circumstances of an Affair.

To **DETAIN** [*detenir*, F. of *detinere*, L.] to keep or withhold, to hinder, let, or stop.

To **DETECT** [*detectum*, L.] to disclose, discover, or lay open.

DETECTION, a discovering or laying open. *L.*

TO DETENEBRATE, to dispel or drive away Darknels. *L.*

DETENTION, a detaining or keeping; Confinement, Imprisonment. *F. of L.*

DETE'NTS [in a Clock] are those Stops, which, being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock or unlock the Clock in striking.

DETE'NT Wheel, is also called the *Hoop Wheel*, and has a Hoop almost round it, wherein is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

TO DETE'R [deterere, L.] to frighten or discourage one from doing a thing.

TO DETE'RGE [detergere, L.] to wipe or rub off.

DETERIORATION, a making worse or spoiling. *F. of L.*

DETE'RMINABLE, which may be determined or decided. *L.*

DETE'RMINATELY, in a decisive manner.

DETERMINATE [determinativus, L.] which is determined or defined; positive.

DETE'RSIVELY, cleansingly.

DETERMINATION, a final Resolution upon doing or not doing any Action; an Appointment, a Decision. *F. of L.*

TO DETE'RMI'NE [determiner, F. of determinare, L.] to decide or give a final Judgment, to design or purpose.

DETE'RMINED Problem [in Geometry] a Problem which has either but one, or but one certain Number of Solutions.

DETERMINATELY, finally, unchangeably, resolutely.

DETERRATION [of de and Terra, L.] the Removal of Sand, Earth, &c. from higher Ground to lower by Rains.

DETE'RSION, a cleansing, wiping, or rubbing off. *L.*

DETE'RSIVE [deterfif, F.] of a cleansing Nature. *L.*

DETE'RSIVE Medicines, are such as cleanse the Body from sluggish and viscous Humours.

TO DETE'ST [detester, F. detestare, L.] to abhor or loath.

DETE'STABLE [detestabilis, L.] to be abhorred; vile, wretched. *F.*

DETE'STABLY, in a detestable manner.

DETESTABLENESS, the being detestable, or worthy Abhorrence.

DETESTATION, an abhorring or loathing. *F. of L.*

TO DETHRO'NE [of the Preposition de, L. from, and Throne, detronare, F.] to depose or drive a Sovereign Prince from his Throne.

DE'TINET [] he detains, *L.* a Writ which lies where a Man owes an Annuity to another, and refuses to pay it.

DETI'NOE, is a Writ which lies a

gainst him who refuseth to deliver back Goods or Chattels which are delivered him to keep.

DETONA'TION, a thundering. *L.*

DETONA'TION [in Chymistry] is the thundering Noise that is often made by a Mixture being inkindled in the containing Vessel; for the volatile Parts fly out with great Vehemence and Impetuosity.

DETO'RSION, a turning or heading away or aside.

TO DETRA'CT [detraher, F. of detractum, L.] to take from, to abate, or lessen, to speak ill of or slander.

DETRA'CTINGLY, by way of Detraction.

DETRA'CTION, a drawing from; also (a Back-biting, Slandering. *F. of L.*

DETRACTIVE, apt to detract.

DETRACTA'TION, a drawing back; a Denial or Refusal. *L.*

DE'TRIMENT [daerimentum, L.] Damage, Hurt, Loss. *F.*

DE'TRIMENT [in Astrology] is the greatest of the Essential Debilities of a Planet, viz. the Sign directly opposite to that which is its House; as the Detriment of the Sun in *Aquarius*, because it is opposite to *Leo*.

DE'TRIMENT [at Lincoln's Inn] is a Duty of 1 s. 6 d. paid by each Member of the Society to the House, every Term, for defraying its Charges, and Repairing its Losses.

DETRIMENTAL, hurtful, which brings Hurt or Damage. *L.*

DETRIMENTALLY, hurtfully.

DETRITE [detritus, L.] worn out.

DETRITION, wearing or rubbing off.

DETRUNCA'TION, a cutting off a Branch or Limb of a Tree, &c. *L.*

TO DETRU'DE [detrudere, L.] to thrust down or from.

DETRU'SION, a thrusting down.

DETRU'SOR [Urine among Anatomists] a Muscle whose Carneous Fibres embrace the whole Bladder like a Hand, and compasses it in the Evacuation of the Urine.

DEVADIA'TUS [in Doom-day Book] is one who has no Sureties nor Pledges.

DEVASTATION, a laying waste. *L.*

DEVARICA'TION, two Things crossing one another.

DEVASTAVERUNT [one devastavit] is a Writ lying against Executors for paying Legacies and Debts without Speciality, before the Debt upon the said Specialities be due, to the Prejudice of the Creditors.

DEUCALIDONI'ANS, a People who in ancient Times inhabited the Western Parts of Scotland.

DEVECTION, a carrying away.

DEVE'LOPED [*developé*, F.] unwrapped, unfolded, opened, undone.

DEVENE'RUNT, a Writ to the King's Escheator, when any one of the King's Tenants holding in *Capite* dies, commanding him to enquire what Lands or Tenements came to him.

DEVEREUX [*q. d. of Evereux*, a Town in France] a Surname.

DEVER-RILL [perhaps of *Wuph*, Sax. through] a little Rivulet in *Wiltshire*, which like the Mole in *Surrey*, runs underground, and about a Mile further breaketh out again, and then runneth above-ground.

To DEVE'ST [*devestir*, F. of *devestire*, L.] to strip, or uncloath, to deprive of.

To DEVEST [in Law] to turn out of Possession.

DEVE'XITY [*devexitas*, L.] bendingness, the hollownes of a Valley.

To DE'VIATE [*deviatum*, L. *q. d. de via ita*] to go from, to swerve.

DEVIA'TION, a going out of the way, swerving. L.

DEVICE [*Devise*, F.] a Contrivance, Invention, or feigned Story: Also a Motto or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, &c.

DEVIL [*deofol*, Sax. *Diabol*, C. Br. *Diable*, F. *Diablo*, Sp. *Diavolo*, Ital. *Duyuel*, Du.] a fallen Angel.

DEVIL on the Neck, a sort of Rack or Torturing Machine anciently used by the Papists to wrest a Confession from the Protestants.

DEVILS Arse a Peak, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners like so many Apartments. of which there are several strange Accounts given.

DEVILS-BIT, an Herb.

SEA-DEVIL, a strange Monster on the Coasts of *America*.

DEVILS-DROP, the remains of an old Beacon on a high Hill at *Dover*.

DE'VILISH, of or belonging to, like, or of the Nature of the Devil, wicked.

DE'VILISHLY, very wickedly.

DE'VILISHNESS, very great Wickedness.

DE'VIL's Milk, a sort of Spurge, an Herb.

DE'VIOUS [*Devius*, of *de* from, and *via* Way, L.] going out of the way, swerving from.

To DEVIRGINATE [*Devirginatum*, L.] to deflower a Virgin.

DEVISE [Law Term] whatever is devised or bequeathed by Will: Also the Act of Bequeathing.

To DEVISE [probably of *deviser*, F.] to imagine, invent, fancy, or feign; also to contrive or forge.

To DE'VISE [in Law] is to bequeath, give, or make over Lands, &c. by a last Will and Testament in Writing.

DEVISEE', the Person 'to whom any Thing is bequeathed or devised.

DEVISOR, he who has bequeathed his Goods or Lands to another.

DEVITA'TION, an escape, shunning, eschewing or avoiding. L.

DEVOCA'TIONE *Parliamenti*, a Writ for recalling a Parliament.

DEVOIR, Duty, that which every one ought to do according to the Laws and Rules of Civility and Reason. F.

DEVOIRS [of *Calais*] the Customs due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried out from *Calais*, when our Staple was there.

To DEVO'KE [*devocare*, L.] to call down.

To DEVO'LVe [*devolvere*, L.] to roll or tumble down; or come from one to another, as an Estate does.

DEVOLU'TARY [*Devolutoire*, F.] one who claims a Benefice becoming void.

DEVOLU'TION, a rolling or tumbling down; also a passing from one to another. F. of L.

DE'VONSHIRING of Land, is improving it, by spreading it on the Ashes of burnt Turfs.

DEVOTEE' [*Devot*, F.] a Bigot, a superstitious Hypocrite.

To DEVO'TE [*devotus*, F. *devotus*, L.] to vow or consecrate to God, to set apart for holy Use.

DEVO'TION, Piety, religious Zeal; also vowed Service, at the Command, Disposal. F. of L.

DEVO'TIONIST, one much given to Piety and Devotion.

To DEVOU'R [*devorer*, F. *devorare*, L.] to eat up, or swallow down greedily; to consume, to waste.

DEVOU'RING [in Heraldry] when Fishes are borne in an Escutcheon in a feeding Posture.

DEVOURINGLY, very greedily.

DEVOU'T [*Devot*, F.] full of Devotion, Pious.

DEUSEAVILL, the Country. Cant.

DEUSWIN, two Pence. Cant.

DEUTERO'GAMY [*Deuterogamia*, L. of *Δευτερογαμία*, of *δεύτερος* the second, and *γάμη* Marriage, Gr.] second Marriage.

DE'UTERONOMY [*Deuteronomion*, L. of *Δευτερονόμιον*, of *δεύτερος* and *νόμος* Law, Gr. i. e. the second Law] so is the Fourth Book of *Moses* called by the Greeks, because the Law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROPA'THIA [*Δευτεροπαθήσια* Gr.] is a Disease which proceeds from another Disease.

DEUX Ans, a John Apple.

DEW [*deape*, Sax. *Dauw*, Du.] a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour; or Dew composed of the Steams and Vapours of the Earth, which being exhaled by the Heat

Heat of the Sun, and kept suspended during his Presence, do upon his Absence, convene into Drops, and then fall down to the Earth again.

To DEW } [*Scapian, Sax. Dau-*
To BEDEW } [*men, Du.*] to sprinkle,
moisten, or wet with Dew.

DEW of *Vitriol* [*among Chymists*] is a Plegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt.

DEW-BERRY, a sort of Fruit.

DEW-BORN, a Distemper in Cattle.

DEW-CLAWS [*among Hunters*] the Bones or little Nails behind a Deer's Foot.

DEW-GRASS, an Herb.

DEW LAP [*Deop-lappe, Sax.*] of a Cow, is that part which hangs down under her Neck.

DEWS *Borough* [*of D[ist]ric, C. Br. God, and Borough*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

DEWS [*Deux, F. of Deux, Gr.*] the Number Two at Cards or Dice.

DEXTER *Aspect* [*in Astrology*] is an Aspect which is contrary to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DEXTER *Epiploick Vein* [*in Anatomy*] the second Branch of the Spleen Vein that passes to the Caul or Epiploon.

DEXTER Point [*in Heraldry*] is the right Side or Point in an Escutcheon.

DEXTERITY [*Dexterité, F. of Dexteritas, L. i. e. Right-handedness*] Aptness, Cleverness, Nimbleness, Readiness, Skill.

DE'XTEROUS } [*Dexter, F.*] handy,

DE'XTROUS } cunning, skillful.

DE'XTEROUSLY, cleverly, skillfully.

DE'XTEROUSNESS, Cleverness, Skillfulness.

DEXTRA'RIUS, a Light Horse, or Horse for the great Saddle. *O. R.*

DEY, the Title of the supreme Governor of *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

DI'A [*Διά, Gr.*] a Greek Proposition, signifying *through, in, or between*, and is often joined to the Names of Physical Compositions, with that of the Principal Ingredient; as *Discordium*, &c.

DIABETES [*Διαβήτης of διαβείναι, to run through, Gr.*] a Disease when one cannot hold his Water.

DIABETICAL, troubled with, or belonging to a *Diabetes*.

DIABOLICAL [*Diabolique, F. Diabolicus, L.*] devilish, very wicked.

DIABOLICALLY, Devilishly.

DIABOLUS [*Διάβολος, of διαβάλλω, to destroy, Gr.*] the Devil. *L.*

DIABRO'SIS [*διαβροσις, Gr.*] a Solution of the *Continuum* by Corrosion of the Parts.

DIACATHOLICON, an universal Medicine. *L.*

DIACE'NTROS, the shortest Diameter of the Elliptical Orbit of any Planet.

DIACHORE'SIS [*διαχόρησις, Gr.*] the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements.

DIACLY'SMA [*διακλυσμα, Gr.*] a gargling or washing of the Mouth.

DIACODIUM [*of δια with, and κωδία the Top of a Plant, Gr.*] a Syrup made of the Tops of Popples.

DIA'CONAL, of or belonging to a Deacon.

DIACOU'STICKS [*of δια and ακουστικός, Gr.*] a Science which explains the Properties of refracted Sounds.

DIA'CRISIS [*διάκρισις, Gr.*] a judging of and distinguishing Diseases, with their respective Symptoms.

DIA'DEM [*Diademe, F. Diadem, L. of διάδημα, Gr.*] an Imperial or Royal Crown, properly a Linen Wreath, which Kings anciently wore instead of a Crown.

DIADO'CHE [*διάδοχος, Gr.*] Succession.

DIADO'CHE [*in Physick*] the Progress of a Disease.

DIA'DOSIS [*διάδοσις, Gr.*] a Tradition.

DIADO'SIS [*in Physick*] a Distribution of Nourishment through all the Parts of the Body.

DIADROME [*διάδρομη, Gr.*] the Vibration or Swing of a Pendulum.

DIA'RESIS [*διάρσις, Gr.*] a dividing.

DIA'RESIS [*in Grammar*] a Poetical Figure, where one Syllable is divided into two, as *Evoluisse* for *Evoluisse*.

DIA'RESIS [*in Surgery*] is a Method of Separation of those Parts, which, by their Union, hinder the Cure of Diseases.

DIERE'TICKS, Medicines which corrode and eat. *Gr.*

DIA'ETA [*διαίτα, Gr.*] Diet, Food. *L.*

DIETE'TICA [*διαίτητικα, Gr.*] is a Part of Physick, which prescribes the Use and Knowledge of the Rules of Diet, or of the Six Non-naturals.

DIAGLY'PHICE [*διαγλυφική, Gr.*] the Art of cutting or making hollow or concave Figures in Metals.

DIAGNO'STICK [*of διαγιγνώσκω, Gr. to know*] that knows or discerns thoroughly.

DIAGNO'STICK Signs [*in Physick*] those Signs of a Disease which are apparent.

DIAGNO'STICK Signs [*among Botanists*] are particular Signs, by which one Plant may be known from another.

DIA'GONAL [*Diagonale, F. Diagonalis, L. of διαγώνιος, Gr.*] is a Line drawn from Angle to Angle in any Figure. *Geom.*

DIAGRAM [*Diagramma, L. of διαγρᾶναι, Gr.*] (*in Geometry*) is a Scheme drawn for the demonstrating or proving of any Thing.

DIAGRAM [*in Musick*] is a Proportion of Measures distinguished by certain Notes.

DIAGRA'PHICAL, belonging to the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRA-

DIAGRA'PHICK *Art* [*Διαγραφή*, Gr.] the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRIDIUM a certain Preparation of Scammony.

DIAHEXA'PLA [among *Farrriers*] a

DIAHEXA'PTE Drink for Horsemasters, so called from its 6 Ingredients.

DIAL [*Dialis*, L. of or belonging to a Day] a Plane upon which are drawn several Lines and Figures, and a Gnomon, or Style fixed, to shew the Hours of the Day, called a Sun Dial.

DIALS *Parallel*, are such as lie parallel with the Horizon, called Horizontal Dials.

DIALS *Perpendicular*, are such as stand perpendicular or erect to the Horizon.

DIALS *erect, direct*, East, West, North, or South, are Places or Walls, which face any one of the four Cardinal Points.

DIALS *inclining*, are such whole Planes incline or bow forward toward the Horizon.

DIALS *reclining*, are such as bend backwards towards the Horizon.

DIALECT [*Dialektique*, F. *Dialectica*, L. of *διαλεκτική*, Gr.] is a manner of Speech peculiar to some part of a Country, and differing from the manner used in other Parts, yet all using the same Radical Language as to the Substance of it.

DIALECTICA [*Dialektique*, F. *Dialectica*, L. of *διαλεκτική*, Gr.] **DIALECTICKS** *λεκτική*, Gr.] **Dialecticks**, or the Art of Logick, which reaches to discourse and reason in Mood and Figure.

DIALECTICAL [*dialekticus*, L. of *διαλεκτικός*, Gr.] **DIALECTICK** [*διαλεκτικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Logick.

DIALECTICAL Arguments, Arguments which are barely probable; but do not convince, or determine the Mind to either side of the Question.

DIALEPSIS [*δialepsis*, Gr.] a Space between a Prevention.

DIALEPSIS [in Surgery] is the middle Space in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

DIALLAGA [*διαλλαγή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when many Arguments are brought to no Effect.

DIALLEL Lines [in Geometry] are such as run a-cro'ss or cut one another.

DIALLING, the Art of making Dials.

DIALLING *Globe*, an Instrument contriv'd for drawing all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear Demonstration of the Art.

DIALLING *Sphere*, an Instrument contriv'd to demonstrate the Drawing of Spherical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing of Dials on all manner of Planes.

DIALOGISMUS [*διαλογισμός*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Man Reasons and Discourses with himself, as though it were with another.

DIALOGO [in Musick Books] signifies a Piece of Musick for two or more Voices

or Instruments which answer one to another.

DIALOGUE [*Dialogus*, L. of *διαλογος*, Gr.] a Conference or Discourse between two or more Parties; or a written Discourse, where two or more Parties are talking together.

DIALYTON [*διαλυτόν*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when several Words are put together without a Conjunction Copulative.

DIAMARGARITON [of *μαργαρίτης*, Gr.] a Restorative Powder whole main Ingredient is Pearl.

DIAME'RDIS [of *αία* and *Μάρδα*, L. Ordure] a Confection of Pilgrim's Salve: Also a Whitten Fellow.

DIA METER [*Diameter*, F. *Diameter*, L. of *διάμετρος*, Gr.] (in Geometry) is a Line which passes through the middle of any Figure from one Angle to another.

DIA METER [of a Circle] is a Line which passes through the Center of a Circle, and is bounded by the Circumference on each Side, dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

DI A METER [of a Conick Section] is a Right Line drawn through the middle of the Figure, and dissecting all the Ordinates into two equal Parts.

DIA METER [of Gravity] is that Right Line, in which the Center of Gravity is placed.

DIA METER [of an Hyperbola] is any Right Line, which passes through the middle of the Traverse Axis, which is the Center of the Figure.

DIA METER [of the Parabola] is a Line drawn parallel to the Axis, and which may be supposed to meet at any infinite Distance, or in the Center of the Figure.

DIAME'TRAL [belonging to, or **DIAME'TRICAL**] that is in the Form of a Diameter.

DIAME'TRICALLY *opposite* [*Diametralment*, F.] i. e. directly over-against; as when two Things are opposed to one another right a-cro'ss, or directly contrary.

DIAMOND [*Diamant*, F. *Adamant*, L. of *ἀδάμανς*, Gr.] the most valuable and hardest of all precious Stones.

DIAMOND [in Heraldry] is the black Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

DIAMOND [among Printers] a sort of small Printing Letter.

DIANA, the Poetical Goddess of Hunting.

DIA NA, Tree, a Chymical Operation, by which a Composition of Silver, Mercury, and Spirit of Nitre, may be crystallized in the Form of a Tree, called the Philosophical Tree.

DIANOE'A [*διάνοια*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric importing a serious Consideration of the Matter in Hand.

DIAPA'SM [*διάπασμα*, Gr.] a Per-

fume or Pomander: Also a Medicine made up of dry Powders to be sprinkled upon something.

DIAPASON [*diapason*, Gr.] a Term in Musick, signifying an Octave.

DIAPYDESIS [*diapodesis*, Gr.] is a Second of the Concords in Musick, called a Perfect Fifth.

DIAPENTE [among Physicians] is a Composition made of five Ingredients: Also a Name given to *Punch*, because made of five Ingredients.

DIAPER [*diaper*, F. to interweave with Flowers] Linnen Cloth wrought with Flowers and Figures.

DIAPERED [in Heraldry] signifies a Bordure fretted all over with such Things as Bordures used to be charged, appearing between the Frets.

DIAPERING [in a Picture] is when the Piece after it is quite finished, is overrun with Branches or other Works.

DIAPHANETTY [*diaphanety*, F. of *diaphaneta*, Gr. Transparency] the Property of a diaphanous Body.

DIAPHA'NOUS [*diaphane*, F. of *diaphanus*, Gr.] transparent like Glass, or which may be seen through.

DIAPHANOUSEY, transparently.

DIAPHONIA [*diaphonia*, Gr.] Difference, Diversity: Also a Figure in Rhetorick when a Word repeated is taken in a Signification different from what it was at first. L.

DIAPHORESIS [*diaporesis*, Gr.] a sending forth all Humours by the Pores of the Body. L.

DIAPHORETICKS [*Diaphoretiques*, F. *Diaphoretica*, L. of *diaporesis*, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sweat.

DIAPHRA'GM [*Diaphragme*, F. *Diaphragma*, L. *diaphragma*, Gr.] the Midriff, or a Muscle composed of two others, which separates the middle from the lower Cavity.

DIAPHRATTONTES [among Anatomists] are the Membranes commonly called the *Pleura*, which cover the inside of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLASIS [*diaplasia*, Gr.] the breaking of a Bone which is out of Joint. L.

DIAPLASMA [*diaplasma*, Gr.] an Ornament or Pomentation. L.

DIAPLASTICKS [in Pharmacy] Medicines which are good for a Limb out of Joint.

DIAPNOE [*diapnoe*, Gr.] the same as Diaporesis. L.

DIAPORESIS [*diaporesis*, Gr.] a doubting, a Figure in Rhetorick when the Subject to be handled being of equal worth, the Orator seems to be in doubt which he shall begin with.

DIAPSALMA [*diapsalma*, Gr.] a Pause or Change of Note in Singing. L.

DIAPHTORA [*diaphtora*, Gr.] is a Corruption made of any Part of the Body. L.

DIARRHOEA [*Diarrhoea*, F. of *diarrhoea*, Gr.] a gentle Lask or Looseness in the Belly. L.

DIARRHOETICK, that hath a Lask or Looseness in the Belly without an inflammation.

DIARTHROSIS [*diarthrosis*, Gr.] a kind of loose joining of Bones, which serve for facile motions. L.

DIARY [*Diarium*, L.] an Account of what passes every Day, a Journal or Day Book.

DIA'RY, of or belonging to a Day.

DIASCORDIUM, an Electuary of which the chief Ingredient is the Herb *Scordium*.

DIASTOE [*diastoe*, Gr.] a distinction, dividing, or separating.

DIASTOLE [with *Anatomists*] the Motion of the Pulses, which dilate the Heart and Arteries, when the Blood flows into it from the Lungs.

DIASTOLE [in Grammar] a Figure whereby a Syllable short by Nature becomes long.

DIASTYLE [in Architecture] a sort of Edifice where the Pillars stand at the distance of three of their Diameters from one another.

DIASYRMUS [*diasyrmus*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which a Person or Thing is commended by way of Derision. L.

DIATERETICKS [of *diateretick*, Gr.] part of the Art of preserving Health.

DIATESSERON [of *diatessa*, by, and *tetras*, four, Gr.] any Composition consisting of four Ingredients.

DIATESSARON [*diatessaron*, Gr.] a Word used in Musick to denote an Interval composed of a greater and a lesser Tone, the Ratio whereof is that of Four to Three.

DIA'TETICK, that part of Physick, which considers the Way of Living, as to Food or Diet, suitable to particular Cases.

DIA'THESIS [*diathesis*, Gr.] the Natural or Preternatural Disposition of the Body.

DIA'THYRUM [*diathyrum*, Gr.] (in Architecture) signifies a Screen or Fence of Boards, or a pale or rail before a Door. L.

DIA'TON [*diaton*, Gr.] Corner Stones, Band Stones, or Prepend Stones.

DIA'TONICK [*diatonique*, F. of *diatonos*, Gr.] a Term signifying the ordinary Sort of Musick, proceeding by different Tones either in ascending or descending.

DIA'TONICK, one of the three ancient Methods of Singing.

DIA'TONUS, *Hypaton*, the Musical Note called *D*, *Do*, *Re*.

DIA'TONUS, *Meson*, the Note called *G*, *sol*, *re*, *ut*.

DIA'TONUS, *Trochilus*, the Note called *F*, *fa*, *mi*.

DIATONUM

a sort of Song, pro-

DIATONICUM

ceeding by different

Tones and Semi-tones; plain Song.

DIATRAGACANTH, a Compound

made of Gum Tragacanth.

DIA TRIBA

[*Διατριβή*, Gr.] a Dis-

putation or continued

Discourse: Also a Place where Orations or

Disputations are held.

DIATRIBUS

[of *τρίβη* with, and *τρίβη*

of *τρίβη*, L. three] a Composition consisting

of three Ingredients.

DIATRION

[*Διατρίων*, Gr.] a Medicinal

Composition of three sorts of Saunders.

DIATRIPERON, a Medicine of

three sorts of Pepper.

DIATURBITH, an Eleuary of Tur-

bith.

DIATYPOSIS

[*Διατύποισις*, Gr.] a

Description: a Figure in Rhetorick, where-

by Things are so lively represented, that

they seem as it were to be before our

Eyes. L.

DIAZEUTICK

Tone, in the ancient

Greek Musick, was that which disjoined two

Fourths each on one side of it, and which

being joined to either, made a Fifth.

DIAZOMA

[*Διάζωμα*, Gr.] a Girdle.

DIAZOMA

[in Anatomy] the Dia-

phragm.

DIBBLE, a Tool wherewith Herbs are

set in a Garden: Also a Hat-brush. C.

DICA, a Process or Action at Law. L.

DICA

[in Old Records] a Tally for Ac-

counts.

DICA CITY

[*Dicacitas*, L.] Talkative-

ness, Drollery, Buffoonery.

DICE OLOGY

[*Διχαλογία*, Gr.] a

pleading of ones Cause; an advocating for:

Also an Accusation.

DICATION, a Dedication. L.

TO DICHO TOMIZE

[*Διχοτομίζειν*, Gr.]

to cut or divide into two Parts.

DICHOTOMY

[*Διχοτομία*, Gr.] a

cutting or dividing into two Parts.

DICKENS

[*Δίκην*, Gr.] Devilkins, i. e. little

Devils] a sort of Oath, as *Odz Dickens*.

DICKER

of Leather, is a Quantity con-

sisting of ten Hides.

DICRA

[*Δικρά*, Gr.] in Doomsday Book] a

Quantity of Iron, consisting of ten Bars.

DICROTUS

[*Δικροτός*, Gr.] is a

Pulse that beats twice.

DICTAMEN, a thing written by ano-

ther's Instruction. L.

TO DICTATE

[*Διτάττειν*, Gr.] to tell another what to write.

DIETA TOR

[among the Romans] was

a Ruler, from whom no Appeal was grant-

ed; who was never chosen, but when the

Common weal was in some imminent Dan-

ger or Trouble; he had the Power of a

King for half a Year, but at the end of it

was obliged to yield up his Office under

Pain of Treason.

DICTATURE

[*Διτατούρα*, L.] a Dic-

tatorship: the Office and Dignity of a Dic-

tator. E.

DICTIONARY

[*ΔιCTIONAIRE*, F. of

Dictionarium, L.] a Collection of all the

Words of a Language, explain'd in Alpha-

betical Order.

TO DICTATE

[*Διτάττειν*, L.] to

speak often. L.

DIDACTICAL

[*Διδακτική*, F. of

Didacticus, Gr.] In-

structive, serving to teaching or explain the

Nature of Things.

DIDASCALE

[*Διδασκαλία*, Gr.]

pertaining to a Master or Teacher.

DI DAPPER

[*Διττ-δapper*, Du. & A.

Div-dapper] the Name of a Bird.

TO DIBDER, to shiver or shake with

Cold. C.

DIDYMOI

[*Διδυμοί*, Gr.] Twins, or

any Thing double.

DIDYMOI

[among Anatomists] the Te-

sticles.

DIE

[in Architecture] the middle of a

Pedestal, viz. the Part lying between the

Basis and the Cornice.

DE die in diem, from Day to Day in a

continued Succession. L.

DIEM clausit extremum, a Writ which

lies when the Heir of one, who holds Land

of the King, dies; for the Escheator to en-

quire of what Estate he was possessed.

DIE NNIAL

[*Diennis*, L.] of or be-

longing to two Years. L.

DIER's Weed, an Herb.

DIES, a Day. L.

DIES

[in Doomsday Book] is used to sig-

nify the Charge of one Day's Entertainment

for the King.

DIES datus

[Law Term] a Respite given

by the Court to the Defendant.

DIES Juridici

[Legal Days] are Days

given to the Parties in Court during the

Term. L.

DIES non Juridica, Days on which no

Pleas are held in any Court of Justice. L.

DIES Marchia, the Day of Meeting for-

merly held every Year, on the Marches or

Borders, between the English and Scotch.

DIESIS

[*Διέσις*, Gr.] a Term in Mu-

sick, denoting a Tone below a Semi-tone or

a Sharp.

DIESIS

[among Printers] the Mark 4,

called also a double Dagger.

DIESIS Enharmonical [in Musick] is the

difference between the greater and lesser

Semi-tone.

DIET

[*Διητη*, F. *Dieta*, L. of *Dieta*, Gr.] Food, Nourishment, Liked Food.

DIET, a Convention of the States or

Princes of a Kingdom or Empire: The

same thing in Germany and Poland, as a Par-

liament in England.

TO DIET one, to provide one with Diet

or Food.

TO DIET [in a Medicinal Sense] is to

keep

keep a Person to a peculiar, regular, or strict Diet.

DIE TA, a Day's Work or Day's Journey.

DIE TARY, treating of, or belonging to, prescrib'd or limited Diet.

DIETETICAL, belonging to a moderate and limited Diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, the Motto of the Arms of England, and signifies God and my Right.

DIEU ET SON ACT, a Maxim in our Common Law, That the Act of God shall hurt no Man; so that if a House be beat down by a Tempest, the Lessee shall not only be free from an Action of Waste, but also has a Right to take Timber to rebuild the House.

DIEZE UGMENON [*διαζευγμενον*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which several Clauses of a Sentence have Relation to one Verb.

DIEZE UGMENON Paracete [in Music] is the Note D-la sol re.

DIFFAMA'TION, a taking away one's Good Name.

DIFFAMATORY [*diffamatoire*, F.] slanderous.

TO DIFFAME [*diffamen*, F. of *diffamare*, L.] to traduce or slander.

DIFFARRATION, the parting of a Cake; a Solemnity used among the Romans, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife.

TO DIFFER [*differer*, F. of *differre*, L.] to disagree, to be unlike, to vary.

DIFFERENCE [*Differentia*, L.] a Diversity: Also a Controversy, Dispute, or Quarrel.

DIFFERENCE [in Logick] is the Attribute or Property, which essentially distinguishes one Species from another.

DIFFERENCE [in Mathematicks] is the Excess of one Quantity above another; or the Remainder, when one Quantity is taken out of another.

DIFFERENCE of Longitude [of two Places on the Earth] is an Arch of the Equator comprehended between the Meridians of those two Places.

DIFFERENCE Ascensional [of the Sun or Planet] is the Difference between the Right and Oblique Ascension of the Sun or Planet.

DIFFERENCES in a Coat of Arms, are such Things as distinguish one Family from another; or Persons of the same Family from each other.

TO DIFFERENCE [*diffrencier*, F.] to distinguish.

DIFFERENT [*differens*, L.] which differs, unlike, various.

DIFFERENTLY, in a different manner.

DIFFICILE [*difficilis*, L.] hard, difficult.

DIFFICULT [*difficul* of *difficilis*, L.]

hard, troublesome to perform or understand, crabbed.

DIFFICULTLY, hardly.

DIFFICULTNESS, troublesome, hardness.

DIFFICULTY [*Difficulté*, F. *Difficultas*, L.] troublesome in performing or understanding any thing; Hardness, Obscurity in the Writings of an Author.

DIFFIDENCE [*diffidentia*, L.] Doubtfulness, Mistrust, Suspicion.

DIFFIDENT [*diffidens*, L.] doubtful, mistrustful, suspicious.

DIFFIDENTLY, mistrustfully.

DIFFLATION, a blowing or puffing away.

DIFFLATION [in Chymistry] is when Spirits, which are raised by Heat, are blown into the opposite Arch of the Furnace with a sort of Bellows.

DIFFLUENCE [*Diffluentia*, L.] a flowing forth, abroad, or several ways.

DIFFLUVIUM, a falling off, a flowing down.

DIFFLUVIUM [among Botanists] a Distemper in Trees, whereby they lose their Bark.

DIFFORM, is a Word used in Opposition to Uniform, and signifies there is no manner of Regularity in the Form or Appearance of a Thing.

DIFFORM [with Botanists] a Word used to distinguish the Flowers of some Plants.

TO DIFFUSE [*diffusum*, L.] to spread here and there.

DIFFUSE adj. [*diffusus*, L.] ample, large, extended.

DIFFUSION, a scattering abroad, extending.

DIFFUSION [in Philosophy] signifies the dispersing the subtle Effluvia of Bodies into a kind of Atmosphere all round them.

DIFFUSIVE [*Diffusivus*, L.] which spreads it self far, or is of a great Extent.

DIFFUSIVELY [*Diffusivem*, F.] largely, extendedly.

DIFFUSIVENESS, vastness of Reach, Extensiveness.

TO DIG [perhaps of *dician*, Sax. to make a Trench about] to break or open the Ground with a Spade.

A DIG, a Mattock.

TO DIG, a Badger, [Hunting Term] to raise or lodge him.

DIGAMMA [*διγαμμα*, Gr.] the Letter Γ so called by Grammarians, because it seems to represent a double T.

DIGAMY [*διγαμία*, Gr.] a being married twice.

DIGASTRICK [*διγαστρικος*, Gr.] that has a double Belly.

DIGASTRICUS [*διγαστρικος*, Gr.] a Muscle of the lower Jaw, so called from its double Belly.

DIGA-

DIGE'RENTS [with Physicians] Medicines which digest or ripen. *L.*

To **DIGEST** [digerere, *F.* of *digestum*, *L.*] to dissolve in the Stomach. Also to dispose or put in order. *D.*

To **DIGEST** [in Chymistry] is to see a soaking over a gentle Fire. *T.*

To **DIGEST** [in Surgery] is to ripen, to cleanse a Sore, to temper, to allay, to soothe, to bring to a good state.

A **DIGESTER**, a Vessel for dissolving Bones into a Jelly, &c.

DIGESTIBLE [Digestibilis, *L.*] what may be digested.

DIGESTION Animal, is the Decoction of the Aliment in the Stomach, or the Dissolution of it, by which it is turned into Chyle.

DIGESTION [in Chymistry] is a Dissolution of Things by an artificial Heat, or by Fire. *F.* of *L.*

DIGESTIVE [Digestivus, *L.*] helping to ripen, digest, or concoct. *F.*

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines which cause Digestion.

External DIGESTIVES, are such as dissolve a Swelling, or breed good Matter in a Wound.

DIGESTIVELY, by way of Digestion.

DIGESTS [Digesta, *L.*] the first Volume or Tome of the Civil Law is called *Digests*, because the Author, hath digested all things, every Book and Title, in its proper and natural Place and Order.

DIGHT, dressed. *O.*

To **DIGHT** [dih'tan, Sax.] to deck, set off, or adorn. *Speng.*

To **DIGHT**, to foul or dirty. *Chesh.*

DIGIT [Digitus, *L.*] the Quantity of three Quarters of an Inch in Measure.

DIGIT [in Arithmetick] is a Character which denotes a Figure, as *I.* for One, *V.* for Five, *X.* for ten.

DIGIT [in Astronomy] is the twelfth Part of a Diameter of the Sun or Moon, and is used, to denote the Quantity of an Eclipse.

DIGITAL [digitalis, *L.*] pertaining to a Finger.

DIGITATION, a pointing with the Finger; also the Form of the Fingers of both Hands joined together, or the Manner of their so joining.

DIGITATUM Folium [among Botanists] is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant, which either is composed of many single Leaves set together upon one Foot-Stalk, as in Cinque-foil, &c. or else where there are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in those of Straw-berries, &c.

DIGITS, signify any Integer or whole Number under Ten.

DIGLADIATION, a fighting with Swords, a Sword playing.

DIGNATION, a vouchsafing.

DIGNE [dignus, *L.*] worthy, neat, genteel. *Chauc.*

To **DIGNIFY** [of dignus, *L.* and *fic de facto*, *L.*] to advance to a Dignity, especially an Ecclesiastical one.

DIGNITARY [Dignitarius, *L.* Barb.] an Ecclesiastical Officer who hath not the Cure of Souls; as a Dean, Prebend, &c.

DIGNITY [Dignitas, *F.* of *Dignitas*, *L.*] Honour, Reputation, Advancement, some considerable Preferment or Employment.

DIGNITY Ecclesiastical, is defined by Canonists to be an Administration joined with some Power and Jurisdiction.

DIGNITIES [among Astrologers] are the Advantages which a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular Place of the Zodiac, or in such a Station with other Planets.

DIXRAVE [Dixra, *Sax.*] a Dike or Ditch.

DIKE-GRAVE [Grave, *Sax.*] an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

To **DIGRESS** [digressum, *L.*] to go from the Subject in Hand.

DIGRESSION, a wandering out of the way, a going from the Matter in Hand; that part of a Discourse or Treatise which does not relate to its main Design.

DIGRESSIVELY, by way of Degression.

DIHELIOS [in Astronomy] is that Ordinate in the *Ellipsis*, which passes thro' that *Focus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed.

DIJAMBUS [of *dix* and *ambus*, *Gen.*] a Foot in Verse, consisting of Four Syllables; the first and third short, the second and last long.

To **DIJUDICATE** [dijudicatum, *L.*] to judge between two Parties; to discern or distinguish.

DIJUDICATION, a deciding a Difference between two.

DIKE [Dice, Sax. Digne, *F.*] a Ditch or Furrow.

DIKE-REEVE, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in Lincolnshire.

To **DILACERATE** [dilaceratum, *L.*] to tear asunder.

DILACERATION, a tearing and sending asunder.

To **DILANIATE** [d'laniatum, *L.*] to tear or rend in Pieces.

DILANIATION, a tearing or rending in Pieces.

To **DILAPIDATE** [dilapidatum, *L.*] to rid a Place of Stones; to lavish or spend wastefully.

DILAPIDATION, a decaying or wasteful spending.

DILAPIDATION [in Law] is a letting a Building run to ruin for want of Repairs.

DILATABLE, that may be widen'd.

DILATATION, a making wide or enlarging.

DILATATION [in Law] is a

DILATATION [among Anatomists] is when any Passages or Vessels in the Body are stretched too much.

DILATATION [in Philosophy] is when a Thing takes up more Space than it did before.

DILATORIES *Alarum* *Nasus* *musculus* *Anatomy* a Pair of Muscles of the Nose, which pull up the alae, and dilate the Nostri.

To **DILATE** *dilatari*, *En* *dilatari*, *La* to make or grow wide; a Family to grow thin, as the Air does, also to enlarge upon a Subject.

DILATER *dilatator*, *L.* a Surgeon.

DILATORY *son's Instrument*, used to dilate or open the Mouth; also to pull Barbed Irons out of a Wound.

DILATORILY, by way of delay.

DILATORINESS, a Faculty of delaying, or being used to delay.

DILATORY *dilatatorius*, *F.* *dilatatorius*, *L.* full of making delays.

DILDO [contracted from the Italian *Diletto*, *q. d.* a Woman's Delight; nor of our Word *Dally*, *q. d.* a Thing to play withal] *Penis Succedaneus*, call'd in Lombardy *Passatempo*.

DILECTION, Affection, Love.

DILEMMA *dilemma*, *Gr.* an Argument consisting of two or more Propositions so disposed, that neither of them can be well deny'd; grant which you will of them, the Argument shall involve you in Difficulties not easily surmounted.

DILIGENCE *Diligentia*, *L.* great Care, Carefulness.

DILIGENT *diligens*, *L.* careful, laborious watchful.

DILIGENTLY, industriously, carefully.

DILL, an Herb like Fennel.

DILLIGROUT, a Sort of Pottage served on the King's Table on the Coronation Day.

DILLING [*q. d.* of *Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are old.

DIALOGY *dialogus*, *Gr.* a Rhetorical Figure, when a doubtful Word signifies two Things.

DILSTONE a Town in Northamptonshire.

DEVILSTONE *Serlana*, called by Bede, *Devil's-burn*, memorable for the overthrow of *Cadwalla*, a famous Brittain; perhaps *q. d.* Devil's Board, because *Cadwalla*, for his barbarous Cruelty, was called a Devil.

DILUCID *dilucidus*, *L.* clear, plain.

To **DILUCIDATE** *dilucidare*, *L.* to make clear or plain.

DILUCIDATION, a making clear or plain.

DILUCIDLY, clearly, evidently.

DILVING [in Dressing Tin Ore] sha-

king it in a Canvas Sieve in a Tub of Water, so that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the Tin behind.

DILUE'NTS *Diluentia*, *L.* Medicines serving to thin the Blood.

To **DILUTE** *dilueres*, *L.* to thin a Fluid by the Addition of a thinner thereunto, to allay, temper, or mingle with Water; as to dilute Wine, is to mingle it with Water.

To **DILUTE** [in Chymistry] is to dissolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one.

DILUTION, tempering, solving, &c.

DILUVIAN belonging to a Flood.

DIM [*dim*, *Sax.*] obscure, dark.

To **make DIM** [*adimmiare*, *Sax.*] to render obscure or dark.

DIMLY, darkly, obscurely.

DIMNESS, Imperfection, or Weakness of Sight, Obscurity.

DIMENSION, the just Measure or Compass of any Thing.

DIMENSION [in Algebra] is applied to Powers of any Root in the Equation, which are called the Dimensions of that Root.

DIMENSION [in Geometry] signifies either Length and Breadth; or Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

DIME'TE, the ancient Latin Name of the People who inhabited the Counties now called Carmarthenshire, Pembrokehire, and Cardiganshire.

DIME'TIENT *dimetiens*, *L.* the same with Diameter.

DIMICATION, a Fighting or Skirmishing.

DIMIDIA'TION, a halving or dividing into two halves.

DIMIDIE'TAS, the Moiety or one half of a thing.

To **DIMINISH** *diminuer*, *F.* *diminuer*, *L.* to make or grow less, to abate, to decay or decrease.

DIMINU'TION, a diminishing, lessening, an abating or decreasing.

DIMINU'TION [in Architecture] is the lessening of a Pillar by little and little.

DIMINU'TION [in Heraldry] is a defacing of some particular Part in the Escutcheon.

DIMINU'TION [in Music] is the abating somewhat of the full Quantity of a Note.

DIMINUTIVE *diminutivus*, *L.* little, small, which diminishes or makes less.

DIMINUTIVE [in Grammar] a Word which lessens the original Word from whence it is derived; as of *Chiffer* a Knife, *Cultellus* a little Knife.

DIMINUTIVELY, by way of diminishing.

DIMINUTIVENEES, smallness.

DIMISSIONARY [*Dimissioire*, F. *Dimissorius*, L.] sent; *Dimissory Letters*, i. e. Letters sent from one Bishop to another in Favour of one who stands Candidate for Holy Orders in another Diocess.

DI'MITTY, a fine sort of Fustian.

DI'MPLE [q. d. *Dintle* or *Dentle*, from *Dint* or *Dent*] a little Dent in the Bottom of the Chin or Cheeks.

DI'MPLED, which has such a Dimple.

A DIN [ðy, Sax. Noise, probably of *Tinnia*, L.] a Noise.

To **make a DIN** [ðynan, Sax. to sound] to make a great Noise or Bustle.

DINAH [דִּינָה H. z. e. Judgment] a Daughter of Jacob.

DYNARCHY [δυναρχία, Gr.] a Government by two.

To **DINE** [*diner*, F.] to eat at Noon.

To **DING**, to throw or dash against, to sling. C.

DINGLE, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

DI-NICKS [in Pharmacy] Medicines against the Vertigo or Dizziness in the Head.

DINNER [*diner*, or *diné*, F.] a Meal at Noon.

DINT [ðint, Sax. a Blow] an Impression or Mark; the Force or Bent of a Discourse.

To **DINU'MERATE** [*dinumeratum*, L.] to account or number.

DINUMERA'TION, an accounting or numbering. L.

DIOCE'SAN [*Diocesain*, F.] a Bishop who has the Care of a Diocese committed unto him; also an Inhabitant within the Bonnds of a Diocese.

DIOCE'SAN Synod, an Assembly of the Clergy of the Diocese meeting together.

DI'OCESSE [*Diocese*, F.] the Circuit or Bounds of a Bishop's Jurisdiction.

DIONYSIUS [Διονυσῖος, Gr. *Bacchus*, the fabulous God of Wine] a Name of Men.

DIO'PTRA [of διοπτρῆς, Gr.] the Index or Ruler of an Astrolabe, or such like Instrument.

DIO'PTRA [of διοπτρῶν, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to enlarge or open the Womb for the Extraction of the Fetus. F.

DIO'PTRICAL [*Dioptricus*, L. of διοπτρικός, Gr.] belonging to the Dioptricks.

DIO'PTRICKS [*Dioptrique*, F. of διοπτρῶν, Gr.] is a

Part of Opticks which treats of refracted Rays, and their Union with one another, according as they are received by Glasses of this or that Figure.

DIORTHO'SIS [διορθωσις, Gr.] an Operation where crooked or distorted Members are made even and restored to their due Shape.

DIO'TA [among Chymists] a circulating or double Vessel.

To **DIP** [ðippan, San. *Droopen*, Du. *Dupper*, Dan.] to put into Water; also to look casually and at adventure into a Book.

DIPHTHONG [*Diphthongue*, F. *Diphthongus*, L. of διφθόγγα, Gr.] two Vowels sounded together in one Syllable.

DIPLASIA'SMUS [διπλασιασμός, Gr.] is a Reduplication of Diseases: Also two Muscles of the Arm which serve to turn it about.

DIP'LE, a Mark in the Margin of a Book to shew where a Fault is to be corrected.

DIPLOE' [διπλόν, Gr.] is the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Scull; also a double Vessel used by Chymists.

DIPLO'MA [διπλωμα, Gr.] a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent; also the Licence of a Clergyman to exercise the Ministerial Function; or of a Physician or Surgeon to practise their Art; also the same as Diploe.

DIP'PING Needle, a Device shewing a particular Property of the Magnetick Needle.

DI'PTERON [διπτερον, Gr.] a Building which has a double Wing or Isle.

DIPTOTES [in Grammar] are such Words as have but two Cases.

DI'PTYCHS [διπτυχα, Gr.] Tables in which the Greek Church inrolled the Names of Persons both dead and alive, who had the Honour to be recited by the Deacon during the Time of the Liturgy.

To **DIRA'DIATE** [*diradiatum*, L.] to spread forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION, a spreading forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION [among Physicians] an Invigoration of the Muscles by the Animal Spirits.

DI'RÆ [q. d. *Deorum Ira*] the Furies of Hell, the Tormentors of guilty Consciences. I.

DI'RE [*dirus*, L.] cruel, unmerciful, terrible.

DI'REFUL [of *dire* and *full*] cursed, damnable.

DI'REFULLY, cursedly, dreadfully.

DI'REFULNESS, Cursedness, Dreadfulness.

DIRE'CT [*directus*, L.] straight, right. F.

DIRE'CT [in Astronomy] is when a Planet, by its proper Motion, goes forward in the Zodiack according to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DIRE'CT Ray [in Opticks] a Ray which is carried from a Point of the visible Object, directly to the Eye through one and the same Medium.

DIRE'CT Sphere, is the same as a Right Sphere.

To **DIRE'CT** [*diriger*, F. *directum*, L.] to guide, govern, manage, or Rule; also to level or aim at.

DIRE'C.

DIRE'CTION, Directing, Instruction, Management: Aim or Mark. *F. of L.*

DIRE'CTION [with *Astrologers*] is a Motion by which any Star, or Part of Heaven, which is supposed to effect any Thing concerning a Person, is carried to another Star or part of the Heaven, which also signifies something referring thereto.

Line of DIRE'CTION [in *Mechanicks*] is the Line of Motion, which any natural Body observes, according to the Force impressed upon it.

Number of DIRE'CTION [in *Chronology*] is the Number 35, which contains the Term of Years between the highest and lowest falling of any of the Moveable Feasts.

DIRE'CTION WORD [in *Printing*] is the Word which begins the next Page, set at the Bottom of every Page preceeding.

DIRECTLY, in a straight Line; also immediately, presently, without delay; also to the Purpose or Matter in hand.

DIRE'CTOR [*Directeur*, *F.*] a Guider, Manager, or Overseer. *L.*

DIRE'CTORY, which serves to direct. *&c.*

The **DIRE'CTORY**, a Form of publick Prayer, &c. set forth by the Assembly of Divines, and used in Times past instead of the Book of Common Prayer.

DIRE'MPTION, a separating. *L.*

DIRE'PTION, a robbing, spoiling, or ransacking of Places and Persons for Riches; a snacking or taking away by Force. *F.*

DIRIGE ? [Dr. Th. Hensham derives **DIRIGE** from the Plaim that begins *Dirige nos Domine*; but *Casaubon* takes it from the Greek *O'duppe*, a Lamentation] a Service for the Dead, used by the Roman Catholicks; also a mournful Ditty, Song, or Lamentation at a Funeral.

DIRIBITORY [*Diribitorium*, *L.*] the Place of mustering and paying Soldiers.

DIRIGENT [in *Geometry*] is the Line of Motion along which the Describent Line or Surface is carried in the Genesis of any Plane or Solid Figure.

DIRITY [*Diritas*, *L.*] Terribleness.

DIRK, dark or to darken. *Spenc.*

DIRUPTION, a bursting asunder. *L.*

DIS [of *Dis*, *Gr.*] is a Preposition inseparable in Composition with *English* Words, it generally denotes a Negation or Privation of the Noun or Verb simply taken.

DISABILITY [of *Dis* and *Habilitas*, Man is so disabled, as to be render'd incapable to inherit or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwise he might have done; which may happen four ways: *viz.* by the Act of the Party, or his Ancestors; by the Act of Law, or of God.

DISABILITY by the Person's own Act, is, if a Man bind himself that upon Surren-

der of a Lease he will grant a new Estate to the Lessee, and afterwards grants over his Reversion to another, though afterwards he purchases the Reversion, yet has he forfeited his Obligation, because he was once disabled to perform it.

DISABILITY by Act of the Ancestor, is, if a Man be attainted of Treason or Felony; by this Attainder his Blood, is corrupt, and both himself and Children disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY by the Act of the Law, is most properly when a Man by the sole Act of the Law is disabled, as an Alien born is, who is disabled to take any Benefit thereby.

DISABILITY by the Act of God, is when a Man is not of whole Memory, which disables him so, that in all Cases when he passeth an Estate out of him, it may after his Death be annulled.

To **DISA'BLE** [of *dis* and *able*] to make unable or incapable of.

To **DISABUSE** [*desabuser*, *F.* of *dis* and *abusum*, *L.*] to undeceive.

To **DISACCO'RD** [*desacorder*, *F.*] to disagree.

DISADVA'NTAGE [of *des* and *Avantage*, *F.*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISADVANTA'GEIOUS [*des-avantageux*, *F.*] which turns to Disadvantage, hurtful, prejudicial.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, hurtfully, prejudicially.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, Hurtfulness.

DISAFFE'CTED [of *dis* and *Affectus*, *L.*] bearing no good Will to, dissatisfied with, discontented.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, discontentedly.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, Ill-will, Discontentedness.

To **DISAGREE** [*desagreer*, *F.*] not to agree, fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

DISAGREE'ABLE [*disagreeable*, *F.*] that which does not please, offensive, unpleasant, unsuitable.

DISAGREE'ABLY, unpleasantly.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, Unpleasantness.

DISAGREEMENT [*Disagrément*, *F.*] a difference, a not agreeing with.

To **DISALLO'W**, not to allow of, to discountenance or dislike.

To **DISA'LT**, to disable. *O. L. T.*

To **DISANCHOR** [of *dis* and *anchor*] to weigh Anchor, and put to Sea.

To **DISANNUL** [of *dis* and *annuller*, *F.*] to repeal, abolish, or make void.

To **DISAPPEAR** [of *dis* and *apparere*, *L.*] to go out of Sight, to vanish.

To **DISAPPOINT** [*dis* and *appointer*, *F.*] to deceive, to fail or break one's Word.

DISAPPOINTMENT, a disappointing

a being disappointed, a cross Accident.

To **DISAPPROVE** [*des-approver*, F.] to disallow of, not to approve, to dislike, to blame, condemn or find fault with.

DISARD [either of *disi*, Sax. vertiginous, amazed; or *Disard* F. a Prater; or *Dwe is ard*, C. Br. an Idiot] an Idiot or silly Fellow.

To **DISARM** [*desarmer*, F.] to take away one's Arms.

DISARMED [of a *Deer*] said when the Horns are fallen.

DISARRAYED [of *des* and *arroyer*, F.] put in a Confusion or Disorder.

DISASTER [*Defastre*, F. q. d. a malignant Star] ill Luck, great Misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, unfortunately

DISASTROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial.

DISA'VAUNCE to withdraw. *Spenc.*

To **DISAVOW** [*disavouer*, F. to disown, to deny.

To **DISBAND** [*desbander*, F.] to put out of the Company, to turn out of the Service.

DISBELIEF [of *Dis* and *Eleaya*, Sax.] Doubt, Mistrust.

To **DISBELIEVE** [of *Dis* Negative, and *Eleoy*, Sax.] not to believe, to mistrust or doubt of.

DISBOSCA'TIO, a turning woody Ground to Pasture or Ploughed Land. *O. L.*

To **DISBRANCH** [of *des* and *brancher*, F.] to cut off the Branches.

To **DISBURSE** [*desbourser*, F. q. d. to unpurse] to spend or lay out Money.

DISBURSEMENT, a disbursing or laying out.

To **DISBURTHEN** [of *Dis* and *Byn* Sen, Sax.] to take off a Burden, to ease or unload.

DISCALCEATED [*discalceatus*, L.] unshod, having the Shoes taken off.

DISCALENDRED [of *Dis* and *Calendarium*, L.] put out of the Calendar.

DISCARCA'TIO, the unloading of a Ship. *O. L.*

To **DISCARD** [*descartar*, Span.] to lay out at Cards; to turn away or discharge from Service.

DISCENT [q. d. *Descent*] Order or Means whereby Lands, &c. are derived to any Person from his Ancestors. *L. T.*

Lineal DISCENT, is a descent conveyed downward in a right Line from the Grandfather, and from the Father to the Son, &c. *L. T.*

Collateral DISCENT, is that descent which springs out of the Side of the whole Blood; as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c. *L. T.*

DISCEPTA'TION, a Disputation, Debating or Arguing. *L.*

To **DISCERN** [*discerner*, F. of *discernere*, L.] to perceive or know one thing from another.

DISCERNIBLE, that may be discerned or perceived. *L.*

DISCERNIBLENESS, Visibleness.

DISCERNMENT [*Discernement*, F.] the Faculty of Discerning, Discretion, Judgment.

DISCERPIBLE [of *discerpere*, L.] that may be pulled in Pieces.

DISCRIPTION, a rending or tearing in Pieces. *L.*

DISCESSION, a departing or going away. *L.*

To **DISCEVER**, to spend, to consume. *O.*

A **DISCHARGE** [*discharge*, F.] an Acquittance for Money paid, a Release; a dismissing or sending away; a purging or driving out of Humours.

To **DISCHARGE** [of *des* and *Charger*, or *decharger*, F.] to ease, free or release; to dismiss from Office or Service: Also to shoot off a Gun.

To **DISCIND** [*discindere*, L.] to cut off or in pieces.

DISCIPLE [*Discipulus*, L.] a Learner or Scholar.

DISCIPLINABLE [*disciplinabilis*, L.] capable of Discipline, teachable.

DISCIPLINANTS, a Religious Order of Men who scourge themselves.

DISCIPLINARIANS, Sectaries who pretend to a stricter Discipline than the Established Church.

DISCIPLINE [*Disciplina*, L.] Education, Instruction, Management, strict Order: Also Correction or Scourging, such as is used by way of Penance. *F.*

To **DISCIPLINE** [*discipliner*, F. *disciplinari*, L.] to teach or instruct, to order or rule; to correct, scourge, or whip.

To **DISCLAIM** [of *dis* and *clamer*, F.] to quit claim to, utterly to refuse, renounce or disown having any Concern or Interest in a Thing.

DISCLAIMER, a Plea containing an express Denial or Refusal. *L. T.*

To **DISCLOSE** [of *dis* and *Closte*, F. or *discludere*, L.] to discover or reveal.

To **DISCLOSE** [with *Florists*] to blow, bud, or put forth Leaves.

DISCLOSED [in *Falconry*] a Term apply'd to young Hawks newly hatched, and as it were put forth from the Shells.

To **DISCOLOUR** [*discolorare*, L.] to alter or spoil the Colour of a Thing.

To **DISCOMFIT** [*Disconfit*, F.] defeat or overthrow in Battle.

DISCOMFITURE [*Disconfiture*, F.] Defeat, Overthrow, Rout, slaughter.

To **DISCOMFORT** [of *dis* and *conforter*, F.] to afford no Comfort, to afflict, or cast down.

To **DISCOMME'ND** [of *dis* and *commandare*, L.] to dispraise or blame.

DISCOMMENDATION [of *dis* and *commendatio*, L.] Blame, Dispraise, disgrace, Shame. *To*

To DISCOMMO'DE [of *dis* and *commodare*, L.] to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DITY [of *dis* and *commoditas*, L.] Inconveniency.

To DISCOMPOSE [of *dis* and *composere*, F. or *Compositum*, L.] to disorder, disquiet, trouble, put out of Humour, or ruffle.

DISCOMPOSURE [of *dis* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder, &c.

DISCONSOLATE [of *dis* and *consolatus*, L.] deprived of Consolation, Comfortless, Melancholy.

DISCONTENT } [of *dis* and

DISCONTENTMENT } *Contentement*, F.] a not being contented, Sorrow, Trouble.

DISCONTENTED [of *dis* and *content*, F. or *Contentus*, L.] displeased, troubled.

DISCONTINUANCE } [of *dis* and
DISCONTINUITY } *Continuité*, F.
of *Continuatio*, L.] an Interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTINUANCE of a Plea or Process [in Law] is when the Opportunity of Prosecution is lost, and not recoverable but by beginning the Suit afresh.

DISCONTINUATION [of *Possession*] is when a Man may not enter upon his own Land and Tenement alienated, whatsoever his Right be, but must bring his Writ and seek to recover Possession by Law.

To DISCONTINUE [*discontinuer*, F.] to leave or break off for a Time.

To be DISCONTINUED [in Law] is to be finally dismissed the Court.

DISCORD [*Discorde*, F. of *Discordia*, L.] Disagreement, Strife, Variance.

To DISCORD [*discordare*, L.] to disagree.

DISCORDS [in Musick] are certain Intervals of Sounds, which being heard at the same time, do offend the Ear ; yet when orderly intermixed with Concords, make the best of Musick.

DISCORDANT [*discordans*, L.] disagreeing, jarring, untunable. F.

DISCORDANTLY, jarringly.

DISCONTENTEDLY, uneasily.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, Uneasiness.

To DISCOVER [*discouvrir*, F. of *dis* and *couverire*, L.] to reveal, to make manifest, to find out, to spy.

DISCOVERY [of *Decouverte*, F.] a discovering, finding out, &c.

DISCOUNT [of *dis* and *Conte*, F.] Abatement in a Sum or Account.

To DISCOUNT [either of *dis* and *conter*, F. or *computare*, L.] to abate from an Account or Reckoning.

To DISCOURTENANCE [*decontenancer*, F.] to put out of Countenance, to give a Check to.

To DISCOURAGE [*decourager*, F.]

to dishearten or put out of Heart.

DISCOURAGEMENT [*Decouragement*, F.] a discouraging, disheartening, &c.

To DISCOURSE [*discourir*, F.] to talk, to reason or argue.

DISCOURSE [*Discours*, F. *Discursus*, L.] Reasoning, Speech, Talk.

DISCOURSE [in Logick] is that rational Act of the Mind by which we deduce or infer one thing from another.

DISCOURTEOUS [*discourtois*, F.] uncourteous, unkind, uncivil.

DISCOURTESY [of *Dis* and *Courtoisie*, F.] Displeasure, an ill Turn.

DISCOIDAL Flowers } [among Bota-

DISCOUS } *nists*] are such whole little Leaves are set together so close and even, that they make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

DISCREDIT [of *dis* and *Crédit*, F.] Disgrace, Reproach, Disrepute.

To DISCREDIT, to make one lose his Credit, to disgrace.

DISCREET [*Discreto*, Ital.] wise, considerate, sober. F.

DISCREPANCE [*Discrepantia*, L.] Disagreement.

DISCREPANT [*discrepans*, L.] differing from, disagreeing.

DISCRETE [*discretus*, L.] severed, separate, or distinguished one from another.

DISCRETE Proportions [in Arithmetick] is when the Proportion dis-joins in the Middle ; or when the Ratio of the First Term to the Second, or of the Third to the Fourth, is not the same with that of the Second Term to the Third.

DISCRETE Quantity, is such a one as is continued and joined together.

DISCRETION, a discreet Management, Prudence, Wisdom : Also Will or Pleasure. F. of L.

To live at DISCRETION, [Military Term] to have free Quarters.

To Surrender at DISCRETION, to yield without Articles or Terms.

DISCRETIVE, that serves to separate. L.

DISCRETIVE Propositions [in Logick] are such where various Judgments are made, and denoted by the Particle, *But*, *Notwithstanding*, &c.

DISCRETO [in Musick Books] signifies to play or sing with Care, Moderation, Judgment, and Discretion.

DISCRETORIUM [with Anatomical Writers] the Diaphragm or Midriff.

DISCRIMEN, Difference, L. a sort of Bandage used in bleeding in the Forehead and Temples.

To DISCRIMINATE [*discriminatum*, L.] to put a Difference between, to distinguish as to Preference or Favour.

DISCRIMINATION, a distinguishing one thing from another. F.

To DI'SCURE, to discover. *Spenc.*

DI'SCURSION, a running to and fro. *L.*

DI'SCURSIVE, running to and fro. *L.*

DISCUS [a Platter, *L.*] among the Romans, was a round Quoit, used in their Exercises.

DISCUS [among Botanists] is the middle, plain, and flat Part of some Flowers, such as the Marigold, &c.

DISCUS [in Astronomy] the round DISK } Phases in the Sun or Moon, which at a great Distance appear plain or fat.

DISCUS } a Desk or Reading-Shelf in DE'SCUS } a Church. *O. L.*

To DI'SCUSS [discuter, *F.* discussum, *L.*] to examine, to scan, to sift; to strike off those Difficulties wherewith a Matter is perplexed.

DI'SCUSSED, shaken off. *Spenc.*

DISCUSSION, an Examination of a Question, Affair, or any difficult Matter, to discover the Truth; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. *L.*

DISCUSSION [in Surgery] a dispersing of the Matter of any Swelling, *i. e.* a Discharge of some thin Matter gathered together in any Part by insensible Evaporation.

DISCUSSIVE, that can dissolve or disperse Humours

DISCUTIENT Medicines, such as dissolve impacted Humours.

DISDAIN, Scorn proceeding from Aversion or Pride. *F.*

To DISDAIN [of *dis* and *diagnere*, *F.* or *Designare*, *L.*] to dispile or scorn.

DISDAINFULLY, scornfully.

DISDAINFULNESS, Scornfulness.

LISDIAPA'SON [in Musick] a double Eighth or Fifteenth.

DISEASE [disease, *F.* of *des aisé*] a Dittemper or Sicknels: Also Uneasiness. *Spencer.*

DISEASED, troubled with a Disease.

To DISEMBA'RK [disebarquer, *F.*] to go off from on Board a Ship, to land Goods out of a Ship.

To DISEMBOGUE [deseimboucher, *Obsol. F.* of *des* and *bouche*, a Mouth] to roll or discharge it self into the Sea, as a great River does: Also a Ship is said to disembogue, when it passeth out of the Straits Mouth of some Gulf into the Sea.

To DISENGA'GE [of *dis* and *engager*, *F.*] to free from an Engagement; to catch, to get, or take off.

To DISESTEE'M [of *dis* and *estimer*, *F.* of *estimare*, *L.*] to have no Esteem for.

LISFA'VOUR [of *dis* and *favor*, *L.*] a being out of Favour, a Disfigurement, an ill Turn.

To DISFIGURE [disfigurer, *F.*] to spoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

DISFIGURE that Peacock [a Term in

Carving] *i. e.* cut it up.

DISFIGUREMENT, a Blemish.

To DISFO'REST [of *dis* and *forest*] to displant or cut down the Tree of a Forest.

To DI'SENFRANCHISE [desfranchir, *F.*] to exclude out of the Number of free Denizens or Citizens.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT, a being disfranchised.

To DISGA'RNISH [of *dis* and *garner*, *F.*] to take away the Garnish.

To DISGA'RNISH a Place [Military Term] to take away a great Part of its Garrison and Ammunition.

To DISGO'RGE [disgorger, *F.*] to throw up by Vomiting; to empty it self into the Sea, as a River does.

DISGRA'CE [disgrace, *F.*] disfavour, dishonour.

To DIGRA'CE [disgracier, *F.*] to put to Shame, to turn out of Favour.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, shamefully.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, Shamefulness.

DISGRA'DING } [Law Term] the de-DEGRA'DING } posing a Clergyman from Holy Orders; also a Lord, Knight, &c. from his Titles of Honour.

To DISGRE'GATE, to scatter, separate, or disperse. *L.*

DISGUISE [of *dis* and *guise*, *F.*] a counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To DISGUISE [disuiser, *F.*] to put into another Guise or Fashion: To dissemble or cloak.

DISGUISEDLY, by way of Disguise.

To DISGU'ST [desguster, *F.* disustare, *Ital.*] to distaste or dislike, to dislike, or be averse to.

DISGU'ST [of *dis* and *gustus*, *L.*] a distaste or dislike.

DISGU'STFUL, distasteful, unpleasant.

DISGUSTFULLY, distastefully, unpleasantly.

DISHABILLÉ } [Deshabillé, *F.*] anDISHABILLY } Undress or Homedress.

A DISH [dise or dyxay, *Sax.* Discus, *L.*] a Platter, &c.

DISHARMONY [of *dis* and *Harmonia*, *L.*] discord, jarring.

To DISHEA'RTEN [of *dis* and *hearten*] to put out of Heart, to discourage.

DISHEARTINGLY, by way of Discouragement.

DISHERISON, disinheriting. *O. L. T.*

DISHE'RITOR, one who puts another out of his Inheritance.

DISHEVE'LED [Dishevelle, *F.*] with dishevelled Hair, *i. e.* having the Hair hanging loose or dangling down the Shoulders.

DISHO'NEST [*Dehonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* and *Honestus*, L.] void of Honesty, Knavish: Also Unchaste, Lewd.

DISHONESTLY, knavishly.

DISHO'NESTY [*Desbonnêtete*, O. F. or of *dis* and *Honestas*, L.] Knavery, unfair Dealing: Also Debauchery, Lewdness.

DISHONOURABLE, disgraceful.

DISHO'NOUR [*Dishonneur*, F.] Infamy, Disgrace.

DISHONOURABLY, disgracefully.

To **DISHO'NOUR** [*desboner*, F.] to render Infamous, to disparage, to disgrace.

To **DISINCHA'NT** [of *dis* and *enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to let free from an Enchantment.

To **DISENGA'GE** [*desengager*, F.] to revoke an Engagement.

DISINGENU'ITY [*des* and *Ingenuité*, F. of *Ingenuitas*, L.] want of Ingenuoufness, Insincerity, Dissimulation.

DISINGE'NUOUS [of *des* and *Ingenue*, F. or *dis* *Ingenuus*, L.] unsincere, false-hearted, unfair.

DISINHA'BITED [of *dis* and *inhabitus*, L.] void of Inhabitants, desolate.

To **DISINHE'RIT** [of *des* and *inheriter*, F.] to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To **DISINTA'NGLE**, to unravel, to disengage or rid out of.

DISINTERE'STED } [*Desintere'ssé*,
DISINTERE'SSED } F.] void of Self-Interest, Impartial, Unbiased.

DISINTE'RESTEDLY, impartially.

To **DISINTE'RR** [of *dis* and *enterrer*, F.] to dig up or take a dead Body out of the Grave.

To **DISINVI'TE** [of *dis* and *inviter*, F. of *Invitare*, L.] to recal an Invitation, to forbid a Person to come, who was before invited.

To **DISJOIN** [*disjoindre*, F. of *disjungere*, L.] to separate, part, or loosen.

To **DISJOINT** [of *des* and *Joint*, F.] to put out of Joint.

DISJU'NCTION, a disjoining, Separation, Division. L.

DISJU'NCTIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] are such in which the disjunctive Particle *Or* is found.

DISK. See *Discus*.

DISKENNYNG, concealing or hiding. *Chaucer*.

DISKEVIR, to discover. *Chaucer*.

To **DI'SLOCATE** [*disloquer*, F. of *dislocatum*, L.] to put out of Joint.

DI'SLOCATED [of *dis* and *locatus*, L.] to put out of its Joint or Place.

DISLOCA'TION, the putting out of Joint or Place. L.

To **DISLO'DGE** [*desloger*, F.] to put or turn out of House, Lodging, or Post, &c.

To **DISLO'DGE** [in *Hunting*] is to raise Beasts of the Game from their Lodging or Harbour.

DISLOIN'D, remote. *Spene*.

DISLOY'AL [*Déloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince or Husband; traitorous, treacherous.

DI'SLOYALLY, perfidiously.

DISLOY'ALTY [*Deloyauté*, F.] Unfaithful, Perfidiousness; commonly used with Regard to one's Prince.

DI'SMAL [q. d. *Dies Malus*, L. an unlucky Day; or *Days-meal*, Du. q. d. *Dimmel* of *Tim*, Sax. Dark; spoken in Comparison with Hell, which is called, *Utter Darknes*] dreadful, hideous, terrible.

DISMALLY, dreadfully.

DISMALNESS, Dreadfulness.

To **DISMA'NTLE** [*Demanteller*, F. to take off a Mantle or Cloak] to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, &c.

To **DISMAY'** [*desmayer*, Sp. or *Seefmayer*, F.] to astonish, terrify, &c.

DISMA'YINGLY, dishearteningly.

To **DISME'MBER** [of *dis* and *Membrum*, L.] to cut off Members or Limbs; to disjoin, divide, or cantle out.

DI'SMES [*Decima*, L.] Tithes or Tenths of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. F. L. T.

To **DISMI'SS** [*dismissum*, L.] to discharge, send or put away.

DISMI'SSION [*Dimissio*, L.] a sending away.

To **DISMOUNT** [*desmonter*, F.] to take away or remove; to unhorse, to alight from on Horse-back.

To **DISMOUNT** a Piece of Ordnance, is to throw or take it down from the Carriage; to break or render it unfit for Service.

DISOBE'DIENCE [*Disobéissance*, F. of *dis* and *obedientia*, L.] Undutifulness, Frowardness.

DISOBE'DIENT [*desobéissant*, F. or *dis* and *obediens*, L.] undutiful, stubborn, froward.

DISOBE'DIENTLY, undutifully.

To **DISOBEY'** [*Desobeir*, F. of *dis* and *Obedire*, L.] to withdraw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

DISOBLIGA'TION [of *dis* and *obligatio*, L.] a disobliging, displeasing; Displeasure, Offence.

To **DISOBLIGE** [*desobliger*, F. or of *dis* and *Obligari*, L.] to displease, to do an ill Office to.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, displeasingly, offensively.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, Offensiveness.

DISO'RD [*Desordre*, F.] Confusion, Riot, Discomposure of Mind, Trouble.

To **DISO'RD**, to put out of Order, to confound, to discompose, to vex.

DISO'RDLINESS, Unruliness.

DISORDERLY, unrulily.

DISORDINAUNCE, Disorder. *Chauc.*

To DISOWN [of *dis* and *own*] not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

To DISPA'ND [*dispendere*, L.] to stretch out, to spread abroad.

DISPA'NSION, a spreading abroad. L.

To DISPA'RAGE [*Desparager*, F. to decry or speak ill of.

DISPARAGEINGLY, by way of Disparagement.

DISPA'RAGEMENT, a disparaging or undervaluing, a lessening in Esteem. F.

DISPA'RAGEMENT [in Law] is the disposing of an Heir or Heiress in Marriage under his or her Degree, or against Decency.

DISPARATES [*Disparata*, L.] Opposites in Logick, which are together unlike one another.

DISPARITY ? [*Disparité*, F. of
DISPA'RITY } *Disparitas*, L.] Difference, Inequality, Unlikeness.

To DISPA'RK [of *dis* and *Park*] to take away the Pales or Inclosures of a Park.

DISPA'RPLED ? [in Heraldry] scatter-
DISPE'RPLED } ed loosely, or shooting it self into several Parts.

To DISPA'RT, to part asunder.

DISPA'RT [in Gunnery] is the Thickness of the Metal at the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To DISPA'RT a Cannon, is to set a Mark at or near the Muzzle Ring of a Piece, that a sight Line taken upon the Top of the Base Ring, against the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the Axis of the Concave Cylinder of the Piece, for the Gunner to take aim by at the Mark he is to shoot.

To DISPA'RTIN, to divide, distribute. *Chaucer.*

DISPA'TCH, [*Depeché*, F.] the quick doing of a Thing, Riddance.

To DISPA'TCH [*despêcher*, F.] to hasten, to speed or rid off, to send away in haste: Also to kill with speed or quickly.

DISPA'TCHES, Letters sent abroad about publick Affairs.

DISPAUPERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of Capacity of suing in *Forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying Fees.

To DISPE'L [*dispellere* L.] to drive away.

To DISPE'ND [*dispendere*, L.] to spend or lay out Money

DISPE'NSABLE, that may be dispensed with. L.

DISPE'NSARY [*Dispensaire*, F.] a Treatise of Medicines; also a Place where they are made or kept.

DISPENSATION, a distributing or dealing: Also a suffering or permitting a Man to do a thing contrary to Law: An Indulgence from the Pope. F. of L.

A DISPENSATION [in Pharmacy] is when the Simples of a Composition are set

in order, lest any of the Ingredients should be forgotten.

DISPENSATION [in Divinity] is the giving the Levitical Law to the Jews; and the Gospel to the Gentiles.

DISPENSATORY [*Dispensaire*, F.] a Book which directs Apothecaries in the ordering every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up every Physical Composition.

To DISPE'NSE [*dispenser*, F. *dispensare*, L.] to distribute or dispose of, to administer, bestow, or manage.

To DIESPO'PLE with, to exempt or excuse, to free from the Obligation of a Law.

DISPE'NSES, Expences or Charges. O.

To DISPEO'PLE [*depeupler*, F. to un-people or destroy the People of a Country.

DISPERAUNCE, Despair. *Chauc.*

To DISPE'RSE [*desperfer*, F.] *dispersum*, L.] to spread abroad or scatter.

DISPE'RSEDLY, here and there.

DISPE'RSION, a scattering or spreading abroad. F. of L.

To DISPI'RIT [of *dis* and *Spirit*] to pull down one's Spirit, to discourage.

DISPI'TOUS [of *dis* and *Spite*] full of Spite, Angry.

To DISPLA'CE [*desplacer*, F.] to put out of Place, to remove.

To DISPLA'NT [*deplanter*, F. *deplantare*, L.] to pluck up that which was planted.

A DISPLAY' a particular Explication; an unfolding, an opening wide.

To DISPLAY' [*deployer*, F.] to spread wide, unfold, declare, or explain at large.

DISPLAY'ED [in Heraldry] a Term apply'd to an Eagle when represented on an Escutcheon with the Wings spread abroad.

To DISPLE to discipline. *Spenc.*

To DISPLEA'SE [*deplaire*, F.] not to please, to offend, to be disagreeable or unacceptable to.

DISPLEASINGLY, offensively.

DISPLEA'SURE [*deplaisir*, F.] Affront, shrewd Turn, Discontent, Anger.

DISPLESAUNCE, Displeasure, *Chauc.*

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or bursting a'under with a great Noise or Sound; also the letting off a Gun.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rifling, or spoiling. L.

To DI'SPONE [*disponere*, L.] to dispose, to put in Order. O.

DISPO'RT [*Disporto*, Ital.] Divertisement, Pastime.

To DISPO'RT one's self, to divert one's self, to take his Pleasure.

DISPO'SAL ? the Power of disposing;
DISPO'SE } Command. Management.

To DISPO'SE [*Disposer*, F. *Dispositum*, L.] to set in order, to fit, to make ready.

To DISPOSE of, to do what one pleases with a thing.

DISPOSITION, a disposing or placing of things; Situation, State; Inclination, or Aptness: Also the natural Inclination of the Mind, or Constitution of the Body.

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect Habit, where the Person operates but with some Difficulty, as in Learners

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is the just placing all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order.

DISPOSITOR, a Disposer or Setter in order. *L.*

DISPOSITOR [in *Astrology*] the Planet who is Lord of the Sign, where another Planet changes to be.

To DISPOSSESS [of *dis* and *possessum*, *L.*] to deprive, put or turn out of Possession.

DISPOSURE, disposing, disposal.

DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *praise*] Blame, Censure, Reproach.

To DISPREADEN, to spread. *Spem.*

DISPROFIT [of *dis* and *profit*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISPROOF, a disproving.

DISPROPORTION [of *dis* and *proportio*, *L.*] not bearing Proportion, an Inequality. *F.*

DISPROPORTIONABLE? [of *dis* and *DISPROPORTIONATE* } and *proportionatus*, *L.*] which bears no Proportion to, unequal.

To DISPROPORTION [*Disproportionner*, *F.*] to make unequal.

To DISPROVE [of *des* and *prouver*, *F.*] to prove the contrary.

DISPUVEYANCE, want of Provision. *Spem.*

DISPUTABLE [*disputabilis*, *L.*] which may be disputed. *F.*

DISPUTANT [*Disputeur*, *F.* *Disputans*, *L.*] a Disputer, one who holds a Dispute or Disputation.

DISPUTATION, a debating, disputing, or reasoning. *L.*

DISPUTATIVE, apt to dispute, contentious, quarrelsome. *L.*

DISPUTE [*Dispute*, *F.*] Debate, Contest, Quarrel.

To DISPUTE [*disputer*, *F.* of *disputare*, *L.*] to debate, discourse, or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.

To DISPUTE a Thing, to strive or contend for it, or to quarrel about it.

DISQUAMATION, a taking off the Scales of a Fish. *L.*

DISQUIET [of *des* and *quiet*, *F.* of *quies*, *L.*] Unquietness, Trouble.

To DISQUIET [of *dis* and *quietare*, *L.*] to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make uneasy, to trouble.

DISQUIETLY, uneasily.

DISREGARDFUL, negligent.

DISQUISITION, a diligent Search or

Enquiry into; or Examination of a Thing. *L.*

DISRATIONARE? to justify or stand DIRATIONARE } by the Denial of a Fact; to clear one's self of a Crime. *O. L.*

To DISREGARD [of *des* and *regarder*, *F.*] to have no Regard to, not to mind, to slight.

DISREGARDFULLY, negligently, slightly.

DISREGARDFULNESS, neglectfulness.

To DISRELISH [of *des* and *relecher*, *F.* to lick again] not to relish well, to dislike.

DISREPUTATION? [of *dis* and *re-* DISREPUTE } *putatio*, *L.*] ill Name or Fame, Discredit.

DISRESPECT [of *dis* and *respect*, *F.*] Incivility, Slight.

DISRESPECTFUL, not shewing Respect.

DISRESPECTFULLY, slightly, uncivilly.

DISRESPECTFULNESS, Incivility.

To DISRESPECT [of *dis* and *respecter*, *F.* *respectare*, *L.*] to show no Respect, to be uncivil to.

To DISROBE [of *dis* and *robe*, or *De-rober*, *F.*] to pull off one's Robe, to strip one of his Cloaths.

DISRUPLY, disorderly. *Chauc.*

DISSATISFACTION [of *dis* and *Satisfactio*, *L.*] Discontent, Disgust, Displeasure.

DISSATISFACTORILY, by way of Dissatisfaction.

DISSATISFACTORY [of *dis* and *satisfactoire*, *F.*] which gives no Satisfaction, displeasing, offensive.

To DISSATISFY, [of *dis* and *satisfaire*, *F.* of *satisfacere*, *L.*] to disgust, displease, offend.

To DISSECT [*dissequer*, *F.* *dissectum*, *L.*] to cut open a dead Body, to Anatomize.

DISSECTION, a cutting asunder or in pieces: It most commonly signifies the cutting up or anatomizing the Bodies of Animals. *F.* of *L.*

To DISSEISE, to dispossess, to turn out of Possession. *F. L. T.*

DISSEISEE, a Person who is put out of his Lands. *Etc.*

DISSEISIN, an unlawful dispossessing a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right.

DISSEISIN upon *Disseisin* is where the Disfeisor is put out of his Possession by another.

DISSEISOR, he who puts another out of his Possession.

DISSEISORESS, a Woman who puts another Person out of Possession.

DISSEMBLABLE, unlike, having no Resemblance. *F.*

To

To DISSE'MBLE [*diffimular*, F. of *diffimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak.

DISSE'MBLINGLY, by way of Diffimulation.

To DISSE'MINATE [*diffeminatum*, L.] to sow, scatter, or spread abroad.

DISSEMINA'TION, a sowing or scattering here and there; a spreading all about. L.

DISSE'NSION, Disagreement, Strife, Quarrelling. L.

DISSE'NT, contrariety of Opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS [*dissentaneus*, L.] disagreeing, contrary.

DISSENTA'NEOUS [in *Logick*] are such Things which are equally manifest, among themselves, yet appear more clearly, when taken separately.

DISSE'NTER [of *Dissentire*, L.] one of a different or contrary Opinion: 'Tis chiefly used to signify a Non conformist, who complies not with the Discipline of the Church of England.

DISSE'NTORY, a kind of Still. O.

DISSERTA'TION, a Debate, Reasoning or Discourse upon any Point or Subject. L.

To DISSE'ERVE one [*differvir*, F. of *de* and *servire*, L.] to do one a prejudice.

DISSE'RVICE [of *dis* negative, and *Service*, F. of *Servitium*, L.] an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

DISSE'VERED [of *dis* and *Separatus*, L.] separated, divided, parted in twain.

To DISSEVIN, to deceive. *Chauc.*

DISSEYVABILL, deceitful. *Chauc.*

DISSIDENCE [*Dissidentia*, L.] a disagreeing or falling out; Disagreement, Discord.

DISSIGNIFICATIVE [of *dis* and *significativus*, L.] that serveth to signify something different from.

DISSILIENCE [of *diffilire*, L.] a leaping down from off a Place, or from one Place to another; a leaping asunder.

DISSI'MILAR [*diffimilaire*, F. unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.

DISSI'MILAR Parts [in *Anatomy*] are those Parts which consist of other Parts, differing from one another as to their Nature, as the Hand consists of *A teries*, *Veins*, *Muscles*, &c. all which differ from one another.

DISSI'MILAR Leaves [with *Botanists*] are the two first Leaves of a Plant, when it first shooteth out of the Ground, so called because they are usually of a different Form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.

DISSIMI'LITUDE [*Diffimilitudo*, L.] Unlikeness.

DISSIMULA'TION, Counterfeiting, Disguising, Dissembling, a pretending to one Thing and designing quite the contrary; Hypocrisy. L.

DI'SSIPABLE [*dissipabilis*, L.] that may be scattered or dispersed.

To DI'SSIPATE [*dissiper*, F. *dissipatum*, L.] to disperse or scatter; to dissolve; to consume, spend, or waste.

DISSIPA'TION, a dispersing, consuming, wasting, scattering. F. of L.

DISSOCIA'TION, a separating of Company. L.

DI'SSOLUBLE [*dissolubilis*, L.] that may be dissolved.

To DISSO'LVE [*dissolvere*, L.] to loosen, to unbind; to melt.

To DISSO'LVE [in *Chymistry*] to reduce some hard Substance into liquid Form.

A DISSO'LVENT [*Un Dissolvant*, F. *Dissolvens*, L.] a Medicine fitted to disperse collected Humours.

A DISSO'LVENT [in *Chymistry*] is a Liquor proper for dissolving a mixt Body, commonly called a *Menstruum*.

DI'SSOLUTE [*dissolu*, F. *dissolutus*, L.] loose, wanton, given to Pleasure.

DI'SSOLUTELY, wantonly, voluptuously.

DI'SSOLUTENESS, Looseness of Manners, Debauchery, Lewdness, &c.

DISSOLU'TION, a separation of Parts, a dissolving; also Death. F. of L.

DISSOLU'TION [in *Chymistry*] is that Action by which Fluids loosen the Textures of immersed Bodies, and reduce them into very small Particles; as *Water* dissolves *Salt*, *Sugar*, &c. *Aqua Fortis*, *Brass*, *Silver*, &c.

DISSOLU'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling of mixt Electuaries or Powders in Waters.

DISSONANCE [*Dissonance*, F. of *Dissonantia*, L.] a disagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which being continued together, offend the Ear: Also a Contrariety or difference in Opinion.

DISSONANT [*Dissonant*, F. *Dissonans*, L.] untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

DISSONANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies all disagreeable Intervals.

DISSONID, dissonant, disagreeing. *Chaucer.*

To DISSPRED, to spread. *Spenc.*

To DISSUA'DE ? [*dissuader*, F. of To DISSWA'DE *dissuadere*, L.] to divert, to put off from a Design, to advise to the contrary.

DISSUASION, a persuading one contrary to a Resolution taken. L.

DISSWA'SIVE [*Dissuasif*, F.] apt or proper to dissuade.

A DISSWA'SIVE, an Argument or Discourse proper for dissuading.

DISTAFF [*distax*, Sax.] an Instrument used in Spinning.

To DISTA'IN [*distaindre*, F.] to stain, defile or pollute.

DISTANCE [*Distantia*, L. of *dis* and *stas*] is the Remoteness of one Thing from another,

another, either in Point of Time, Place, or Quantity. *F.*

DISTANCE [in Navigation] is the Number of Degrees or Leagues that a Ship has sailed from any given Point.

DISTANCE of Bastions [in Fortification] is the side of the exterior or outward Polygon.

DISTANCE of Polygons [in Fortification] is a Line made from a Flank, and the Prolongation of it to the exterior Polygon.

DISTANCED, set at a convenient Distance, &c. outstripped.

DISTANT [*distans*, *L.*] being far asunder, differing. *F.*

DISTA'STE [of *dis* and *Taste*] dislike. See *To Taste*.

To **DISTA'STE**, to give distaste, to cause offence, to displease, to dislike.

DISTA'STEFUL, displeasing, disagreeable.

DISTA'STEFULLY, displeasingly.

DISTA'STEFULNESS, Disagreeableness.

DISTEMPER [of *dis* and *temperies*, *L.*] Sickness, Disease. Indisposition of Body: Also Disorder in a Kingdom or State.

DISTEMPER [in Painting] a Piece is said to be done in Distemper, when the Colours are not mixed with Oil or Water, but with Size, Whites of Eggs, or such like glewy Substances.

To be **DISTEMPERED**, to be diseased; to be put of Temper.

DISTEMPERATURE, a being out of Order or Temper.

DISTEMPERAU'NCE, Intemperance. *Chaucer*.

To **DISTE'ND** [*distendere*, *L.*] to stretch or stuff out.

DISTE'NSION, a stretching, a stuffing out or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

DISTE'NSION [in a Medicinal Sense] is when any Parts of the Body are puffed up, loosened, or widened.

To **DISTE'RMINE** [*disterninatum*, *L.*] to bound Place from Place, or to separate one Place from another.

To **DISTHRO'NE**, to dethrone.

DISTICH [*Distique*, *F.* *Distichon*, *L.* of *Δίστιχον*, of *dis* twice, and *στιχ* & a Verse, *Gr.*] a couple of Verses in a Poem making a compleat Sense.

DISTICHI'A [*Διστιχία*, *Gr.*] a double Row of Hairs upon the Eye-lids.

To **DISTI'LL** [*distiller*, *F.* *distillare*, *L.*] to drop, or run down drop by drop.

To **DISTI'LL** [among Chymists] is to draw off some of the Principles of a mixt Body by means of Fire.

To **DISTI'LL** *per Ascensum*, is when the Matter to be distilled is over the Fire, the Fire being under the Vessel containing the Matter.

To **DISTI'LL** *per Descensum*, is when

the Matter to be distilled is below the Fire, the Fire being above the containing Vessel.

DISTI'LLABLE, that which may be distilled.

DISTILLA'TION a distilling or dropping down: Also a falling down or flowing of Humours from the Brain. *L.*

DISTILLA'TION [among Chymists] is an Extraction of the humid Part of Things by Virtue of Heat, which humid Part is first resolved into a Vapour, and then condensed again by Cold.

DISTILLA'TIONS [in Natural Philosophy] are waterish Vapours drawn up by the Sun into the Air, which fall down to the Earth again, when the Sun is set.

DISTI'NCT [*distinctus*, *L.*] different, separate one from another: Also clear, plain. *F.*

DISTI'NCT Base [in Opticks] is that precise Distance from the Pole of a Convex Glass, in which Objects beheld through it appear *distinct*, and well defined, and is, the same as *Focus*.

DISTI'NCTION, is an assigning or putting a Difference between one Thing and another; also the Difference it self. *F.* of *L.*

DISTI'NCTIVE, making a Distinction. *L.*

DISTI'NCTLY, separately; clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, the being distinct, or clear.

DISTI'NGUED, distinguished. *Chaucer*.

To **DISTI'NGUISH** [*distinguer*, *F.* of *distinguer*, *L.*] to discern between; to put a Difference between.

To **DISTI'NGUISH** *himself*, to raise himself above the common Level, by Prudence, Valour, Wit, &c.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, which may be distinguished.

DISTI'NGUISHABLY, in such a manner as to be distinguished from others.

DISTI'NGUISHABLENESS, Distinction, Difference.

To **DISTO'RT** [*detorquer*, *F.* *distortum*, *L.*] to wrest aside, to pull awry, to make crooked.

DISTO'RTEDLY, crookedly.

DISTO'RTEDNESS, Crookedness.

DISTO'RTION, a wresting or wringing.

DISTO'RSION, being awry. *L.*

DISTO'RSION [in Surgery] is when the Parts of an animal Body are ill placed, or ill figured.

To **DISTO'URBIN**, to disturb. *Chaucer*.

To **DISTRA'CT** [*distraire*, *F.* *distrahitum*, *L.*] properly to draw or pull asunder; to perplex, interrupt, or trouble: Also to make one distracted or mad.

DISTR'ACTEDLY, madly.

DISTR'ACTEDNESS, madness.

DISTRA'CTION, Distractedness, Frenzy, Madness, Perplexity. *F.* of *L.*

To **DISTRAIN** [*distraindre*, *F.* of *distringere*, *L.*] to seize upon a Person's

Goods for Rent, Parish-duties, &c.

DISTRAUGHT, strained, distorted; distracted or confused. *Spenc.*

To **DISTREIN** to constrain. *O.*

DISTRESS [*Destresse* F. *Distretta*, Ital. of *dis*, twice, and *stringere*, L. to bind, *q. d.* a being doubly bound] the Act of Distraint: Also a great Strait, Adversity, or pressing Calamity.

DISTRESS [in Law] is a Compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty denied.

DISTRESSED, brought into Distress, reduced to Extremity or Misery.

DISTRESSEDLY, miserably.

DISTRESSEDNESS, Miserableness.

DISTREYTE, Distress. *Chauc.*

To **DISTRIBUTE** *distribuer*, F. *distributum*, L.] to divide or share, to dispose or set in order.

DISTRIBUTION, a dividing or sharing amongst many. *F* of *L.*

DISTRIBUTION [in *Logick*] is a resolving the whole into Parts.

DISTRIBUTION [in *Rhetorick*] is an applying to every Thing its peculiar Property.

DISTRIBUTION [of the *Chyle*] is when after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, and passing through the *Lacteal* Veins, and its proper Channel along the side of the *Thorax* at last it falls into the *Subclavian* Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood and receive its Colour.

DISTRIBUTIVE, which serves to distribute. *F.*

DISTRIBUTIVE Justice, that Justice which is administered by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who, in executing his Office may be said to give every Man his own.

DISTRIBUTIVE Noun [in *Grammar*] is a Noun which betokens reducing into several Orders or Distinctions.

DISTRICT [*districtus*, L.] a particular Territory, the Bounds or Extent of a Jurisdiction.

DISTRICT [in Law] the Circuit within which a Man may be forced to make his Appearance.

DISTRICTIONES, Distresses or Goods seized and kept till Payment and full Satisfaction be made. *O. L.*

DISTRINGAS, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff or any other Officer, commanding him to distrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his Appearance at a Day.

DISTROUBLETH, disturberh. *Chauc.*

DISTRUST [of *dis* negative, and *Trust*] Jealousy, Suspicion.

To **DISTRUST**, to suspect, to be jealous of.

DISTRUSTFUL, suspicious.

DISTRUSTFULLY, suspiciously.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, suspiciousness.

To **DISTURB** [*disturbare*, L.] to interrupt, to hinder or let; to cross, trouble, or vex.

DISTURBANCE, Disorder, Trouble.

DISTURBEDLY, interruptedly.

DISTURBEDNESS, Disorderliness, Interruption.

To **DISTURNE**, to turn away. *O.*

DISUNION [of *dis* negative, and *Unio*, L.] Division, Disagreement.

To **DISUNITE** [of *dis* negative, and *unire*, L.] to divide or set at Variance; to disjoin or separate.

DISUSAGE } [of *dis* and *Usage*, F.

DISUSE } and *Usus*, L.] a being out of Use.

To **DISUSE** to forbear the Use of; to break one's self of a Use or Custom.

DISWARE, not aware. *Chauc.*

DISYLLABLE [*disyllabus*, L.] a Word consisting of two Syllables.

A **DITCH** [*dice*, Sax. *Diige*, Dan. *Drik*, Du.] a Trench about a Field, &c.

To **DITCH** [*dician*, Sax. *Dieger*, Dan.] to dig a Trench about a Field, &c. also to cleanse a Ditch, &c.

DITHYRAMBUS [*Διθύραμβος*, Gr.] an Hymn anciently sung in Honour of *Bacchus*.

DITHYRAMBICK, belonging to a *Dithyrambus*.

DITION [*Dizio*, L.] Dominion.

DITONE [*Δίτον*, Gr.] a double Tone: in Musick, or the greater Third.

DITTANDER } an Herb otherwise

DITTANY } called Pepper-wort.

DITTO, the aforesaid, or the same. *Ital.*

DITTOLOGY [*Διττολογία*, Gr.] a double Reading, as in several Scriptural Texts.

DITTY [of *Ditum*, L. a Saying] a Song that has the Words set to Musick.

DIVAGATION, a going astray. *L.*

DIVAN, a great Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

DIVAPORATION [in *Chymistry*] the driving out of Vapours by Fire.

DIVARICATED [*divaricatus*, L.] spread wide from another, straddling.

DIVARICATION, a striding wide, a setting asunder; winding and turning. *L.*

To **DIVE** [*divan*, Sax. *Dopen*, Du.] to duck or go under Water; also to enquire narrowly into a Matter.

DIVER, one who dives: Also a Bird called a *Didapper*.

To **DIVERBERATE** [*diverberatum*, L.] to strike or beat through.

DIVERBERATION, a striking or beating through.

DIVERGENT [*divergens*, L.] going farther and farther asunder: Thus, any two Lines forming an Angle, if they be continued, will be *divergens*, i. e. will go farther, and farther asunder.

DIVERGENT

DIVE'RGENT Rays [in *Opticks*] are such arising from a Point of a visible Object as are dispersed, and continually depart one from another.

DI'VERSE [*diversus*, L.] sundry, several, many. F.

DI'VERSE [*diversus*, L.] various, different contrary, unlike in Circumstances.

To **DIVE'RSIFY** [*diversifier*, F. of *diversus* and *facio*, L.] to make diverse or different, to vary.

DIVERSI'LOQUENT [*diversiloquus*, L.] speaking diversely or differently.

DIVE'RSION, a Recreation, a Pastime; a turning aside from an Affair. F.

DIVERSITH, diversifieth. *Chauc.*

DIVE'RSITY [*diversité*, F. of *diversitas*, L.] variety, being different, unlikeness.

DI'VE'RSLY, variously.

To **DIVE'RT** [*divertir*, F. of *divertere*, L.] to lead or turn aside, to take off: to misapply or imbezzle: Also to delight or make cheerful.

DIVE'RTING, pleasant, agreeable.

DIVE'RTINGLY, pleasantly.

DIVE'RTINGNESS, Pleasantness.

To **DIVE'RTISE**, to afford Divertisement, to recreate.

DIVE'RTISEMENT [*divertissement*, F.] Diversion, Recreation, Sport, Pastime.

DIVES [*i. e.* Rich] a Title usually applied to the Rich Man in the Gospel.

To **DIVEST** [of *di* and *vestire*, L.] to strip or deprive of.

To **DIVIDE** [*diverser*, F. *dividere*, L.] to part or put asunder, to set at Variance, to distribute.

DI'VIDEND [*dividende*, F. of *dividendum*, L.] in *Arithmetick*, a Number given to be divided.

DI'VIDEND [in *Trade*] is an equal Share of the Profits of a Joint-Stock.

DI'VIDEND [in an *University*] is a Share of the annual Salary, equally divided among the Fellows of a College.

DI'VIDENDS [in the *Exchequer*] seem to be one Part of an Indenture.

DIVIDERS, a Pair of Mathematical Compasses.

DIVIDUALS [in *Arithmetick*] Numbers in the Rule of *Division*, being Parts of the *Dividend*, distinguished by Points, &c.

DIVINA'TION, divining, presaging, or foretelling Things to come. F. of L.

DIVINE [*divinus*, L.] belonging to God, heavenly. F.

A **DIVINE**, a Clergyman.

To **DIVINE** [*divinare*, L.] to foretel, to guess, to soothsay.

DIVINELY, in a heavenly manner.

A **DIVINER** [*divinator*, L.] a Conjuror, a Soothsayer.

DIVINISTRE, a Divine or Doctor of Divinity. *Chaucer.*

DIVINITY [*divinité*, F. of *Divinitas*,

L.] the Divine Nature, the Godhead: Also that Science which has for its Object God and his Revelation.

DIVI'SA, a Divise of Goods by one's last Will; also the Will it self. O. L.

DIVI'SI [in *Musick Books*] signifies divided into two Parts. *Ital.*

DIVISI'BILITY [*Divisibilité*, F.] a being divisible, or capable of being divided into several Parts.

DIVI'SIBLE [*divisibilis*, L.] that may be divided. F.

DIVISIBLITY } the being capable
DIVISIBLNESS } of being divided.

DIVISION a severing of any Thing into its Parts; Variance, Discord, L.

DIVI'SION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule to know how often one Number is contained in another, or to divide a Number into what Parts you please.

DIVISION [in *Algebra*] is the reducing the Dividend or Divisor to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the Quotient.

DIVISION [in *Geometry*] is the changing the Species of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line gives a Line, &c.

DIVISION [in *Musick*] is the dividing a Tone into many small Notes; as *Quavers*, *Semi-quavers*, &c.

DIVISION [Logical] is an Oration explaining a Thing Part by Part.

DIVISION [Physical] is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity when one continued Body is separated into many Parts.

DIVISION [in *Military Discipline*] is a Body of Men, led up by a particular Officer.

DIVISION [in *Prizing*] is a small Line betwixt two Words, as Man-hood.

DIVISOR [in *Arithmetick*] the Number by which the Dividend is to be divided. L.

DIVO'RCE [*Divortium*, of *diverto*, L.] a Dissolution of a Marriage, or a Separation of Man and Wife. F.

A *Bill of* **DIVO'RCE**, a Writing which a Woman, divorc'd under the Levitical Law, was to receive of her Husband.

DIVO'RCEMENT, the Act of Divorcing.

DIVO'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a grave, serious manner or way of Playing or Singing, proper to inspire Devotion. *Ital.*

DIU'RESIS [of *Διά* and *Ὀυρησις*, of *ὄρον*, Gr. Urine] a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or a voiding it through the Bladder, &c.

DIURE'TICAL } [*Diureticus*, L. *Διου-*
DIURE'TICK } *ρητικός*, Gr.] which provokes Urine.

DIURE'TICKS [*Diuretiques*, F. *Diuretica*, L. of *Διουρητικά*, Gr.] Medicines which by parting, dissolving, and fusing the

Blood do precipitate the *Serum* by the Reins into the Bladder.

DIURNAL [*diurne*, F. *diurnus*, L.] belonging to the Day, daily.

DIURNAL [in *Astrology*] those Planets are so called, which contain more Active than Passive Qualities.

DIURNAL *Arch*, is the Arch or Number of Degrees described by the Sun, Moon, or Stars between Rising and Setting.

DIURNAL Motion of a Planet, is so many Degrees, Minutes, &c. as any Planet moves in the Space of Twenty-four Hours.

DIURNAL Motion of the Earth, is the Motion whereby it turns about its own Axis, which causes the interchangeable Succession of Day and Night.

A DIURNAL [*Diurnum*, L.] a Book for writing down Things done every Day; a Journal, a Day-book. F.

DIUTURNITY [*Diuturnitas*, L.] Lastingness or Long continuance.

To DIVULGE [*divulguer*, F. *divulgare*, L.] to publish or spread abroad.

DIVULSION, a pulling away or asunder. L.

To DIZE, to put Tow on a Distaff. C.

DIZEN'D, drest. C.

A DIZZARD [of *dizi*, Sax. a Fool] a silly or sottish Fellow.

DIZZINESS, Giddiness, or Swimming of the Head.

DIZZY, giddy.

D-LA-SOL-RE. the fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries of the Gam-ut.

D.L.S. [among Confectioners] double refined Loaf Sugar.

DOBUNI, the Name of an Ancient People of England, who inhabited the Counties now called Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

DOCILE [*docile*, F. *docibilis* and *docilis*, L.] teachable, apt to learn.

DOCIBLENESS, the being apt to learn.

DOCILITY [*Docilis*, F. of *Docilitas*, L.] Teachableness, Tractableness.

To DOCILIZE, to make tractable.

DOCK [*docca*, Sax.] a Plant; Also the Tail of an Horse.

DOCK [among Hunters] the fleshy Part of a Boar's Clow, between the Middle and the Buttock.

DOCK [some derive it from *do*, a verb, and *ca*, to receive, &c. a Reception, for Ships] a Place for Shipping, and it is either dry or wet.

A Dry DOCK, is a Pit, great Pond, or Creek, by the Side of an Harbour, where the Water is kept out by great Flood-Gates, till the Ship is built or repaired; but being opened, let in the Water to float or launch her.

A Wet DOCK, is a Place in the Owze, out of the way of the Tide, where a Ship may be haled in, and so dock her self, or sink her self; a Place to lie in.

To DOCK a Horse, to cut off his Tail.

To DOCK her self, a Ship is said so to do, when being brought on Owzy Ground, she makes her self a Place to lie in.

DOCK Cresses, an Herb.

DOCKED, as strong docked, i. e. which has strong Reins and Sinews.

DOCKET, a Bill with Direction ty'd to Goods, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to.

DOCKET [*Law Term*] a small Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Head of a large Writing: Also a Subscription at the Foot of Letters Patent, by the Clerk of the Dockets.

DOCTOR [*Docteur*, F.] a Teacher; one who has taken the highest Degree in any Art or Science at an University. L.

DOCTORAL, of or belonging to a Doctor. F.

A DOCTORATE [*Doctorat*, F.] a Doctorship.

DOCTORS [among Gamesters] false or loaded Dice.

DOCTORS Commons, a College in London, for the Professors of the Civil Law, first founded by Dr. Harvey, Dean of the Arches.

DOCTRESS, a She-Doctor.

DOCTRINAL [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a Point of Doctrine, Instructive.

DOCTRINE [*Doctrina*, L.] Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, Tenets. F.

DOCUMENT [*Documentum*, L.] a Lesson of Instruction, Admonition, Warning. F.

To DOCUMENTIZE, to instruct or teach; also to admonish.

DODDED, unthorned; also lopped as a Tree. O.

DODDER, a Weed which winds it self about other Herbs.

DODECADA CTICUM [among Anatomists] the first of the small Guts.

DODECAHEDRON [*dodecahedron*, Gr.] a Geometrical Solid, bounded on twelve Equal and Equilateral Pentagons. It is one of the five Platonic or Regular Bodies.

DODECAGON [*dodecaedron*, Gr.] a Regular Polygon consisting of twelve equal Sides, and twelve Angles.

DODECAGON [*Fortification*] a Place with twelve Bastions.

DODECAPHYRMA [*of twelve*, and *phoron* an Ingredient, Gr.] a Composition consisting of twelve Ingredients.

DODECATEMORY [*of twelve*, and *temora*, Gr.] a Division into twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

To DODGE [perhaps of *Dog*, because he runs this way and that in Hunting; or of *Doddicke*, Du. wavering] to run from one Place to another, to prevaricate, to play shifting Tricks.

DO'DKIN [Duitkin, Du. of *kin* diminutive, and *Dutt*, a small Coin] a small Piece of Coin about the Value of a Farthing.

DODMAN, a Shell Snail. C.

DO'DO, the Monk Swan of St. Maurice's Island; a Bird having a great Head, covered with a Skin resembling a Monk's Cowl.

DO'DRED Wheat, Red Wheat without Beards. C.

DOE [do, Sax.] a Female Deer, Rabbit, &c.

DOEG [117 H. i. e. Careful] the chief Herdsman to King Saul.

DOEN, done, made or to make. Spenc.

To DOFF and *Don one's Cloaths*, contracted of *do off* and *do on*; to put off and on.

A DOG [doc, Sax. Dogge, Du. Dock, Teut.] a Quadruped well known: Also an Andiron.

DOG-DAYS, certain Days in July and August, commonly from the 24th of the First to the 28th of the Latter, so called from the Star *Canis*, or Dog-Star, which then Rises and Sets with the Sun, and greatly increases the Heat.

He who has a mind to beat a Dog, will easily find a Stick.

This Proverb is generally apply'd to such Persons who out of Prejudice or ill Design, seek Occasion of Blame and Scandal against other Persons, and aggrandize the most pardonable Infirmitie into flagrant Crimes. It seems to be borrow'd of the Latin, *Qui vult cadere canem, facile invenit sustinere* to *DOCUMENT*.

To DOG one, i. e. to follow one close at the heels, in order to know where he is going.

DOGE, the Chief Magistrate of either Venice or Genoa.

DOG-Draw [Law Term] is when a Man is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scene of a Hound, which he leads in his Hand.

DOGGED, sullen, surly, crabbed.

DOGGEDLY, sullenly.

DOGGEDNESS, Sullenness.

DOGGISH, snarling, crabbed.

DOGGISHNESS, Crabbedness.

DO'GGER, a Ship about height of Pons Burthen, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fish alive to Shore.

DOGGER Fish, a Fish brought in such Vessels.

DOGGREL Rhyme, pitiful Poetry, paltry Verses.

DOGMA [Dogma, F. of *dogma*, Gr.] a Decree, Maxim, Tenet, or received Opinion. L.

DOGMA'TICAL } [Dogmatique, F. DOGMA'TICK } Dogmaticus, L. of *dogmatikos*, Gr.] positive, wedded to or imposing his own Opinion: Also prudent.

DOGMA'TICK Philosophy, is a Philosophy, which being grounded upon sound Principles, assures a Thing positively, and is opposed to *Sceptick*.

DOGMA'TICALLY, positively.

DOGMA'TICALNESS, Positiveness.

DO'GMATIST [dogmatist, Gr.] one who is Opinionative, or biggotted to his own Opinions: Also one who is Author of any new Sect or Opinion.

To DO'GMATIZE [dogmatizer, F. of *dogmatizein*, Gr.] to speak peremptorily or positively; to give Instructions or Precepts; to teach new Opinions.

DOGS Bane, Grass, Tooth, Mercury, several sorts of Herbs.

DOGS Stone, a Plant, a kind of Satyrion or Ragwort.

DOI [in Musick Books] signifies Two, as *Doi Canio*, two Songs. Ital.

DOIT } [Duit and kin, Du.] a DOI'TKIN } small Coin in Holland, in Value less than our Farthing.

DOKE, a deep Ditch or Furrow. C.

DO'LCE [in Musick Books] signifies soft and sweet. Ital.

Con DO'LCE Maniera, signifies to play or sing in a soft, sweet, pleasant, and agreeable manner.

DOLCEMENTO, the same as *Dolce*. Ital.

DOLE, Sorrow, Moan. Spenc.

DOLE [dal, Sax.] a Part or Pittance, a Distribution, a Gift of a Nobleman to the People.

To DOLE or DEAL [dalan, Sax.] to distribute.

DOLES } Slips of Pasture left between DOOLS } the Furrows of ploughed Lands.

DOLE Fish, Fish which the Fishermen in the North Seas usually receive for their Allowance.

DOLE Meadow, one wherein divers Persons have a Share.

DO'LEFUL [dolorosus, L.] sad, mournful, woful.

DO'LEFULLY, mournfully.

DO'LEFULNESS, Mournfulness.

DO'LG Bore [dolg bot, Sax.] a Remembrance for a Wound or Scar.

DO'LEAR, a Dutch Coin, worth about 4 s. 8 d. the Zealand Dollar 3 s. the Specie Dollar 5 s. the Riga Dollar 4 s. 8 d.

DO'LLING, Warming. O.

DO'LOROUS [dolorosus, L.] grievous, painful, sad.

DO'LOUR [Dolor, L.] Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Anguish.

DO'LPHIN [Dauphin, F. Delphinus, L. *Δελφιν*, Gr.] a Sea-Fish: Also a Northern

Northern Constellation.

DO'LPHIN } a Title of the French
DAUPHIN } King's Eldest Son, whose
Coat of Arms is set out with Dolphins and
Flowers de Luce.

DO'LPHINS [in Gunnery] Handles made
in that Form to Pieces of Ordnance.

DO'LPHINS [with Gardiners] small
black Insects that infest Beans, &c.

A DOLT [bell, Teut, Imprudent] a
meer Sot or Blockhead.

DO'LTISHLY, stupidly.

DO'LTISHNESS, stupidity.

DO'LTISH, dull, sottish, stupid.

DO'LVIN, dug, buried. O.

DOLY or DOOLY, mourning, sad. O.

DO'MABLE [domabilis. L.] tameable,
that may be tamed.

DOMA'TION } a taming. L.
DOMA'TURE }

DOMBOC [Domboc, Sax.] a Statute-
Book belonging to the English Saxons, in
which the Laws of their preceeding Kings
were contained.

DO ME [Domus, L.] a Vaulted Roof, or
Tower of a Church, a Cupola. F.

DO ME, Judgment. Chauc.

DO ME [among Chymists] an Arched
Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace.

DOMES-MAN } a Judge appointed to

DOOMS-MAN } hear and determine
Law Suits: Also a Priest or Confessor who
hears Confessions.

DOMESTICITY [Domesticité, F.] the
being a Servant.

DO ME'STICK [Domestique, F. of Do-
mesticus, L.] belonging to a Household, or
one's own Country in opposition to Fo-
reign.

DO'MICIL [Domicile, F. Domicilium,
L.] a Dwelling-house, Habitation, or Abode.

DOMIGE'RIUM, [Old Law] Damage,
Danger.

DOMINA'TION, Dominion, Empire,
Sovereignty. F. of L.

DOMINA'TIONS, one of the nine Or-
ders of Angels. L.

DOMINATIVE, belonging to Rule or
Government.

To DOMINEE'R [dominer, F. of do-
minari, L.] to bear Rule or Authority
Also to Vapour over others.

DO'MINI [i. e. of the Lord] as Anno
Domini, in the Year of our Lord. L.

DOMI'NICA [i. e. dies] the Lord's
Day or Sunday.

DOMI'NICAL Letter, one of the first
seven Letters of the Alphabet, wherewith
the Sundays are mark'd throughout the
Year in the Almanack: It changes every
Year; and after the Term of 28 Years the
same Letters are used again.

DOMI'NICANS, an Order of Friars,
founded 1206, by Dominick a Spaniard.

DOMI'NICUM, the Sacrament of the
Lord's Supper. O. R.

DOMI'NICUM Demain or Demesne, are
Lands not rented to Tenants, but held in
Demesne, or in the Lord's own Use and
Occupation. L. T.

DOMI'NICUM Antiquum Regis, the
King's ancient Demesne; or Royal Manours
not disposed of to Barons or Knights, to be
held by any Fendatory or Military Service,
but reserved to the Crown.

DOMI'NION [Dominium, L.] Govern-
ment, Authority, Rule, Jurisdiction, the
Extent of a Kingdom or State.

DO'MINO, a sort of Hood worn by the
Canons of a Cathedral Church; also a
Mourning Vail for Women.

DOMITE'LLUS, a Title anciently given
to the French King's natural Sons.

DO'MMEROR, a Madman. Cant.

DO'MO reparanda, a Writ lying against
one whose House going to decay, may en-
danger his Neighbour's by falling.

DO'MUS Conservorum, the ancient Name
of the House where the Rolls are kept in
Chancery-Lane.

DON, Lord or Master. Span.

DO'NARY [Donarium, L.] a Thing
which is given to Sacred or Holy Use.

DONA'TION, a Grant, a Deed of Gift,
F. of L.

DO'NATISTS a Sect of Hereticks, so
called from Donatus, Bishop of Carthage,
A. C. 258; they were of two Sorts; the
more rigid called Circumcellians, and the
more moderate Rogatists: They all held
that the True Church was in Africa; that
the Son in the Trinity was less than the
Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the
Son.

A DO'NATIVE [Donativum, L.] a
Largess or Benevolence bestowed upon the
Soldiers by the Roman Emperors; it is now
used for a Dole, Gift or Present, made by
a Prince or Nobleman.

A DO'NATIVE [in Law] is a Bene-
fice given to a Clerk, by the Patron, with-
out Presentation to the Bishop, or Institu-
tion or Induction by his Order.

DO'NATIVE [Donativus, L.] which is
able or apt to give.

DONCASTER [Donceay'ter] of the
River Don, and Ceay'ter, Sax. a Town
a Town in Yorkshire, 123 Miles N. W. from
London.

DO'NDINNER, the Afternoon. Yorksb.

DO'NION, a fat old Woman.

DONNEE' [Law Term] is he to whom
Lands or Tenements are given.

DONET [Dyndod, C. Br. of Alius Do-
natus, a Grammarian] a Grammar.

DONE Hours, Canonical Hours. O.

DO'NGEON? [in Fortification] is ge-

DO'NJON } nerally taken for a large
Tower or Redoubt of a Fortrefs, where the
Garrison may retreat in Case of Necessity,
and capitulate with greater Advantage. F.

DONI-

DONIFEROUS [of *Donum* and *ferre*, L.] bringing Gifts.

DONMOW } a Priory in *Essex*, where,
DUNMOW } there was a Custom, that any Person who had been married a Year and a Day, upon taking Oath before the Prior and Convent, that he had not repented of it in that Time, was intitled to a Gammon and Flitch of Bacon, which being delivered unto him, he was conducted out of Town with great Solemnity.

A DONNAT [i. e. a do nought] a good for nothing, or idle Person. *Yorkshire*

DO'NOUR [*Donateur*, F. of *Donator* L.] a Giver, a Benefactor.

DO'NOUR [in Law] one who gives Lands, &c. to another.

DOOL [of *Dolor*, L.] Dolour, Pain, Grief. *Spenc.*

DOOM } [dome, Sax.] Judgment, Sen-
DOME } tence.

DOOMS Day, the Day of general Judgment in a future State.

DOOMS Day Book } a Tax-Book
DOMES Day Book } when King *Alfred* divided his Kingdom into Counties, Hundreds, and Tithings, he had an Inquisition taken of the several Districts, and digested into a Register called *Dom-boc*, i. e. the Judicial or Judgment Book: *William the Conqueror*, in the Year 1085, and 20th of his Reign, following the Precedent of King *Alfred*, had also a general Survey, which was called by the Name of *Dooms-day-book*, which is the same with *Dom-boc*, or *Doom Book*, i. e. a Register from which Sentence and Judgment might be given in the Tenure of Estates. It is now preserved in the Exchequer in two Volumes fair and legible.

DOOMS Man, an Arbitrator, a Judge.

A DOOR [*Dora*, Sax. *Doer*, Goth. *Do*, Dan.] the Entrance into a House.

DOR, the Drone Bee; also a Term used in *Westminster School* for leave to sleep a while.

DORCAS [*Δορκας*, Gr. a Roe buck] a proper Name of Women.

DORCHESTER [of *Dor*, C. Br. Water, and *Caaster*, Sax. i. e. a Town where is much Water, which *Leland* calls *Dorchester*, Gr.] the County Town in *Dorsetshire*, 100 Miles S. W. from *London*; also another in *Oxfordshire*.

DORÉE, a Sea-Fish, called also *St. Peter's Fish*.

DO'RES, Insects called Black-clocks.

DORIAS *Wound Wort*, an Herb so named from one Captain *Dorias*.

DO'RICK Dialect, one of the five Dialects of the Greek Tongue, used by the *Doric*.

DO'RICK Mood [in Musick] a kind of grave and solid Musick, consisting of slow Spondaick Time.

DORICK Order [in Architecture] one

of the five Orders, which took its Name from the *Dorians*; its Columns are simple without Pilasters.

DO'RING or **DA'RING**. See *Clap Net* and *Looking Glass*.

DO'RMANT [*Dormant*, F. of *Dormiens*, L.] a sleeping.

DO'RMANT [in Heraldry] signifies a Beast in an Escutcheon lying in a sleeping Posture.

DO'RMANT Tree, a great Beam which lies a-crofs an House; a *Summer*.

DO'RMANT Writing, a Deed which has a Blank to put in the Name of a Person.

To lye **DO'RMANT**, not to be used.

DO'RMAUNT, standing or lying, always ready, never removed. *Chauc.*

DO'RMER Window, a Window made in the Roof of an House.

DORMITORY [*Dormitorium*, L.] a Sleeping-place or Bed-chamber; especially in a Monastery, &c.

DO'RMOUSE [q. d. *Mus dormiens*, L. a sleeping Mouse] a Field Mouse that sleeps all the Winter.

D'ORNIX, a sort of Stuff.

DOROTHY [*Δωροθεα*, Gr. i. e. the Gift of God] a proper Name of Women.

DORP, a Country Town or Village.

DORR, a Door. *Chauc.*

DORR, a kind of Beetle living on Trees.

DO'RSER } [*Dossier*, F. of *Dorsum*, L.

DO'SSER } a Back] a Pannier, or great Basket to carry Things on Horse-back.

DORSETSHIRE [from the the C. Br. *Duretriges*, and [this from *Dor*, Water, and *Trig*, an Inhabitant] q. d. a People on the Sea Coast.

DORSALE [among Physicians] is apply'd to those Distempers, whose Seat is supposed to be in the Back.

DO'RSI Longissimus [in Anatomy] a great Muscle inserted into the Transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Loins. L.

DORSIFEROUS Plants [of *Dorsum*

DORSIPAROUS } and *fero*, to bear on the Back, and *dorsiparus* or *dorsum* and *parere*, to bring forth on the Back] are such Plants as are of the Capillary kind without Stalk, and do bear their Seeds on the Backside of their Leaves.

DO'RTER } the common Room

DORTOIR } where all the Friars

DO'RTURE } of one Convent sleep a Nights.

DOSE [*Δόσις*, Gr.] is the Quantity of Physick which a Physician appoints his Patient to take at once.

DO'SEL } a rich Canopy under which

DO'RSED } Princes sit; also a Curtain of a Chair of State.

DOSENS } a sort of Cloths made in

DOZENS } *Devonshire*.

DOSEPERIS [*Les Douze Pairs*, F.] the 12 Peers of France. *Chauc.*

DOSOLOGY [of *Δόσις* and *λογία*, Gr.] a Discourse concerning the Quantity or Dose of Herbs, or Drugs which ought to be taken at a Time.

DO'SIL, a sort of Tent for Wounds.

A DOSOM *Beast*, content with nothing; also thriving. *Chesh.*

DO'SSALE } [*dorsuale*, L.] Hangings

DO'RSALE } of Tapestry, or Curtains of a Choir.

DO'SSER [*dorsarius*, L.] a Dorser, a Cratch or Basket carried on the Back.

DO'TAGE [of *dote* and *age*] doting, Dulness, Stupidness.

DO'TAL [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a Dowry or Portion.

DO'TANGE, Fear, Reverence, Respect. *Chauc.*

A DO'TARD, a doting Fellow.

To DOTE [*doten*, Du.] to grow dull, senseless or stupid.

A DOTE, a Drone. *O.*

To DOTE *upon*, to be very fond of.

NOTE assignando [in Law] is a Writ for the Escheator to assign a Dowry to the Widow of the King's Tenant, swearing in Chancery not to marry without the King's Leave; these are the King's Widows. *L.*

NOTE unde nihil habet [in Law] is a Writ or Dower for a Widow of the Land fold by her Husband, whereof he was so seized, as that the Issue of them both might have been inherited. *L.*

DO'TINGLY, fillily, fond.

DOTINGNESS, Childish Fondness, Childishness.

DO'THIEN [*δοθιν*, Gr.] an hard Swelling or Puff as big as a Pigeon's Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

DOTING Tree, a Tree almost worn out with Age.

DO'DKIN } a small Dutch Coin, the

DO'TKIN } eighth Part of a Stiver.

DO'TTEREL, a silly Bird in *Lincolnshire*, imitating the Fowler till he be caught.

DOUBELER } a great Dish or Plat-

DOUBLER } ter. *C.*

DOUBLE [*duplex*, L.] two fold, twice as much, or twice the Value; also deceitful, dissembling. *F.*

DOUBLE Flower, a beautiful large flat Pear.

DOUBLE Plea [in Law] is that where-in the Defendant alledges two several Matters in Bar of the Action, either whereof is sufficient to effect his Desire in debarring the Plaintiff.

DOUBLE Quarrel, a Complaint made to the Archbishop of the Province against an inferior Ordinary, for delaying Justice in some Court Ecclesiastical.

DOUBLE Vessel [in Chymistry] is when the Neck of one Matras is put and well luted into the Neck of another.

To DOUBLE [*doub'cr*, F. of *duplicare*, L.] to make double, or fold up.

To DOUBLE [among Hunters] a Hare is said *To double*, when she winds about to deceive the Hounds.

DOUBLE Horizontal Dial, a Dial with a double Style, one to shew the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to shew the same in the *Stereographick Projection* drawn on the same Plate.

DOUBLER, See *Doubeler*.

DOUBLES, Folds.

DOUBLES [in Law] the Duplicates of Letters Patent.

DOUBLET [*doublet*, F. *diubletto*, Ital.] an old Fashion Garment for Men, much the same as a Waistcoat.

A DOUBLET [among Lapidaries] is a false Jewel or Stone, being two Pieces jointed together.

DOUBLETS [at Dice] are throws of the same sort; as two fours, two fives, &c.

DOUBLETS [among Antiquaries] two Medals of the same sort; also two Books, &c. of the same sort.

DOUBLING the Cape [Sea Phrase] is to come up with it, pass by it, and so to leave it behind the Ship.

DOUBLING [Military Term] is putting two Files of Soldiers into one.

DOUBLINGS [in Heraldry] are the Linings or Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

DOUBLINGS [Hunting Term] are the windings and turnings of a Hare to avoid the Dogs.

To DOUBT [*doubter*, F. of *dubitare*, L.] to be uncertain, not to know on which side to determine in any Matter.

DOUBTFUL, uncertain.

DOUBTFULLY, uncertainly.

DOUBTFULNESS, Uncertainty.

DOUBTINGLY, dubiously.

DOUCET, a kind of Custard.

DOUCETS } [Hunting Term] the

DOULCETS } Stones of a Deer or Stag.

DOUCHTRIN, Daughters. *Chauc.*

A DOVE [*duya*, Sax. *Duyv*, Du.] a Female Pigeon.

DOVELIKE, harmless, innocent.

DOVER, [*doyna*, Sax. *Dufyrtha*, C. Br. a steep Place, from the steep Rocks not far from thence] a very famous Port in Kent, 67 Miles S. E. from London.

DOVE S TAIL Joint, a Joint so called by Carpenters and Joyners.

DOVE TAILING [in Architecture] is the Way of fastening Boards or Timber together, by letting one Piece into another indentedly, with a Joint in the Form of a Dove-tail.

DOUGH [*tah*, Sax. of *deagan*, to knead or mix with Water, *Deig*, Teut. *Dagg*, Dan.] Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking.

DOUGHTY

DOUGHTY [doh-ti, Sax. Valiant, or dū-ti Valour] stout, undaunted.

DOU-VILLET [in *Cookery*] a particular manner of dressing a Pig, called *au Pere douillet*.

To **DOUK** [dū-ken, Du.] to duck or immerge under Water.

DOUNDRINS, Afternoons Drinkings. *Derbyshire*.

DOUSABEL [Douce-belle, F. i. e. sweet and fair] a proper Name of Women.

DOUSET, a sort of Apple.

DOUTANCE, doubt. *Chauc.*

DOUTOUS, doubtful. *Chauc.*

A **DOUTER**, an Extinguisher for a Candle. C.

DOUTREMER [D' outre mer, F.] Seafaring, travelling beyond Sea. O.

DOUX [in *Musick Books*] soft and sweet, much the same as *Piana*. *Ital.*

To **DOW**, to give. O.

DOWAGER [Dowagiere of Douaie F. a Dowry] a Widow who enjoys her Dower; this Title is most commonly given to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, and other Persons of Honour.

A **DOWDY**, a swarthy, gross Woman.

DOWER [Douaie, F. the Marriage

DOWRY Portion brought by a Wife to her Husband.

DOWER [in *Common Law*] that which a Wife hath with her Husband after Marriage, or after her Husband's Decease.

DOWGATE [q. d. Dourgate, i. e. the Water Gate, from Dū, C. Br. Water, and Gate] a Port of the *Thames* near the Bridge London.

DOWLAS, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

DOWLE, a Feather, or rather the single Particles of the Down. *Shakesp.*

DOWLY, melancholy, lonely. C.

DOWN [dūne, Sax.] downwards.

DOWN [Dūn, Dan. Dūnne, Du. a Fea her] the finest Feathers of Geese.

DOWN-GYV'D, turn'd or tyed down. *Shakesp.*

DOWNESS, the being downy.

DOWNS [dūno, Sax. an Hill; but probably from Δυνός for Βουνός, Gr. an Hill, Dunes, F.] hilly Plains, or Hills consisting of Sands, &c. Also the Sea lying near the Sands upon the Coasts of *Kent*, where the *British Navy* rides.

DOWNY, full of, or of the Nature of Down.

DOWRY [*Cassaubon* derives it from Δῶρον, Gr. a Gift]. See *Dower*.

To **DOWSE** [dousen, Du.] to give one a Slap on the Chaps.

DOWTREMER, fair Weather. *Chau*

DOXO-LOGY [δοξολογία, of δόξ Glory and λόγ a Word, Gr.] a Song or short Hymn of Praise said in Divine Service; as the *Gloria Patri*, i. e. Glory be to the Father, &c.

DO'XY [perhaps of *docten*, Du. to yield, willing] a She-Beggar, a Trull.

To **DOZE** [probably of *dupselen*, Du. to be Vertiginous, or of *ὑπαι*, Sax. a Blockhead, or of *Dote*, Engl.] to make or to grow dull, heavy, or sleepy.

DO'ZEL [of *Doufil* or *Doifil*, F. a

DO'SSEL Faucet] a Tent for a Wound, without a Head.

A **DO'ZEN** [Douzaine, F.] Twelve.

DRAB [ὑπαββε, Sax. coarse, common, or the Refute of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

DRAB, a Cloth. See *Drap*.

DRAB [in a Ship] a small Topsail.

DRACHM [with Physicians] is the eighth Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scruples or sixty Grains.

DRACHMA [δραχμή, Gr.] a Coin among the *Grecians* in value 7 d. 3 qrs. of our Money; also a Weight containing 2 Penny Weights, 69-24ths Grains Troy.

DRA'CMON [δρακμὸν H.] an He-

DA'RCON 3 brew Gold Coin, in value 1 s.

DRA'CO, a Dragon. L.

DRA'CO Regius, a Standard borne by one of our ancient Kings, having the Picture of a Dragon upon it. L.

DRA'CO's Laws, certain severe Laws made at *Athens* by *Draco*, from whence a severe Punishment for a slight Offence is termed *Draco's Law*.

DRA'CO Volans [according to *Meteorologists*] is a Meteor appearing in the Form of a flying Dragon. L.

DRACUNCULUS, a kind of Ulcer that eats even through a Nerve itself. L.

DRAD, to be feared. *Spenc.*

DRAFF [ὑπαββε, Sax. or Dras, Du. Lee] Wash for Hogs.

DRAFTY, irksome, troublesome. O.

DRAG, a Hook; also a Net.

A **DRAG** [with Hunters] a Fox's Tail.

A **DRAG-NET**, a Draw or Sweep-net.

Gum **DRA'GANT** [corrupt of *Tragacantha*, L.] a sort of Gum.

DRAGS, Wood or Timber so joined together, as swimming upon the Water, they may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River; also whatsoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her sailing.

To **DRA'GGLE**, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

DRA'GIUM, Drag, a coarser sort of Bread, Corn. O. L.

DRA'GMA [δράγμα, Gr.] a handful, a gripe.

DRA'GMA [with Apothecaries, &c.] a handful of Herbs.

DRA'GMIS [in Pharmacy] as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

DRA'GON [Dragon, F. of *Draco*, L.] a sort of Serpent; also a Constellation.

Flying **DRA'GON** [with Meteorologists]

is a fat, heterogenous, earthy Meteor, in the Shape of a Flying Dragon.

DRA'GONS Beam [in *Architecture*] are two strong Braces which stand under a Breast Summer, and meet in an Angle on the Shoulder of the King-piece.

DRA'GONS Blood, the Gum or Resin of a Tree called *Arbor Draco*.

DRA'GONS Head [in *Astronomy*] is a Node or Point in which the Orbit of the Moon intersects the Orbit of the Sun and the Ecliptick, as she ascends from the South to the North.

DRA'GONS Tail, is Point of the Ecliptick, opposite to the Dragon's Head, which the Moon cuts in descending from the North to the South.

DRA'GONS Head [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny Colour in the Escutcheon of Sovereign Princes.

DRA'GONS Tail [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGOO'N } [of *Dragon*, so called
DRAGOO'NER } because at first they were as destructive to the Enemy as Dragons] a Soldier who fights sometimes on Horseback and sometimes on Foot. F.

DRAIN, a Water-course or Sink.

DRAIN [in *Fortification*] is a Trench cut to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To **DRAIN** [in *Trainer*, F. of *trahere*, L.] to draw off Waters by Furrows, Ditches, &c.

DRAINABLE, which may be drained.

DRAKE [of *Draco*, L.] a Male Duck; also a sort of Gun.

DRAM } [of *δραχμή*, Gr.] the Weight

DRACHM } of 60 Grains; among *Apothecaries*, 1-8th of an Ounce; in *Averdupois Weight* 1-16th.

DRAMA [of *δραμα*, Gr.] a Play either Comedy or Tragedy.

DRAMA, a Drain or Water-course. L. L.

DRAMATICK [in *Dramatique*, F. *δραματικός*, Gr.] relating to Acts; especially those of a Stage Play.

DRAMA'TICK Poem, a Composition intended to be acted on the Stage.

Active DRAMA'TICK Poetry, is when the Persons are every where adorned and brought upon the Theatre to speak and act their own Part.

DRAME, a Dream. *Chauc.*

DRAP } [in *Drap*, F.] Cloth, Woollen.

DRAB } Cloth.

DRAB-DE-BERRY, a kind of Frize or thick Cloth, first made in the Country of Berry in France.

DRAPE, a Farrow Cow, whose Milk is dried up. N. C.

DRAPE Sheep, bad or culled Sheep. C.

DRA'PER [in *Drapier*, F.] a Seller of Cloth, Linen or Woollen.

DRAMA'TICALLY, like Stage Plays.

DRA'PERY [in *Draperie*, F.] the Cloth Trade.

DRA'PERY [in *Painting or Sculpture*] is the clothing of human Figures.

DRAPETS, Linen Cloaths. *Spene.*

DRA'STICK Remedies [of *δραστική*, Gr. brisk] are such Remedies as work speedily and effectually.

DRAUGHT [in *Spoh't*, Sax. *Dracht*, Du.] the Resemblance of a Thing drawn; the Copy of a Writing.

The **DRAUGHT** [in *Spoh'te*, Sax. the Excrements] a House of Office, Necessary, or Bog House.

DRAUGHT [in *Military Affairs*] is a Detachment of Soldiers.

DRAUGHT [in *Navigation*] is the Quantity of Water a Ship draws when afloat; or the Number of Feet under Water when laden.

DRAUGHT [in *Trade*] is an Allowance in weighing Commodities.

DRAUGHT, a Potion, or what a Person, &c. drinks at once.

DRAUGHTS, a Game; also Harness for drawing Horses.

DRAUGHT Hooks, large Iron Hooks, fixed on the Checks of a Cannon Carriage, two on each side.

To **DRAUL**, to speak very slowly.

DRAULINGLY, speaking very slowly.

DRAULINGNESS, Slowness in Speech.

To **DRAW** [in *τραῖν*, Sax. *Dragen*, Du. *tragen*, Teut.] to pull, or pull out or along; to trace with a Pencil, &c.

To **DRAW** [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to draw so much Water, according to the Number of Feet she sinks into it.

DRAW BACK [in *Commerce*] a Return of some part of the Duties paid for Goods on Importation, and drawn back on Exportation.

DRAW-Bridge, is a Bridge made after the manner of a Floor, to be drawn up or let down, as occasion serves, before the Gate of a Town or Castle.

DRAW Gear, any Furniture or Harness of Cart Horses.

DRAW Latches, Night Thieves, called *Robbers*. S.

DRAW Net, for catching the larger sort of Fowl.

DRAWING [among *Painters*] is the Representation of the Form or Shape of Things with Pen or Pencil.

DRAWING [among *Hunters*] is beating the Bushes, &c. after a Fox.

DRAWING Amifs [in *Hunting Term*] is when the Hounds hit the Scent of their Chase contrary, i. e. up the Wind instead of down.

DRAWING in the Slet, is when the Hounds having touched the Scent, draw on till they hit on the same again.

DRAWING Table, a Table framed to hold

hold Paper for Draughts in Fortification &c.

To **DRAWL** out on's Words, to speak leisurely and lazily.

DRAY [*Traba*, L.] a sort of Cart used by Brewers; also a Squirrel's Nest.

A **DRAZEL**, a dirty Slut. C.

DREAD [*þræð*, Sax.] great Fear.

DREA'DFUL, causing great Fear, terrible.

DREA'DFULLY, in a dreadful manner.

DREA'DFULNESS, Terribleness.

DREAM [*Droom*, Du. *Craum*, Teut.] an acting of the Imagination in Sleep.

To **DREAM** [*Droomen*, Du. *Drommer*, Dan.] an Action well known.

DREA'MER, one who dreams, a sluggish Person.

DREA'MINGLY, sluggishly.

DREAMINGNESS, Sluggishness.

DREAR, Sorrow. *Spenc.*

DREDES, Dread. O.

DREDG, Oats and Barley mingled to-

DREG } gether. C.

To **DREDGE** Meat, to scatter Flour on it while Roasting.

A **DREDGER**, a Flour Box.

DREDGERS, Fishers for Oysters.

DREE [spoken of a Way] long, tedious beyond Expectation. N. C.

DREERIMENT, Sorrow, Heaviness. O.

DREE'RY [of *þrýrman*, Sax. to make sorrowful] lamentable, sorrowful, dismal. O.

DREGS [*dræc*, Du. and Teut. *þre-jen*, Sax.] Filth, Dross.

DREINT, drenched, drowned. O.

DREIT-DREIT, a double Right, i. e. of Possession and Dominion. F. L. T.

DRE'NAGE, the Tenure by which the *Drenches* held their Lands.

A **DRENCH**, a Physical Potion for a Horse.

To **DRENCH** [*þrencan*, Sax. to drink, to water] to give a Drench; also to bathe or soak.

DRE'NCHESS } such Tenants as being

DRE'NGES } at the Conquest put out of their Estates, were afterwards restored by King William, because they were not against him either in their Possessions or by Councils.

DRENE, drowned. *Spenc.*

DRENIE, sorrowful. O.

DRE'EMENT, Sadness. *Spenc.*

DEERINESS [of *þrýrman*, Sax.] Sorrow. *Chauc.*

DRESHFOLD, a Threshold. *Chauc.*

DRESLIE, sorrowful. O.

To **DRESS** [*betrescher*, F. to adorn; or *dresser*, F. to direct or to shape; *Arw-sip*, C. Br. to adorn or deck] to clothe; also to cook Meat.

To **DRESSIN**, to prepare. *Chauc.*

To **DRETCH**, to dream, to tarry. O.

To **DRETCH** [of *þreccan*, Sax.] to vex, to trouble. *Chauc.*

To **DRI'BBLE**, to flabber, or let one's Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A *True* **DRI'BBLE**, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent. C.

DRI'BBLET, a small Portion. O. Still used for a small Sum of Money of a larger Debt. paid at a Time.

DRIEN [of *Aþneogan*, Sax.] to endure, to suffer. *Chauc.*

DRIFT [*drift*, Du. the Impulse of the Mind] Aim, Purpose, Scope.

DRIFT [*Sea Term*] signifies any thing that floats upon the Water; a Boat is said to go a-drift, when it has no Body in it to row or steer it.

DRIFT *Sail*, is a Sail only used under Water; it's veered out right a Head upon the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Head of the Ship right upon the Sea &c.

DRIFT *Way* [of a Ship] is the same as *Lee-way*.

DRIFT [of the Forest] is an exact Examination what Cattle are upon the Forest.

DRILL, a Tool for boring; also an overgrown Ape or Baboon.

To **DRILL** [*þrillian*, Sax.] to bore Holes with a Drill.

To **DRILL** one on, to draw or entice, to protract Time.

DRI'LY, in a dry manner, sily.

DRINESS, Drouthiness, Sliness.

DRINK [*þrink*, Sax.] any Liquor to be drank.

To **DRINK** [*þrincan*, Sax. *þrincken*, Du.] to sup up Liquor

DRINKILESS, without Drink. *Chauc.*

DRINKHAM } a certain Quantity of

DRINKLEAN } Drink provided by Tenants for the Lord and his Steward; *Scot-Ale*.

DRIP [in *Architecture*] the most danced Part of the Cornice; the Eaves.

To **DRIP** [*dripper*, Dan.] to drop slowly

DRI'PPING, the Fat which drops from Meat while it is roasting.

DRI'PPING } [in *Falconry*] is when

DRO'PPING } a Hawk mutes directly downward in several Drops.

To **DRIVE** [*þrivan*, Sax. *þreyvan*, Du. *treivan* Teut.] to put on, impel, or force; a Ship is said to *Drive*, when an Anchor let fall will not hold her fast.

To **DRIVEL** [*treffen*, Teut.] to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin.

A **DRIVELER**, a silly Fellow.

DRIVELINGLY, silyly.

A **DRIVER**, one who drives or eggs on.

To **DRIZZLE** [*riselen*, Teut.] to fall in small Drops like the Rain.

DRI'ZZLY, full of small Drops.

DROFFEN [in *Doomsday Book*] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

DROFLAND } was anciently a Quit-
DRYFLAND } Rent, or Yearly Payment, made by some Tenants to the King or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle through the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A DROIL [of *Drevel*, Du.] a Drudge or Slave.

DROIT, Right, Justice, Equity. *F.*

A DROLL [*Drole*, *F.*] a merry Fellow, a boon Companion, a Buffoon: Also a sort of Farce or Mock Play.

To DROLL, to play the Droll, to be waggish, to joke or jest.

DRO'LLERY [*Drolierie*, *F.*] a merry and facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry and waggish Wit.

DROMEDARY [*Dromedaire*, *F.* of *Dromedarius*, *L.*] a sort of Camel, having two Bunches on the Back.

DROMO [*Δρομων*, *Gr.*] a Caravel or Swift Bark, that scouts the Seas: Also a kind of Fish of great Swiftness.

DROMONES at first signified high

DROMO'S } Ships; but afterwards, those we now call Men of War. *O. L.*

A DRONE [*Djan*, *Sax.* *Traen*, *Teut.* *Minshew* derives it of *Droemigh*, *Du.* sleepy] a sort of Bee or Wasp without a Sting: Also a slothful Fellow or Wench.

DRONISH, slothful.

DRONISHLY, slothfully.

DRONISHNESS, Slothfulness.

To DROOP [of *Droehigh*, *Du.* forrowful] to hang down the Head, to languish.

DROO'PINGLY, faintly, languishingly.

A DROP [*ḍrop*, *Sax.* *Drop*, *Du.*] the smallest Quantity of any Liquor.

A DROP [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament of Pillars of the *Dorick* Order, representing Drops or little Bells underneath the Triglyphs.

To DROP [*ḍroppan*, *Sax.* *tropffen*, *Teut.*] to fall by Drops.

DROPACISM [*Dropacismus*, *L.* *δρωακισμος*, *Gr.*] an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body.

DROPSICAL [*Hydropique*, *F.* *Hydropicus*, *L.* of *ὑδροεικος*, *Gr.*] subject to, or troubled with the Dropsy.

A DROPSY [*Hydropesie*, *F.* of *Hydrops*, *L.* of *ὑδροεικος*, *Gr.*] the Settlement of a watery Humour either through the whole Body, or some part of it.

DROSO MELI [*δρωσμελι*, of *δρω* Dew and *μελι* Honey, *Gr.*] Honey, Dew, or Manna.

DROSS [*ḍroy*, *Sax.* *Dross*, *Du.*] the Scum of Metals.

DROSSINESS, the being drossy.

DROSSY, full of, or belonging to Dross.

DRO'VA, a common Way or Road for driving Cattle. *O. L.*

A DROVE [*ḍpay*, *Sax.*] a Herd of Cattle.

DROVERS, Men who drive Cattle for Hire or for Sale.

DROUGHT [*ḍruht*, *Sax.* *Droogute*, *Du.*] excessive Thirst or Driness of the Earth, Air, or Thirstiness of Animal Bodies.

DROUSY } [*Droosien* *Du.* always to
DROWSY } slumber] sleep sluggish.

DROUSILY, sluggishly.

DROUSINESS, Sluggishness.

DROVY, troubled, muddy. *O.*

To DROWN *Skinner* derives it of *Dunden*, *Teut.* below or under] to plunge or over-whelm.

DROWSY Head, Drowsiness. *Spenc.*

DROZEN, Fond. *C.*

DRU [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood.

To DRUB [*g. d.* to dub, *i. e.* to beat upon a Drum; or from *Druben*, *Teut.* to lay it on, or *δρῦν*, *Gr.* to bruise] to cudgel or bang soundly.

DRU'BING [in *Barbary*, &c.] is a beating upon the Bum or Belly.

A DRUDGE, one who does all mean services.

To DRUDGE [probably of *ḍreccan*, *Sax.* to vex or oppress; or of *Draghen*, *Du.* *tragan*, *Teut.* to beat Burthens] to toil and moil; Also to fish for Oysters.

A DRUDGER, an Oyster-Fisher.

DRU'DGERY, dirty laborious Work, Slavery.

DRU'DGINGLY, laboriously.

DRU'GGERMAN } [*Diogueman*, *F.*

DRA'GOMAN } [*Δρωγομαν*, *Gr.* probably of *דרומן* *Chald.*] an Interpreter made use of in the Eastern Countries.

DRU'GET, a sort of Woollen Stuff.

DRU'GGIST } [*Drooghiff*, *Du.*] a

DRU'GSTER } Dealer in Drugs.

DRUGS [*Droguet*, *F.*] all Kinds of Simples, for the most Part dry, for the Use of Physick, Painting, &c. Also sorry Commodities, which stick on Hand.

DRU'IDS [either of *Dry*, *Sax.* a wise Man, or *δρυ*, *Gr.* an Oak, under which they celebrated their superstitious Rites and Ceremonies] certain learned Pagan Priests of the ancient Britains and Gauls, who lived naked in the Woods, giving themselves to the Study of Philosophy, and avoiding Company as much as possible.

DRUM [*Cromme*, *Dan.* *Crommel*, *Du.*] a Musical Warlike Instrument: Also a fine Sieve: Also a Membrane of the Cavity of the Ear.

To DRUM [*Crommelen*, *Du.*] to beat upon a Drum.

DRUM-Major, the Chief Drummer.

DRUNK,

DRUNK, fuddled, intoxicated with Liquor.

A DRUNKARD, a hard Drinker.

DRUNKENNESS, excessive drinking.

DRURY, Sobriety, Modesty. *O.*

DRUSILLA [*δρυσίλλα*, Gr. *i. e.* dewy Eyes] a proper Name of Women.

D. R. W. [with *Perfumers*, &c.] Damask Rose-water.

DRY [*δρῦς*, *Sax.* *droogh*, *Du.*] which has no Juice or Moisture: Empty, Flat; also reserved, fly, stingy.

DRY [spoken of *Wine*] a Wine that by reason of Age, is pretty well dephlegmated, or has lost much of its waterish Quality.

DRY Exchange [in *Usury*] is when something is pretended to be exchanged on both sides, but nothing really passes but on one side.

To **DRY** [*ἀρῦναι*, *Sax.* *drooghen*, *Du.*] to make dry.

To **DRY Shave**, to cheat, gull, or chowse notoriously.

DRY Stitch [in *Surgery*] is when by means of a Piece of Linen Cloth with strong Glew, stuck on each side a Wound, its Lips are drawn together.

DRYADES [*δρυάδες*, Gr.] certain Wood Nymphs or Fairies, so called from *δρῦς* an Oak, because their Lives were feigned to be included in Trees.

DUNILLET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing of Pigs, Pigeons, &c. *F.*

DU'AL [*Dualis*, L.] belonging to two, as the Dual Number [in *Grammar*] is when the Number signifies two Persons and Things, and no more.

DUA'RIMUM, a Wife's Jointure, settled on her at Marriage, to be enjoy'd after her Husband's Decease.

DU'ARCHY [of *δύο* two and *ἄρχη*, Gr. Principality] a Form of Government where two govern conjointly.

DUB, a Pool of Water. *N. C.*

To **DUB** a Knight [probably of *Houber*. *F.* of *Dubban*, *Sax.* to gird] to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon one.

DU'BING [of a Cock] is the cutting off the Cock's Comb and Wattles.

DU'BIOUS [*dubius*, L.] doubtful, uncertain.

DU'BIOUSLY, doubtfully.

DU'BIOUSNESS, Doubtfulness.

DU'CAL [*ducalis*, L.] belonging to a Duke.

DUCA'PE, a sort of Silk used for Women's Garments.

DU'CAT [so call'd probably be-

DUCKET a cause coined in the Territories of a Duke, a Foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, of different Values, according to the Places where current.

DUCATOON, a Foreign Coin much

DUCKATOON the same with Ducat,

that of *Holland* and *Flanders*, in Value about 6 s. 3 d. 3 sths.

A DUCE [*un Deux*, *F.* of *Duo*, L.] the two of Cards or Dice.

DUCE take you [probably from *Duey*, *Sax.* a Spectre] *i. e.* the Devil, or an evil Spirit take you.

DU'CES tecum, a Writ commanding one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence, or other Things, which that Court would view.

A DUCK [of *ducken*, Belg. to dive] a Water Fowl.

To **DUCK** [of *ducken*, *Du.* and *Teut.* or *Teutonian*, *Sax.*] to dive under Water, to stoop to bow.

DU'CKER a Cock, who in fighting **DOU'KER** runs about the Pit, almost at every stroke he strikes.

DU'CKING at the Main Yard, is when a Malefactor at Sea, having a Rope fastened under his Arms, about his Waist, and under his Breech, is hoisted up to the End of the Yard, and thence violently let fall two or three times into the Sea.

DUCKS-MEAT, an Herb growing on Ponds.

DUCKUP [*Sea Term*] a Word used by the Steersman, or him who is at the Helm, when either Main-sail, Fore-sail, or Sprit-sail, hinder his Sight, so that he cannot see to sail by a Land-Mark, &c. for then he cries, *Duckup the Crew Lines of those Sails.*

DU'CTILE [*Ductilis*, L.] that may easily be drawn out in Wires, or hammer'd out into thin Plates.

DUCTILITY, is an easy yielding and spreading of the Parts of any Metal under a Hammer.

DU'CTION, a Leading. *L.*

DUCTORIOUS, drawing or leading.

DU'CTUS, a guiding, leading, or drawing: Also a Conduit-Pipe for conveying Water. *L.*

DU'CTUS adiposi [in *Anatomy*] are certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin. *L.*

DU'CTUS alimentalis the Gullet, Stomach, and Bowels, all which make up but one continued Canal or Duct. *L.*

DU'CTUS biliaris, a Channel passing to the lower End of the Gut *Duodenum*. *L.*

DU'CTUS chyloferus, a Vessel conveying the Chyle and Lympha from the lower Parts to the Heart. *L.*

DU'CTUS cysticus, a Pipe going from the Neck of the Gall Bladder to that part where the *Porus biliaris* joins it. *L.*

DU'CTUS lachrymatis, a Passage whereby the Water which moistens the Eyes, is convey'd into the Nose.

DU'CTUS pancreaticus, is a little Channel arising from the *Pancreas*, and running along the middle of it, and is inserted into the *Duodenum*. *L.*

DU'CTUS

DU'CTUS roriferus, is the same with *Ductus chyloferus*. L.

DU'CTUS salivares, are little Canals, which proceeding from the *Maxillary Glands*, go as far as the Jaws and Sides of the Tongue, where they remit the Juice call'd Spittle. L.

DU'CTUS thoracicus, the same as *Ductus chyloferus*. L.

DU'CTUS Wirsungianus, so called from *Wirsungus*, the Inventor, and is the same with *Ductus pancreaticus*.

DU'CTUS umbilicalis, the Navel Passage of a Child in the Womb. L.

DU'CTUS urinarius, the Urinary Passage; the same with *Ureter* and *Urethra*. L.

DU'DGEON, Stomachfulness, Grudge, Disdain. O.

To take in **DU'DGEON** [some derive it from *Dudgeon* a Dagger, *q. d.* to resent a thing so ill, as to draw his Sword to be revenged: Others from *dolge*, *Sax.* a Wound; and that from *dolendo*, L. grieving, *q. d.* to bear an Injury impatiently] take in bad Part, to be displeased at.

DU'DGEON Dagger, a small Dagger.

DU'DMAN, a Malkin or Scare-crow, a Hobgoblin, a Spright.

DUE [*Deu* of *Devoir*, F.] to be Owing or Unpaid.

DUE, two. *Ital.*

DUEL [*D. ellum*, L.] a Fight between two Persons, usually upon a Challenge. F.

DUEL [in *Law*] a Combat between two Persons for the Trial of the Truth.

DU'ELLER [*Duelliste*, F.] a Person

DU'ELLIST } who fights a Duel.

DUENESS, a being due.

DU'ETTI } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

DU'ETTO } little Songs, or Airs in two Parts. *Ital.*

A **DUG** [some derive it from *Duyght*, *Du.* a Faucet, because the Milk is sucked out of it as Liquor out of a Faucet: Others from *גב* *Heb.* a Pap or Teat] the Teat of a Cow, or other Beast.

DUG Tree, a sort of Shrub.

DUI, Two. *Ital.*

DUKE [*Duc*, F. from *Dux*, L.] the highest Title of Honour in England, next to the Prince of Wales: He is created by Patent, girding with a Sword, a Mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Rod of Gold in his Hand.

DU'KEDOM [*Duche*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Dominion and Territories of a Duke.

DULCARNON [*Arab.*] a certain Proposition found out by *Pythagoras*, upon the Account of which he sacrificed an Ox to the Gods, in Token of Thankfulness, whence *Chaucer*, &c. uses it to signify any knotty Point or Question.

To be at **DULCARNON**, to be Non-plussed, to be at ones Wits end.

DULCET, sweet, *Shakesp.*

DULCIFICA'TION, a making sweet. L.

To **DU'LCIFY** [*dulcifier*, F.] to make Sweet, or sweeten.

To **DU'LCIFY** [in *Chymistry*] is to wash the Salt off from any mixed Body, which was calcined with it.

DULCI'LOQUY [of *dulce* sweet, and *Loquium*, L. Speech] Sweet-speaking.

DU'LCIMER [*Dolcemelle*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument.

DU'LCINISTS, a sort of Hereticks, so called from one *Dulcin*, their Ring-leader, who asserted that the Father having reigned from the Beginning of the World till the Coming of Christ, then the Son's Reign began, and lasted till the Year 1300, when the Reign of the Holy Ghost began.

DULCI'NO, a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

DULCI'SONANT [*dulcisonans*, L.] sounding sweetly.

DU'LCITUDE [*Dulcitude*, L.] Sweetness.

DULCORA'TION, a making sweet. L.

DU'LEDGE, a Peg of Wood, which joins the Ends of the six Fellows, which form the Round of a Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

DULO'CRACY [*Δουλοκρατία*, of *δούλος* a Servant and *κράτος* Power, *Gr.*] a Government, where Servants and Slaves have so much Licence and Privilege that they domineer.

DULL [*Sole*, *Sax.* *Dull*, *Du.* *doll*, *Teut.* *dwl*, C. Br. a Blockhead] heavy, sluggish, stupid.

DU'LLY, heavily, stupidly.

DU'LNES, Heaviness, Stupidity.

DULWICH College, an Hospital in *Surry*.

DU'MAL, pertaining to Briars and Brambles.

DUM *fuit intra aetatem*, is a Writ to recover Lands sold at under Age.

DUM *non fuit Compos Mentis*, is a Writ to recover Lands made over by one not of sound Mind.

DUMB [*Dumb*, *Sax.* *Dum*, *Dan.* and *Teut.* stupid] not having the use of Speech; Also silent.

DU'MBLY, silently.

DUMBNESS, the being dumb.

DUMO'SE [*dumosus*, L.] mossy; also full of Brambles and Briars.

LUMP [of *Dumb*] a sudden Astonishment, a melancholly Fit.

DU'MPISH, somewhat melancholly.

DUMPISHLY, in a melancholly Manner.

DUMPS, Melancholly, fixed Sadness.

DUN [*Dun*, *Sax.*] Colour something like Brown.

A **DUN** [*Dyn*, *Sax.* a great Noise] a clamorous or pressing Demand of Debt.

To **DUN** [*Dynan*, *Sax.* to make a great Noise] to demand a Debt clamorously and pressingly, frequently.

A DUNCE

A DUNCE [some derive it from *attonisus*, L. others from *Dumb*, Eng. *q. d.* Dums, *i. e.* Dumbish] a blockish, stupid Person.

DUN-NECK, a Bird.

DUNA, a Bank of Earth cast up the side of a Ditch. *O. L.*

DUNCH, deaf. *O.*

DUNG [*ḍincʒ*, *Sax.* *Dung*, *Teut.*] Ordure, Soil, Filth.

To **DUNG** [*ḍinʒan*, *Sax.* *dungen*, *Teut.*] to manure Land with Dung.

DUNG MERES, Pits where Dung, Weeds, &c. are mixed to lie and rot together some time, for the Improvement of Husbandry.

DUNGEON [*Dongeon*, *F.* a dark strong, fenced Place; or probably from *Dung*, Eng. because of its nastiness] the darkest, closest, and most loathsome part of a Prison.

DUNGEONABLE *Body*, a shrewed Person; also a devilish Fellow. *N. C.*

DU'NIO, a sort of Coin less than a Farthing. *O. L.*

DUNMOW [of *ḍun* an Hill, and *ḍapad* to Mow, *Sax.* it being a fruitful Hill that yields a great Crop to the Mowers] a Town in *Essex*.

DU'NNY, deafish, somewhat deaf.

DU'NNILY, deafishly.

DUNNINESS, Deafishness.

DUNSTABLE [of *Dunus* a Robber in the Time of King Henry I. who made it dangerous for Travellers by his continual Robberies] a Town in *Bedfordshire*, thirty Miles N. W. from *London*.

DUNSTAN [of *ḍun* a Hill, and *ḍtan* a Stone, *Sax.*] a proper Name of an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DU'NUM [in *Doomsday Book*] a downy or hilly Place.

DUNWICK [of *ḍun* a Hill and *Wic* a Fort, *Sax.* *q. d.* a Fort upon a Hill] a Town in *Suffolk*, 82 Miles N. E. from *London*.

DUODECE'NNIAL, of 12 Years. *L.*

DUODE'CIMO [*i. e.* the 12th] as a Book in *Duodecimo*, or Twelves, is one that has twelve Leaves in a Sheet. *L.*

DUODE'NA, a Jury of twelve Men. *O. L.*

DUODE'NUM [in *Anatomy*] is the First of the Intestines or Guts, in Length about twelve Fingers breadth.

A DUPE, a Cully, a Fool, a Ninny. *F.*

DUPLICATE [*Duplicatum*, *L.*] any Transcript or Copy of Writing.

DUPLICATE Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] in a Rank of Geometrical Proportions, the first Term to the third, is said to be in *Duplicate Ratio* of the first to the second.

DUPLICATE Ratio [in *Geometry*] is the Product of the *Ratio* multiplied by it self, or the Square of the *Ratio*.

DUPLICA'TIO [in the *Civil Law*] is the same with *Rejoinder* in the *Common Law*.

DUPLICA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is the same as *Anadiplosis*.

DUPLICA'TION [in *Law*] is an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply.

DUPLICA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] is the multiplying any Number by Two.

DUPLICA'TION [of the *Cube*] is when the side of a Cube is found, which shall be the double of the Cube given.

DU'PLICATURE [in *Anatomy*] is the Doublings of any Membranes, when they go off to some Distance, and return again. *L.*

DUPLI'CITY [*Duplicité*, *F.*] a being double.

DURA'BLE [*durabilis*, *L.*] which is of long Continuance, Lasting.

DUR'ABLY, lastingly.

DUR'ABLENESS, Lastingness.

DU'RA Mater [among *Anatomists*] the outward Skin which encompasses or enwraps the Brain. *L.*

DUR'ANCE [of *Durance*, *F.*] Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURA'TION, Continuance. *L.*

DURA'TION [in *Metaphysics*] is the Continuance of the Existence of any Thing; and is the same with absolute Time. *L.*

DURA'TION of an Eclipse [in *Astronomy*] is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipsed, or darken'd in any Part of them.

DU'RDEN, a Copse or Thicket of a Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*

DURE'SS [*Durities*, *L.*] Hardiness or Hardship, Severity, Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURE'SS [in *Law*] is where one is imprisoned, or restrained of his Liberty contrary to Law.

DU'RGEN [*ḍpeonʒ*, *Sax.*] a Dwarf, a little thick and short Person.

DURHAM [of *ḍeon*-*ham*, *Sax.* *i. e.* a Town of Deer] a Bishop's See, 255 Miles N. from *London*.

DUROTRIGES an ancient People of *England*, which inhabited the County now called *Dorsetshire*.

DURZ'D Corn, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning it. *N. C.*

DU'SKISH [ḍyʒtʒe, *Sax.*] somewhat dark, obscure.

DU'SKISHLY, darkly.

DU'SKISHNESS, Darkness, Obscurity.

DUST [*ḍuyt*, *Sax.*] Earth dry'd to a Powder.

DUSTINESS the being full of Dust.

DUSTY, full of Dust.

DUSTY Foot, a Foreign Trader or Pedlar, who has no settled Habitation. *O. L. T.*

DUTCHESS

DU'TCHESS [*Duchesse*, F.] a Duke's Wife.

DU'TCHY [*Duchê*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Territory of a Duke; in Great Britain, a Seigniorship or Lordship established by the King under that Title, with several Privileges, Honours, &c.

DU'TCHY Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

DU'TIFUL, obedient, respectful.

DU'TIFULLY, obediently.

DUTIFULNESS, Obedience.

DUTY [of *Deu* of *Devoir*, F. or *Debitum*, L.] any Thing that one is obliged to do: A publick Tax.

DUTY [in *Military Affairs*] is the doing what pertains to the Function of a Soldiers.

DUTY [in *Merchandize*] is Money paid for Custom of such Goods.

DUUMVIRATE [*Duumviratus*, L.] the Office of the *Duumviri*, a Roman Magistracy of two Persons in equal Authority.

DWARF [of *peopb*, Sax. *Dwargh*, Du.] a Person of a very low Stature.

DWARFISH, like a Dwarf.

To **DWELL** [*duelger*, Dan. to abide, *ðpelan*, Sax. *ðwalen*, Du. to wander, because our Ancestors once lodg'd in Tents, which they removed from Place to Place] to abide in, to inhabit.

To **DWINDLE** [*ðpinan*, Sax. *Dwynen*, *Schwinded*, Teut.] to decrease, decay, to waste.

DWINDLINGLY, decreasingly.

DWINID [of *ðpinan*, Sax.] consumed, pined away. O.

To **DYE** [*ðeaȝan*, to tinge, Sax.] to dye Colours.

To **DYE** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *dyō* or *dyōw*, Gr. to intert; Dr. T. H. from *Devier*, F. and that from *de Vie*, F. *q. d.* (to depart) from Life; *Minskew* from *deidw*, Gr. to affright, whence Death is called the King of Terrors] to give up the Ghost.

DY'ERS-WEED, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark bluish green Colour, used in dying yellow, &c.

DY'NASTY [*dynameia*, Gr.] supreme Government and Authority: Also a List of the Names of several Kings, who have reigned in a particular Kingdom successively.

DYRKID, darkened. *Chauc.*

DYSESTHESIA [*δυσαἰσθησία*, of *δύς* and *αἰσθησις* Sense, Gr.] a Difficulty or fault in Sensation.

DY'SCINESY [*δυσκίνησις*, of *δύς* and *κίνησις* Motion, Gr.] an Inability to move.

DY'SCRASY [*δυσκρασία*, of *δύς* bad and *κράσις* Constitution, Gr.] an unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood or nervous Juice.

DYSECOIA [*δυσεκοία*, of *δύς* and *εκοή* Hearing, Gr.] Dulness of Hearing.

DYSE'NTERY [*δυσεντερία*, of *δύς* and *εντερων* a Bowel, and *ῥέω* to flow, Gr.] a Looseness accompanied with Gripings in the Belly.

DYSEPULO'TICA [*δυσεπλωπικά*, of *δύς* and *ἐπλωπικός* cicatrizing, Gr.] great Ulcers beyond Cure.

DY'SNOMY [*δυσνομία*, of *δύς* and *νόμος* a Law, Gr.] an ill ordering of Laws.

DYSO'DES [*δυσοδία*, Gr.] that sends forth an ill Smell, stinking.

DYSOREXI'A [*δυσορεξία*, of *δύς* and *ορεξις*, Gr.] a Decay or Want of Appetite.

DYSPATHY [*δυσπαθία*, of *δύς* and *πάθος*, Gr.] an Impatience in Temper.

DYSPEPSY [*δυσπεψία*, of *δύς* bad and *πέπω* to concoct, Gr.] a Difficulty of Digestion or Fermentation in the Stomach or Guts.

DY'SPHONY [*δυσφωνία*, of *δύς* and *φωνή* a Voice, Gr.] a Difficulty in Speaking.

DYSPHORY [*δύσφορία*, of *δύς* and *φέρω* to bear, Gr.] an Impatience in Suffering.

DYSPNOE'A [*δυσπνοία*, of *δύς* and *πνέω* to breath, Gr.] a Difficulty in Breathing.

DYSTHERA'PEUTA [*δυσθεράπειτα*, of *δύς* and *θεραπέω* to heal, Gr.] Diseases of difficult Cure.

DYSTHYMY [*δυσθυμία*, of *δύς* and *θύμη* the Mind, Gr.] a Sickness in the Mind.

DYSTOCHY [*δυστοχία*, Gr.] a Difficulty in bringing forth.

DYSURY [*δυσουρία*, of *δύς*, *ουρην* Urine, and *ῥέω* to flow, Gr.] a Difficulty of Urine.

E A

E. Often stands for *est*, L. is; as *i. e.* for *id est*, that is.

EACH [*Ecce*, *Cax.*] every one.

EADBERT [of *Eat*, Happiness, and *Beorn* illustrious, Sax.] a King of [Northumberland].

EDITH [*Eadig*, Happy, Sax.] a proper Name of Women.

EADELMAN [*Ædelman*, Sax.] a Nobleman.

EADGAR [of *Eadig* Happy, and *Agi* Honour, Sax. but *Verstegan* draws it from *Ead* an Oath, and *Tap* to keep, *q. d.* one who keepeth his Oath, and supposes it is the same with *Edward*] the Name of a most puissant and peaceable King of the English Saxons.

EADWIN [of *Ead* Happiness, and *win* an Obtainer, Sax. *i. e.* one who attaineth Happiness] a Christian Name of Men.

EAGER [*Eaȝon*, Sax. *Aigre*, F. *Car*, G. *Er*]

C. Br. *Acer*, L.] sharp, sour, tart: Also earnest, sharp set, vehement.

The EA'GER, the Current, the Tide, or swift Course of a River.

EA'GERLY, sharply, earnestly.

EA'GERNESS, Sharpness, Earnestness.

EA'GLE [*Aigle*, F. of *Aquila*, L.] the biggest and strongest of all Birds of Prey.

EA'GLE Stone, a Stone said to be found in an Eagle's Nest.

EA'GLET [*Aiglette*, F.] a young Eagle.

EAK EKE [*Æak*, Sax.] Eternity.

EALD, Age. O.

EA'LDERMAN [*Ealdorman*, Sa.] the same with the Saxons as Earl with the Danes.

EALRED [*i. e.* all Counsel] a proper Name of Men, Sax.

EAM [*Eame* Sa. *Dom*, Du *Om*, Teut.] an Uncle, a Compeer, a Friend. C.

To EAN, to bring forth Young as a Female Sheep does. See To Yean.

EAR Hird, spoken of a Horse.

EAR Brisk, when he carries his Ears pointed forward.

EAR [*Eare*, Sax. *Ore*, Dan. *Dor*, Du.] of an Animal Body.

EAR [*Eap*, Sa. *Ahr*, Teut. *Are*, Du.] an Ear of Corn.

To EAR, to shoot out Ears as Corn.

To EAR or ARE [*of Eapian*, Sax. of *arare*, L.] to till, plough, or fallow the Ground.

EA'RABLE } [*arabilis*, L.] fit to be
A'RABLE } ploughed.

EA'RING [in a Ship] is that Part of the Bolt-Rope, which at the four Corners of the Sail is left open in Form of a Ring.

EA'RING Time, Harvest.

EARL [*Eopul*, Sa. *Eopla*, Dan.] a Title of Nobility between a Marquess and a Viscount.

EA'RLDOM [*Eopuldom*, Sa.] the Dignity and Jurisdiction of an Earl.

EA'RLINESS, the being early.

EARLY [*of Eap*, Sa. before] betimes.

To EARN [*Eapman*, Sax.] to get or obtain by Labour, &c.

To EARN, to glean: Also to run as new Cheese does. C.

EARNED, longed earnestly. Spenc.

EA'RNEST, industrious, diligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.

EA'RNEST [*Eopneyt*, Sax.] Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.

EA'RNESTLY, industriously, eagerly.

EA'RNESTNESS, Eagerness.

EA'RNING, Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-Curds. C.

EARST, before, formerly. Milton.

EARTH [*Eopth*, Sa. *Erth*, Du. *Erde*, Teut. probably of *Æz*, Gr. the Ground] one of the Four Elements.

EARTH [among Chymists] the last of the five Chymical Principles, that Part of

Bodies that most answers to what they call *Caput Mortuum*, that is last left in the Furnace, and neither capable of being raised by Distillation, nor dissolved by Solution.

New EARTH, that which never serv'd to the Nourishment of any Plant, lying three Foot deep, or as far as you can go if it be really Earth; or else Earth that has been a long time built upon, tho' it had formerly bore; or Earth of a sandy loamy Nature, where Cattle have been a long time fed.

Fallow EARTH, Earth left unemploy'd to recover and re-establish.

To EARTH [*Eapthian*, Sa.] to go in to a Hole under Ground as a Badger or Fox.

EARTH Nut, a Root, in Shape and Taste like a Nut.

EA'RTHING [among Gardiners] is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs with Earth.

EA'RTHING [among Hunters] is the Lodging of a Badger, &c.

EA'RTHLINESS, the being earthly.

EA'RTHLY, belonging to the Earth.

EA'RTHQUAKE [*of Eopth* and *Cpactian* Sa. to Tremble] is a violent Shock or Shaking of the Earth, sometimes particular, and felt only by one Country or Nation; and sometimes general, and felt by several Nations at the same Time.

EA'RTHY, of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

EA'RTHY Triplicity [in Astrology] the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn*.

EA'RWIG [*Eapwiga*, Sa.] an Insect.

EASE [*Aise*, F. *Menag.* draws it from *Otium*, L. but more probably of *Eas*, Sa. Easy] Rest, Comfort, Pleasure.

To EASE, to give Ease or Rest: Also to slacken or let loose.

To EASE the Helm, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

To EASE [in a Ship] is to slacken the Shrouds when they are too stiff.

EASEL, a wooden Frame, on which a Painter sets the Cloth, &c. to be painted.

EA'SEL Pieces, are such small Pieces as are painted at the Easel.

EA'SEMENT, Easing, Refreshment.

EA'SEMENT [in Law] a Service which one Neighbour has of another; as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, &c.

An EA'SEMENT [*Aisemento*, F.] a Privy, or House-of-Office.

EA'SILY, gently.

EASINESS, Gentleness, Contentedness.

EAST [*Eayt* Sa.] the Quarter of the Earth where the Sun Rises.

EA'STER [*Eayten* of *Eaytne*, Sa. a Goddess of the Saxons, in Honour of which, Sacrifices were offered about that time of the Year] a solemn Festival appointed in Commemoration of Christ's Death and Resurrection.

EASTER Offerings, Money paid to the Priest at Easter.

EASTERLINGS, People living on the East of *England*, especially Merchants on the *Hanse Town* in *Germany*. Our Current Money was called *Shilling*, from a Coin there stamped by King *Richard I.*

EASTERN Mile, a Scripture Measure of Length, containing one *English Mile*, 403 Paces, and one Foot.

EASY [*Aise, F.*] at ease, free, contented; ready, mild.

To **EAT** [*Ætan, Sax. Edeve, L.*]

An **EAT** Bee, a small Bird feeding on Bees.

EATABLE, which may be eaten.

EATH, easy, it is eath to do, i. e. easy to do.

EATON [of *Ea Water*, and *Tun*, a Town] a Town seated on the Shore of the River of *Thames*.

EAVES [*Eav, F. of Ea, Sa. Water*] the Edges of the Tiling of a House.

EAVES [in *Architecture*] is a flat square Member of the Cornice.

EAVES Dropper, a lurking Listener under the Eaves, or at the Window of a House, to hear what People say.

EAVES Catch, [in *Architecture*] is a thick feathered-edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a House.

EBB [*Ebba, Sax. Ebbe, Dan. and Du.*] the going out of the Tide.

To **EBB** [*Ebben, Du.*] to flow back as the Tide does.

EBDOMADARIOUS [of *Εβδομας, Gr.*] a Weeks man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches, appointed weekly to oversee the Performance of Divine Service. *O. L.*

EBEN Tree, a Tree in *India*, &c. without either Leaves or Fruit.

EBEREMORTH [Ebene-morð,

EBEREMURDER [Sa.] down-right Murder.

EBIONITES, Hereticks, *A. C.* 71. who deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the Gospels but Saint *Matthew's*, so called from *Ebion* their Ring-leader.

EBON, made of Ebony. *Spenc.*

EBONIST [*Ebeniste, F.*] one who works or deals in Ebony.

EBONY [*Ebene, F. Holmum, L.*]

EBONY a sort of black Wood of the Ebony tree.

EBRAICK [*Hebraique, F. Hebraicus, L.*] belonging to the Hebrew Tongue.

EBRAICK, the Hebrew Tongue. *Chauc.*

EBRIETY [*Yvresse, F. Ebrietas, L.*]

EBRIOSITY [*Ebriositas, L.*] Drunkenness.

EBULLIENCY, Ebullition.

EBULLITION, Boiling or Bubbling. *L.*

EBULLITION [among Chymists] the great Struggling or Effervescence which arises from the Mixture of an acid and alkalizate liquor.

EBURNEAN [*Eburneus, L.*] Belonging to Ivory.

ECBASIS [*Ἐκβάσις, Gr.*] a going out, an Event.

ECBASIS [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure called Digression.

ECBOLICA [of *Ἐκβολή, Gr.*] Medicines which help Delivery in hard Labour. Also such as cause Abortions.

EGCENTRICITY [of *ἔξ and κέντρος, Gr.*] the Distance of the Centers of the Eccentrick Circles from one another.

EGCENTRICITY [in the *Ptolemaick Astronomy*] is that Part of the *Linea Abscissum*, lying between the Center of the Earth and of the Eccentrick.

EGCENTRICITY, Simple or Single [in the *New Elliptical Astronomy*] is the Distance between the Center of the Ellipse and the Focus, or between the Sun and the Center of the Eccentrick.

ECCENTRICITY Double, is the Distance between the Foci in the Ellipse, and is equal to twice the Eccentricity.

ECCE'NTRICK [*Ἐκκεντρικός, Gr.*] that hath not the same Center.

ECCE'NTRICK Circles, are Circles which have not the same Center.

ECCE'NTRICK Equation [in *Old Astronomy*] an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, and another drawn from the Center of the Eccentrick, to the Body or Place of any Planet.

ECCE'NTRICK Place of a Planet, is that very Point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in his Orbit, falls there with Right Angles.

ECHO [*ἠχώ, sonus, Gr.*] the Reflection of a Sound or Voice from Woods, Rocks, and hollow Places.

ECCHY'MOMA [Ἐκχύμα, Gr.]

ECCHY'MOSIS Marks and Spots in the Skin from the Extravasion of the Blood.

To **ECCL**, to aim or intend. *N. C.*

ECCLESIA [*Ἐκκλησία, Gr.*] a Church or Congregation of People met together to worship God: Also the Place set apart for that Use.

ECCLESIASTES [*Ἐκκλησιαστής, Gr.*] the Preacher the Title of a Book in the Scripture written by King *Salomon*.

ECCLESIASTICAL [*Ἐκκλησιαστικός, Gr.*] belonging to the Church.

An **ECCLESIASTICK**, a Churchman or Clergyman. *L.*

ECCLESIASTICUS, a Book of Apocryphal Scripture, written by *Jesus* the Son of *Sirach*.

ECCO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Repetition of some Part of a Song or Tune in a very low or soft manner, in Imitation of a real or natural Echo. *Ital.*

ECCOPE [*Ἐκοπή, Gr.*] a Cutting off.

ECCOPE [in *Surgery*] a Cutting off any Member

Member or Part of the Body.

ECCRISIS [*ἔκκρισις*, Gr.] a Secretion of Excrements out of a Natural Body.

ECDICUS [*ἑκδικος*, Gr.] an Attorney or Proctor of a Corporation, a Recorder.

To **E'CHE**, to increase, add, or help out.

ECHINATE *Seeds* [of *Plants*] are such as are prickly or rough.

ECHINUS a Hedge-hog or Urchin. *L.*

ECHINUS [*Botany*] the prickly Head or Cover of the Seed on the Top of any Plant, so called of its Likeness to a Hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] is a Member or Ornament placed on the Top of the *Imperial Capital*.

ECHO [*ἠχώ*, Gr.] an Airy Nymph, feigned by the Poets to be transformed into that Voice or Sound that is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly called an *Echo*. *Gr.*

ECHOICUS *Versus*, a Verse which returns the last Syllable like an *Echo*; as *gratamalis lis*. *L.*

ECHUS [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Ecco*, which see.

To **ECKLE**, to aim at, to intend. *N. C.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, a making clear, an Explication, or Unfolding.

ECLIGMA [*ἔκλειγμα*, of *ἔκλειχω*, to lick, Gr.] a Medicine to be licked or sucked to ease the Lungs in Coughs, *Peripneumonies*, &c.

ECLIPSE [*Eclipsis*, *L.* *ἔκλειψις*, Gr.] a Defect or Failing of Light in the Sun or Moon. *F.*

ECLIPSE [of the *Sun*] is when the Moon interposes between us or the Earth and the Sun.

ECLIPSE [of the *Moon*] is when the Earth comes between the Sun and it, so as to deprive it of the Light of the Sun.

Partial **ECLIPSE**, is when either the *Sun* or *Moon* are darkened but in Part.

Total **ECLIPSE**, is when they are wholly eclipsed or darkened; although, properly speaking, the Sun is not universally eclipsed.

To **ECLIPSE** [*Faire eclipser*, *F.* to darken or obscure.

ECLIPSIS [in *Grammar*] is when a Word is wanting in a Sentence.

ECLIPTICK *Ecliptique*, *F.* *Eclipticus*, *L.* *ἑκλειπτικόν*, Gr.] is a great Circle of the Heavens, in which the Sun moves in its annual Motions: It is supposed to be drawn through the Middle of the *Zodiac*, and makes an Angle with the *Equinoctial* of 23d. 30m. It is called the *Ecliptick Line* because the Eclipses of the *Sun* or *Moon* always happen under it.

The **ECLIPTICK** [in the *New Astronomy*] is that Way or Path amidst the fix'd Stars, which the Earth appears to describe, to an Eye supposed to be placed in the Sun,

as in its annual Motion it runs round the Sun from West to East.

E'CLOGUE [*Ecloga*, *L.* *ἐκλογή*, Gr. *i. e.* a Choice Piece] the Title of *Virgil's* Pastoral Poems.

ECLYMPASTEYRE a fictitious Name for the Successor of Sleep. *Chauc.*

E'CLYSIS [*ἔκλυσις*, Gr.] is when the Strength of the Patient is a little decayed, proceeding from a Want of sufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

ECPHONEMA [*ἐκφωνημα*, Gr.] a breaking out of the Voice with some interjectional Particle.

ECPHONESIS [*ἐκφωνησις*, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator expresses his own Passion and Affection, and stirs up that of his Auditors. *L.*

ECPHRACTICKS [*ἐκφρακτικα*, of *ἐκφράσσω*, to open, Gr.] Medicines good against Obstructions.

E'CPHRAxis [*ἐκφραξις*, Gr.] a taking away of Obstructions.

ECPHY'SESIS [*ἐκφυσησις*, Gr.] a breathing thick.

ECPHYSIS [*ἐκφυσις*, Gr.] a Rising or Springing up. *L.*

ECPHY'SIS [in *Anatomy*] the Part where the Guts take rise from the Lower Orifice of the Stomach, call'd *Pylorus*.

ECPHY'SIS [among *Surgeons*] a Process that coheres with the Bone.

ECPI'ESMA [*ἐκπιεσμα*, Gr.] a Juice squeez'd out: Also a Fracture of the Skull wherein the broken Parts press upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain. *L.*

ECPI'ESMUS [*ἐκπιεσμός*, Gr.] a very great Protuberance of the Eyes. *L.*

E'CPLEXIS [*ἐκπληξις*, Gr.] a Fright or Consternation. *L.*

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS [*ἐκπνεύματοςις*, Gr.] the Faculty of Breathing out.

E'OPTOMA [*ἐκπτομα*, Gr.] a being out of Joint, as the Bones.

E'OPTOSIS [*ἐκπτοσις*, Gr.] a falling or slipping down, the same with *Epptoma*.

ECPYE'SMA [*ἐκπυημα*, Gr.] the same with *Empyema*.

ECHRY'THMUS [of *ἦς* and *ῥυθμός*, Gr. Number] a Pulse which observes no Method or Order. *L.*

ECSARCOMA [*ἐκσάρκωμα*, Gr.] the growing of Flesh in any Part.

E'CASTACY [*ἐκστασις*, Gr.] a Trance or swooning: Also a Transport of the Spirits by Passion.

ECSTA'TICAL [*ἐκστατικόν*, Gr.] belonging to an Extasy;

ECSTA'TICK [longing to an Extasy;

ECSTA'SIS [*ἐκστασις*, Gr.] Extension or stretching out. Also a Figure in Grammar whereby a short Syllable is made long. *L.*

ECTHLEMMMA [*ἐκθλιμμα*, Gr.] an Ulceration arising from a violent Compression in the Surface of the Skin.

EC'THLIPSIS [the Mixture of an acid and alkaline

E'CTHLIPSIS [ἐκθλίψις, Gr.] a pressing, squeezing, or dashing out.

ECTHY'MATA [ἐκθύματα, Gr.] are Pimples or certain Breakings out in the Skin, as Small Pox, &c.

ECTHY'MOSIS [ἐκθύμωσις, Gr.] is a Commotion and Intumescence of the Blood; also a Chearfulness of Mind.

ECTILLO'TICA [ἐκτιλλοτικά, Gr.] Medicines which consume callous Parts, and pull out Hairs.

ECTOME [ἐκτομή, Gr.] the cutting off of any thing.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἐκτροπίον, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye-lids when they are turned downwards, or when the lower is shorter than the upper.

E'CTYPE [ἐκτύπων, Gr.] a thing drawn after a Copy; also a Counterfeit.

EDA'CITY [Edacitas, L.] greedy eating or devouring.

E'DDER a kind of Fish.

E'DDISH [Eðye, Sa.] the latter Part.

E'DISH s. ture, or Grass which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

E'DDY [of Eð again, and Ea Water, Sax.] is the Running back of the Water at any Place, contrary to the Tide or Stream, and so falling back into the Tide or Current again; occasioned by some Head-Land or Point jutting out suddenly.

E'DDY Water, is that which falls back, as it were, on the Rudder of a Ship under sail.

E'DDY Wind, is that Wind which is reflected from a Sail, or any other thing, and so goes contrary to its Course before it struck the Sail, &c.

E'DEN [עֵדֶן H. z. e. Pleasure] Paradise.

To EDE'NTATE, to make Toothless.

E'DER Breche, the Breach of Hedge breaking.

EDGAR [of Eadig happy, and Ane Honour, Sax.] the Name of a King of England. See Eadgar.

EDGE [Eg, Sax. Acies, L. Ixan, Gr.] the sharp part of any Weapon.

To EDGE, to make a Border or Edge.

To EDGE, to borrow.

EDGE'W, Grass left growing after mowing. Some call it the latter Grass, or latter Math.

EDGE'COMB [of Edge and Comb, Sax.] a Valley inclosed with Hills; a Surname.

E'DIBLE [Edibilis, L.] eatable, or that may be eaten.

E'DICT [Edit, F. Edictum, L.] a Commandment, Publick Ordinance.

EDIFICA'TION, a building up, an improving; also Instruction.

E'DIFICE [Edificium, L.] a Building.

To E'DIFY [edificare, F. of edificare, L.] to profit by Instruction.

EDINBURGH [of the Hill, Cum, and Bui, Sax.] the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Scotland, 328 Miles N. from

EDINTON [of Eað easy, and Dun

EDINDON s. a Hill, Sax.] a Town in Wilts, memorable for King Alfred's signal Victory over the Danes.

EDITH [of Eað prosperous, and yðian to redound, Sax. q. d. one who overflowed with Prosperity] the Wife of Edward the Confessor.

EDI'TION, a setting forth or publishing, the Publication or putting out a Book. F. of L.

E'DITOR, the Publisher of a Book. L.

EDMONTON [q. d. Edmund's Town, probably of King Edmund] a Village 6 Miles N. from London.

EDMUND [Eað Blessedness, and Mund Peace, q. d. Blessed Peace] a King of the East-English, marty'd by the Danes.

EDMUNDSBURY [of St. Edmund, and Bui, Sax.] a pleasant Town in Suffolk, 60 Miles N. N. E. from London, so called from St. Edmund, that there suffered Martyrdom under the Danes.

EDOM [עֵדוֹם H. z. e. red or earthy] the Surname of Esau, from whom the Edomites descended.

To E'DUCATE [educatum, L.] to bring or train up, to nurture, nourish; to instruct.

EDUCA'TION, the bringing up of Children and Youth; Instruction. F. of L.

To EDULCO'RATE [of e and dulcoratum, L.] to sweeten, to make sweet.

EDULCORA'TION, sweetening.

EDULCORA'TION [in Chymistry] signifies the clearing any Matter from the Salts it may be impregnated with, by washing it in Water.

EDWARD [of Eað Blessedness, and Eðro, Tent. Nature] a Name of Men.

EDWIN [of Ead and win, Sax. q. d. a happy Conqueror] the Name of two Kings of England.

EEL [El, Sax.] a long and roundish sort of Fish.

EEL Backt [Hoxes] such as have black Lists on their Backs.

EEL FARES s. a Fry or Brood of Eels.

EEL-POUT, a kind of young Eel.

EELIN, [to be a fisher] Ch. sh.

EEVER Corner of a quarter Ch. sh.

EEFABLE [effabilis, L.] that may be spoken, uttered, expell'd.

EEFBACE [effacer, L.] to deface.

EEFE'CT [Effer, F. of Effectum, L.] a consequence, End, Issue.

EEFE'CTS, the Gods of a Nation, Trade, &c.

To EEFE'CT [efficer, F. of efficer, L.] to perform or bring to pass.

EEFE'CTIONS [in Gram.] sometimes signify

signify Geometrical Constructions; sometimes Problems, so far as they are deducible from some general Proposition.

EFFE'CTIVE [*effektivus*, L.] which brings to Effect, real F.

EFFE'CTIVELY, so as to produce the Effect desired.

EFFE'CTOR, the Author or Performer of a Thing.

EFFE'CTLESS, of no Effect.

EFFE'CTUAL, which necessarily produces its Effect; forcible, powerful. L.

EFFE'CTUALLY, thoroughly, completely.

To EFFE'CTUATE, to accomplish, to do a thing thoroughly.

EFFE'MINACY } a womanish

EFFE'MINATENESS } Softness. L.

EFFE'MINATE [*effemine*, F. *effeminatus*, L.] Woman-like, tender, delicate, nice.

To EFFE'MINATE [*effeminare*, F. *effeminatum*, L.] to make womanish or lascivious, to soften by Voluptuousness.

EFFERVE'SCENCE } [*Effervescentia*,

EFFERVE'SCENCY } L.] a boiling

over, a growing very hot, a greater Degree of Motion or Struggling of the small Parts of a Liquor, than is commonly understood by Fermentation and Ebullition, and such as occasions great Heats.

EFFERVE'SCENCE [in *Philosophy* and *Chymistry*] signifies a greater Degree of Motion and Struggling of the small Particles of any Liquor, than is usually understood by Fermentation, and denotes a great Ebullition, or boiling up, with some Degree of Heat.

EFFETE [*effetus*, L.] worn out, or past bearing.

EFFICA'CIOUS [*efficace*, F. *efficax*, L.] full of Efficacy, effectual, powerful.

EFFICA'TIOUSLY, effectually.

EFFICA'CITY [*Efficacitas*, F. of *Efficacitas*, L.] the same as Efficacy.

EFFICA'CY } [*Efficace*, F.

EFFICA'TIOUSNESS } *Efficacia*, L.]

Ability, Operation, Virtue, Force, Strength.

EFFI'CIENCE } [*Efficientia*, L.] the

EFFI'CIENCY } Faculty or Power to do

a Thing.

EFFI'CIENT [*efficiens*, L.] producing its Effect, accomplishing, causing.

EFFI'CIENT Cause, is the Cause which immediately produces the Effect.

EFFIGIES [*Effigie*, F.] Image, Likeness, Shape, the Picture or Poutraiture of a Person, &c. L.

To EFFLA'GITATE [*efflagitatum*, L.] to desire a Thing earnestly.

EFFLAGITA'TION, earnest desiring.

EFFLORE'SCENCE } [*efflorescere*,

EFFLORE'SCENCY } L.] a blowing

out, as a Flower; a Flourish of Rhetorick. [in *Physick*] the Appearance of Spots in a Disease.

E'FFLUENCE [*Efluentia*, L.] a flowing, or running out.

EEFLU'VIUMS [*Effluvium*, L.] are such small Particles as are continually flowing out of almost all mixed Bodies, and are therefore called *Corpuscular Effluvia*.

EEFLU'VIUMS [*Physically*] are Vapours which pass thro' the Pores of the Skin.

EEFLUX [*Effluxus*, L.] a Running or Flowing out.

EEFLU'XION, the same as *Effluxus*, but is more especially applied to Women when they bring forth an imperfect Birth. L.

E'FFORT [*Effort*, F.] strong Endeavour, a forcible Attempt.

EFFRA'CTOR, a House-breaker. L. F.

EFFRON'TERY [*Effronterie*, F. of *Effrons*, L.] Boldness, Impudence, Malapertness, Sauciness.

EFFU'LGENCE, a shining forth. L.

EFFU'SIO Sanguinis the Fine, or Penalty imposed by the old *English* Laws for Blood-shed. L.

EFFU'SION, a pouring out. L.

EFFU'SION [in *Chymistry*] is a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, when the Matter by its Weight is sunk to the Bottom of the Vessel.

EFT [*Eft*, Sax.] a venomous Creature, in the Shape of a Lizzard.

EFT, again. O.

EFTERS, Walks, Entries, Galleries, Hedges. O.

EFTSOONS [*Eftsona*, Sax.] immediately, often, ever and anon, afterwards. O.

E. G. an Abbreviation of the *Latin* Words, *Exempli Gratia*, i. e. for Example.

EGALL, equal. *Chauc.*

EGBERT [*Ebert*, of *Ece* Eternal, and *Be* *ph* *t*, Sax. Flourishing, *q. d.* always Flourishing; but *Verstegan* draws it from *Eg* *ht* Equity, and *Be* *ph* *t* prope *se*, *q. d.* greatly inclined to Equity] the Name of the first Monarch of *England*.

To EGELIDATE [*egelidatum*, L.] to thaw, also to make cold, or congeal.

To EGE'RMIMATE [*egerminatum*, L.] to bud or spring out.

EGERS, the Spring Tulips, or first-blown Tulips. C.

EGE'STION, an Evacuation of the Excrements, or going to Stool; also the discharging of Meat digested through the *Pylorus* into the rest of the Entrails. L.

EGESTUO'SITY [*Egestuositas*, L.] extreme Poverty.

EGESTU'OUS [*egestuosus*, L.] extreme poor.

An EGG [*Eg*, Sax. *Eg*, Dan.] the Production of Semen of Fowl, Insects, &c.

To EGG on [*egger*, Dan.] to provoke, stir up, or set on.

EGGIMENT, egging, promoting, Procurement. O.

EGI'STMENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken in

in to graze, or to be fed by the Week, &c.

E'GLANTINE [*Aiglantier*, F. a wild Rose] Sweet-brier.

EGO'ITY [of *Ego*, L. I] the Being or Essence of I, or my self.

EGRE, Sare C.

EGRE'GIOUS [*egregius*, L.] choice, excellent, singular, rare, remarkable.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, remarkably.

E'GRESS [*egressus*, L.] a going forth.

EGRE'SSION, the same. L.

E'GRET a Fowl of the Hern kind.

E'GRITUDE [*Aegritudo*, L.] Sickness, Grief.

To E'GROTE [*agrotare*, L.] to be sick, or to feign himself sick.

EGULA, a sort of Sulphur used in working woollen Cloth, which makes it soft and white.

To EGURGITATE [*egurgitatum*, L.] to empty or disgorge.

EGYPTIANS, Natives of Egypt; also Gipsies.

EGYPTIAN Thorn, a Shrub.

EHUD [יְהוּדָה H. z. e. Praising] a Judge of Israel.

EIA, an Island. an Eit or Ait. Sax.

EJACULATION, a shooting forth, a short Prayer poured out with Fervency.

EJACULA'TORY [*ejaculatorius*, L.] shooting forth, ejaculative.

EJACULA'TORY Vessels [among Anatomists] Vessels serving to discharge the Semen in the Act of Copulation.

To EJE'CT [*ejectum*, L.] to cast or throw out.

EJE'CTION, a casting out.

EJE'CTION [in *Physick*] is the discharging digested Mea into the Entrails.

EJECTIONE *Custodia*, is a Writ lying against one who casts out a Guardian from any Lands during the Minority of the Heir. L.

EJECTIONE *Firma*, a Writ lying for the Lessee for Term of Years, who is ejected before his Term is expired. L.

EJE'CTUM a Person, or Goods thrown out of a Ship. O. L.

EIGHN, Eyes. O.

EIGHT [*Ehta*, Sa. Acht, Teut. Huit F. Otto, L. Okto, Gr.] VIII. 8. in Number.

FIGHT, an Island in a River.

EIGHT Alney, a little Isle in Gloucestershire, where Edmund, King of England, and Canutus King of the Danes (in a single Combat) try'd their Right to the Kingdom.

EI HTETH *Mow*, Might Grant. O.

EIGHTEEN [*Ehta*, type, Sa. Achtien, Du.] XVIII. 18.

EIGHTH [*Ehta*, S. Sa.] VIIIth, or 8th.

EIGHTY [*Ehta*, S. Sa. Achtentigh, Du.] LXXX. or 80.

EIGNE, the Eldest or First-born. F. L.

EINE'CIA, Eldership. F. L. T.

EIRENARCHY [*Eirenparchia*, Euphonia

Peace, and 'Apex Dominion, Gr.] a peaceable Government.

EISIL, Vinegar. O.

EITHER [*Eg*, Ser, Sa] Or.

EJULA'TION, a yelling, howling, wailing. L.

EJULA'TOR, a wild Beast called a *Orier*, which makes a Noise like the Crying of a young Child. L.

EJULA'TION, a renouncing or resigning one's Place. L.

EKE [*Eac*, Sa. Doch, Du. Dä, Dan. Auch, Teut.] also, likewise.

To EKE out [*eacan*, Sa. which *Junius* derives of *Avξev*, Gr.] to add to, to make larger by adding another Piece.

ELA [perhaps of *Eleva*, L. lift up] the highest Note in the Scale of Musick.

ELA BORATE [*elaboratus*, L.] done with Exactness and Pains.

ELABORA'TION, the working any thing with the Hands. L.

ELABORA'TION [among Physicians] Digestion or Concoction of the Animal Fluids.

An ELA'BORATORY, a Place to work in; more properly of a Chymist.

To ELACERATE [*elaceratum*, L.] to tear in Pieces.

ELAM [עֲמֹרָה i. e. a young Man, H. the Father of the *Elamites*.

E L A MI, the sixth ascending Note of each Septenary in the Scale of Musick.

To ELA'PIDATE [*elapidatum*, L.] to clear a Place of Stones.

ELAPIDA'TION, a clearing of Stones. L.

ELA'PSED [*elapsus*, L.] past or slid away.

ELA'PSION, a passing or sliding away.

To ELA'QUEATE [*elaqueatum*, L.] to disentangle, to set free from a Snare.

ELA'STICITY [of *Elasticus*, Gr.] is a Springiness which most Bodies have more or less; a Power to return to its first Place and Condition; as a Stick which is forcibly bent; the Air has it in a very remarkable Manner; and being compressed, it endeavours with a very great Force to restore it self to its former State.

ELA'STICAL { [*Elastique*, F. *Elastici*, L. of *Elasticus*, Gr.]

ELA'STICK { Springy, or endued with Elasticity.

ELA'STICK Body, is that which being press'd, for a while yields to the Stroke, but afterwards can recover its former Figure by its own natural Power.

ELA'STICK Force, the Force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend it self again.

ELA'STICK Force [in a Medicinal Sense] is such an Explosion of Animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps and Convulsions.

ELA'TED { [*elatus*, L.] puffed up, loft.

ELA'TE { Sty, proud, haughty.

To ELA'TE, to lift up or exalt.

ELA-

ELATEDNESS, Loftiness, Pride.

ELA'TERISTS, a Name given by Mr. Boyle to those Persons who hold the Doctrine of *Elatarium*.

ELATE RIUM [ελατήριον, Gr.] the Elasticity or springing Faculty of the Air.

ELATE RIUM [in *Physick*] the Juice of wild Cucumbers, made up in a thick and hard Consistence: Also any Medicine which purges or loosens the Belly.

ELA'TION, a lifting up, Haughtiness, Pride. L.

To ELA'TRATE [elatrare, L.] to bark, or speak aloud.

To ELAX'ATE [elaxare, L.] to unloose or make wider.

ELBOW [Elboza, Sax.] Part of the Arm.

ELCESA'CITÆ, a Sect of Hereticks in the 3d Century, who rejected all St. Paul's Epistles; and taught that there were two Christs, one in Heaven, and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghost was Christ's Sister.

ELD [Ælð, Old, Sax.] Old Age, Antiquity, Forefathers, Old Times, &c. *Shakesp.*

ELDAR } [Ellaje, Sax.] a Tree.

E'LDER } [Ellaje, Sax.] a Tree.

ELDEN [Ælð, Sax.] Fuel for Fire. N.C.

ELDEN-Hole, a Hole in Derbyshire, remarkable for its Deepness.

E'LDER [Ælðer, Sax.] more aged, or farther in Years.

ELDER Battalion [Military Term] that Battalion which was first raised, and has the Post of Honour according to its standing.

ELDER Officers, such Officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

ELDER, an Udder of a Beast. C.

ELDEST, oldest.

ELDIN, to grow old. *Chauc.*

ELE, Assistance, Help. O.

ELEANOR [Camden supposes it to be a Corruption of *Helena*. Others derive it from *El Gameji*, Sax. all Fruitful. *q. d.* a Teaming Woman] a Name of Women.

ELEAZER [אליעזר H. of לך God, and יי Help, i. e. the Help of God] the Son of Aaron.

ELECAMPANE, an Herb.

ELE'CT [Elector, L.] chosen, appointed.

The ELE'CT [among Divines] the Faithful, the Elected Saints.

To ELE'CT [Elire, F. *Electionum*, sup. of *Eligere*, L.] to choose, or make choice of.

ELE'CTION, Choosing or Choice. F. of L.

ELE'CTION [in Numbers] the several ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their Places.

ELE'CTIONS [among Astrologers] are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular Business.

ELE'CTION de Clerk, a Writ for the Choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make

Bonds, called Statute Merchant. F.

ELE'CTIVE [electif, F. *electivus*, L.] pertaining to Election or Choice.

ELE'CTOR [Elector, F.] a Chuser. L.

ELE'CTORS certain Princes of the Empire of Germany, who, according to the Institution of Charles the IVth, have a Right to chuse the Emperors.

ELE'CTORAL of, &c. the Electors. F.

ELE'CTORATE [Electorat, F. *Electoratus*, L.] the Dignity or Territory of an Elector of the Empire.

ELE'CTORESS [Electrice, F.] the Wife of an Elector.

ELE'CTRICAL [of ηλεκτρικόν, Gr. Amber] that attracts like Amber.

ELECTRICITY, is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-wax, &c. have of attracting very light Bodies to them, when the attracting Body is rubbed or chafed.

ELECTRIFEROUS [electrifer, L.] bearing Amber.

ELECTUARIUM *Theriacum*, a sort of Cordial for Weak and Consumptive Horfes.

ELE'CTUARY [Electuare, F. of *Electuarium*, L.] a Medicinal Composition made to the Consistence of a Conserve.

ELE'CTUARY of Kermes, a Composition made of the Grain of Kermes, Juniper-Berries, &c.

ELEEMO'SYNARY, a Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up: Also the Almoner's Office to which peculiar Rents were allowed. L.

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the Almoner or Officer, who received the Eleemosynary Gifts and Rents, and disposed of them to charitable and pious Uses.

ELEEMO'SYNARY [Eleemosynarius, L. of ελεημοσύνη, Gr.] belonging to Alms, freely given by way of Alms: Also an Almoner.

E'LEGANCE } [Elegantia, L.] Fineness

E'LEGANCY } of Speech, Politeness of Language, Neatness in Apparel. F.

E'LEGANT [elegans, L.] eloquent, handsome, fine, neat. F.

E'LEGANTLY, eloquently, handsomely.

ELE'GIACK [Elegiacus, F. *Elegiacus*, L. *ελεγιακός*, Gr.] belonging to an Elegy.

ELE'GIACK Verse, a sort of Verse in Latin and Greek, called Pentameter.

ELEGIA MBICK Verse, a sort of Verse used in Horace's Poems, called Epodes.

ELEGIOGRAPHER [Elegiographus, L. *ελεγιογραφος*, Gr. of *ελεγειν* and *γραφω*, to write, Gr.] a Writer of Elegies.

ELE'GIT, a Writ that lieth for him who hath recovered Debts or Damages in the King's Court, against one not able in his Goods to satisfy.

E'LEGY [Elegie, F. *Elegia*, L. *ελεγεία*, Gr.] a mournful Poem, a funeral Song.

ELEME'NTARY

ELEME'NTARY [*elementaire*, F. *elementarius*, L.] belonging to Elements.

E'LEMENTS [*Elementa*, L.] among Natural Philosophers and Chymists, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any Thing else, but of which all Things are made, being four in Number, viz. Fire, Air, Earth, and Water. F.

E'LEMENTS [among Artists] signify the Principles of any Art or Science, or those Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates, upon which any Art or Science is founded.

First E'LEMENTS of Magnitude [*Geometria*] are a Point, a Line, and a Surface.

E'LEMI, a sort of Gum.

E'LENCHUS [*ελεγχος*, Gr.] a Sophistical Argument, a Confutation: Also an Index to a Book.

ELE'NCTICAL [*elencticus*, L. of

ELE'NCHICAL [*ελεγκτικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Elenchus.

ELENGE strange, foreign. O

ELENGELICK, strangely or miserably.

E'LEOT [in Syder Countries] an Apple much esteem'd for its excellent Juice.

ELEOSA'CCHARUM [of *ελασιον*, Gr. Oil, and *Saccharum*, L. Sugar] a Mixture of Oil and Sugar together, which is used with the distill'd Oils to make them mix with aqueous Fluids for present use.

E'LEPHANT [*Elephas*, L. of *ελεφαντος*, Gr.] the biggest, strongest, and most intelligent of all four-footed Beasts. F.

ELEPHA'NTIA, the Leprosy which makes the Skin rough, like that of an Elephant. L.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS [*ελεφαντίασις*, Gr.] the same with Elephantia.

ELEPHA'NTINE [*elephantinus*, L.] belonging to an Elephant.

To E'LEVATE [*elevare*, F. *elevatum*, L.] to lift up; to raise; to make cheerful or merry.

E'LEVATED [*elevare*, F. *elevatum*, L.] raised, lifted up, made cheerful.

E'LEVATED [in Astrology] a Planet is said to be elevated above one another, when being stronger it weakens the Influence of the other.

ELEVA'TION, a lifting up, an exalting. F. of L.

ELEVA'TION [in Chymistry] is the rising up of any Matter in the Manner of Fume and Vapour.

ELEVA'TION [in Gunnery] is the Angle which the Chace of a Cannon or Mortar, or the Axis of the hollow Cylinder makes with the Plane of the Horizon.

ELEVA'TION of the Pole [in Astronomy] is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon, or the Number of Degrees the Pole is raised above the Horizon.

ELEVA'TION of the Pole [in Dialling] is the Angle which the Style makes with the

Substilar Line.

ELEVA'TOR, a Person who helps or lifts up. L.

ELEVA'TORS [among Anatomists] are those Muscles which serve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards.

ELEVA'TOR *Labiorum*, a Muscle lying between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator Labii superioris proprius*. L.

ELEVA'TOR *Labii inferioris*, a Muscle that with its Partner lies within the lower Lip, and draws it upwards. L.

ELEVA'TOR *Labii superioris*, a Muscle springing from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, serving to draw up the upper Lip. L.

ELEVA'TOR *Oculi*, the Muscle of the Eye, arising near the Place where the Optick Nerves enters the Orbit. L.

ELEVATORIUM [*Elevatoire*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith Sculls that are depressed, are raised up again. L.

ELE'VEN [*Ενολια*, Sax. of *En*, one, and *Ly* to leave, i. e. one remaining after the Computation of Ten] XI. 11.

ELF [*Ælf*, or *Elyenne*, Sax.] a Fairy, an Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

ELF-Arrows, Flint-stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient Britons.

ELFIN, belonging to Fairies. Spenc.

ELI [*אֵלִי* H. i. e. offering or lifting up] a Judge of Israel.

ELIAKIM [*אֵלִיָּאִים*, H. of *אֵל* God, and *אִים* he arose, i. e. God arises] a proper Name.

ELIBA'TION, a tasting or offering of Sacrifices. L.

ELICITA'TION, a drawing out or alluring. L.

To ELIDE [*elidere*, L.] to strike, dash, or knock out.

ELI'GIBLE [*eligibilis*, L.] fit or deserving to be chosen.

ELIHU [*אֵלִיָּהוּ*, H. of *אֵל* my God, and *אִי* He, i. e. He is my God] one of Job's Friends.

ELIJAH [*אֵלִיָּהוּ* H. of *אֵל* God, and *אִי* the Lord, i. e. God the Lord] a great Prophet.

ELIMA'TION, a filing off, or polishing. L.

ELIMINA'TION, a throwing over the Threshold, a turning out of Doors. L.

ELIPHAZ [*אֵלִיָּפָאֵז*, of *אֵל* God, and *פָּאֵז* he strengthened, H. the Strength of God] one of Job's Friends.

ELIQUAMENT [*Eliquamen*, L.] a fat Juice squeezed out of Flesh or Fish.

ELISHA [*אֵלִישָׁא* H. of *אֵל* and *שָׁא* Salvation, &c. i. e. the Health of God] a Prophet.

ELISION, a striking or dashing out. L.

ELI'SION [in Grammar] a cutting off a Vowel at the End of a Word in Verse.

ELIXA'TION

ELIXA'TION, a seething or boiling; also the drawing the Virtues out of Ingredients by stewing.

ELIXIR [*Arabick*, i. e. Strength] in Chymistry, is a very fine and useful Tincture; as *Elixir Proprietatis*, &c. Or a Medicine made by strong Infusion, where the Ingredients are almost dissolved in the *Menstruum*, and give it a thicker Consistence than a Tincture.

ELIZABETH [*Ἐλισάβετ*, Gr. of *עֲלִישָׁבֶת*, H. q. d. God hath [worn] the Mother of *John Baptist*.

ELK [*Elch*, *Sax.*] a strong, swift Beast, in Shape like a Hart, and as tall as a Horse.

ELKE, a kind of Yew for making of Bows. O. S.

ELL [*Eln*, *Sax.* *Elle*, Du. *Ellil*, Teut. *Aulne*, F. *Ulna*, L.] a Measure containing three Feet and nine Inches.

ELLA [*Ellen*, *Sax.* Valour] the first King of the South Saxons.

ELLINGE, solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours. C.

ELLI'PSIS [*ἑλλειψις*, Gr.] an Omision. L.

ELLI'PSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby some Part of our Discourse is left out or retrenched.

ELLI'PSIS [in *Geometry*] is an Oval Figure, produced from the Section of a Cone, by a Plane cutting both sides of the Cone (but not parallel to the Base) and which may be described upon a Plane, by a Line made by a loose Chord carried round upon two Centers or Pins.

ELLI'PSIS [in *Grammar*] is when some Word is wanting to make up the Sense.

ELLI'PTICAL [*elipticus*, L.] of or belonging to an Ellipsis.

ELLI'PTICAL *Compasses*, *Compasses* to draw an Oval.

ELLI'PTICAL *Dial*, a sort of Pocket Dial.

ELLIS [according to *Camden*, from *Elias*] formerly a Christian, now a Surname.

ELM [*Elm*, *Sax.* *Elme*, Dan. *Elm*, Du.] a Tree or Wood of it.

ELMI'NTHES [*ἑλμινθες*, Gr.] Worms breeding in the Bowels, especially in the Gut called *Rectum*, or the lowermost, straight, or great Gut.

An **EL-MOTHER**, a Step-Mother. *Cum* **ELOCUTION**, utterance, Delivery. F of L.

ELO'DES [*ἑλόςδε*, Gr.] a continual Fever, wherein the Patients are almost melted through Moisture.

E'LOGY [*Eloge*, F. *Elogium*, L. of *ελογιον*, Gr.] a Testimonial to one's Commendation or Praise.

ELOHIM [*אֱלֹהִים*, H.] one of the Names of God.

ELOI [*אֱלֹהֵי*, Sy. my God].

To **ELOIN** [*eloiner*, F.] to remove, or send away to a great Distance.

To **ELONGATE** [*elongatum*, L.] to remove afar off.

ELONGA'TION, a Lengthening or Prolonging. L.

ELONGA'TION [in *Astronomy*] is the Removal of a Planet to the farthest Distance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye on the Earth.

ELONGA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when the Ligament of a Joint is stretched and extended, but not so, that the Bone goes quite out of its Place.

To **ELOPE** [*of elabi*, L.] to leave a Husband, and dwell with an Adulterer. Also to go away by stealth.

An **ELOPEMENT**, a going away from a Husband, &c. for which, without voluntary Reconcilement to her Husband, a Wife shall lose her Dower, nor is he obliged to allow her any Maintenance.

E'LOQUENCE [*Eloquentia*, L.] that has the Gift of Speaking well, or with a good Grace. F.

ELSE [*Elley*, *Sax.* prob. of *Allas*, L. *Mish* derives it of *אלא*, Gr.] otherwise.

ELSE [*Elley*, *Sax.*] before, already. C. To **ELT**, to knead. C.

To **ELU'CIDATE** [*elucidatum*, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDA'TION, a making clear; an explaining or clearing the Difficulties of any crabbed Author. L.

ELUCUBRA'TION, a Writing or Studying by Candle-light. L.

To **ELU'DE** [*eluder*, F. of *eludere*, L.] to escape any impending Trouble or Danger, to shift off, to waver.

E'LVERS, a sort of Greys or small Eels, which at a certain Time of the Year swim on the Top of the Water about *Bistol*.

E'LVES [*Elxenne*, *Sax.*] Scare-crows to frighten Children.

E'LVISH, froward, morose, wicked, hellish. O.

ELUL [*אֶלּוּל*, H.] a Jewish Month answering to part of *August*.

ELU'MBATED, lamed about the Loins. L.

ELU'SIVE, evasive.

ELUSIVELY, evasively.

ELU'SORY [*elusorius*, L.] serving to elude or shift off.

ELU'XATED, wrenched, strained. L.

ELY [probably of *ἑλος*, Gr. a Marsh, or *helig*, C. Br. a Willow because it, as other Fenny Places do, aboundeth with Willows] a Place in *Cambridgeshire*, 51 Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

ELY'SIAN *Fields*, a certain Paradise of delightful Groves and Meadows, into which, the Heavens held that the Souls of good Men passed after Death.

ELYSIUM [*ἑλύσιον*, Gr.] the Paradise above-mentioned.

EMACERATION, a making lean or wasting: Also a soaking or softening. L.

To EMACIATE [*emaciatum*, L. of *macies*] to make lean.

EMACIATION, a making lean. L.

EMA CITY [*Emacitas*, L.] a Desire to be always buying.

To EMACULATE [*emaculatum*, L.] to take out Spots.

EMANA TION, that which flows from another. L.

EMANATION [with *Divines*] is used to express the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son.

EMANA TIVE, that floweth from.

To EMANCIPIATE [*emanciper*, F. *emancipatum*, L.] to set at Liberty.

EMANCIPATION [among Surgeons] is the taking away the Scurf from the Brims of Wounds or Sores. L.

To EMA SCULATE [*emasculatum*, L.] to geld, to enfeeble, or weaken.

EMASCULATION, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making Effeminate. L.

To EMBALE, to make up into Bales or Packs.

To EMBA LM [*embalmer*, F.] to dress a dead Body with Balm, Spices, &c. to preserve it some time from Putrefaction.

An EMBA LMING, such a dressing or seasoning of a dead Body.

To EMBA RK [*embarquer*, F. *imbarcare*, Ital.] to go on Ship board: Also to enter upon a Design.

An EMBAR KATION, a going or putting on Ship board.

EMBA RGO, a Stop or Arrest of Ships. Span.

To EMBA RRAS [*embarrasser*, F.] to pester, to clog, to encumber.

EMBA RRAS } [*Embar.*

An EMBA RRASMENT } *ras*, F.] a perplexing, intangling, or hindering.

EMBA SSADOUR [*Ambassadeur*, F.] one appointed to act for, and represent the Person of a Prince or State in a Foreign Country.

EMBA SSADRESS [*Ambassadee*, F.] an Embassadour's Wife.

EMBA SSAGE } [*Ambassade*, F.] the

EMBA SSY } Commission given by a Prince or State; the Errand an Embassadour is sent upon.

EMBA TER, the Hole or Look through to take aim by in a Cross bow.

EMBATEU TICON *jus*, a Law by which People might keep Things pawned to them, in their own Possession. C. L.

EMBA TTELLED [of *em* and *Bataille*, F.] put in Array.

EMBA TTELLED [in Heraldry] is when the Out-line of any Ordinary resembles the Battlement of a Wall, &c.

To EMBAY, to cherish, foment or bathe. Spene.

To EMBE LLISH [*embellir*, F.] to adorn, beautify, or set out to the Eye.

EMBE LLISHMENT [*Embellissement*, F.] an Ornament, or setting off.

EMBER [of *Emmer*, Dan. a Spark] a Coal of Fire or Cinder.

EMBER Days [so called from a Custom anciently of putting Ashes on their Heads on those Days, in Token of Humiliation] are the Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays in the Ember Weeks.

EMBER Weeks, four Seasons in the Year, set apart more particularly for Prayer and Fasting, viz. the first Week in Lent, the next after Whitsunday, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December.

To EMBE ZEL } to spoil or waste, to

To EMBE ZZLE } pilfer or purloin.

An EMBLEM [*Embleme*, F. *Emblema*, L. of *ἔμβλημα*, Gr.] a Representation of some moral Notion by way of Device or Picture; as a Lion is a Device of Generosity.

EMBLEMA TICAL } [*Emblematique*, F.] of or belonging to an Emblem.

EMBLEMA TICALY, by way of Emblem.

EMBLEMA TIST, a Contriver or Maker of Emblems.

EMBLEMENTS [in Law] are the Profits of Lands which have been sowed.

EMBOLDED, swelled. O.

EMBOLISM [*ἐμβολισμός*, Gr.] an adding a Day to an Year, which makes Leap-Year.

EMBOLISMICAL Lunation or Month [Astronomy] is when the Lunations, which happen every successive Year 11 Days sooner than in the foregoing, and amount to 30 Days, and make a new additional Month, to render the common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

To EMBOSS a Deer [*embosquer*, F. *imboscare*, Ital. of *Bosco* a Wood] to chase her into a Thicket.

To EMBOSS [*imbossare*, Ital.] to adorn with embossed Work.

EMBO SSED [in Architecture] raised with Bunches or Knobs.

EMBO SSED, covered, overlaid. Spene.

EMBO SSING, a sort of Sculpture or Carving, where the Figure is protuberant, or sticks out from the Plane on which it is cut.

EMBO ST [Hunting Term] is a Poaming at the Mouth, or a Deer so hard chased that he foams at the Mouth.

To EMBOW EL, to take out the Bowels.

To EMBRA CE [*embrasser*, F. *imbracciare*, Ital.] to encompass in one's Arms.

EMBRACEOUR } [in Law] is he who

EMBRASOUR } when a Matter is

in Trial between Party and Party, comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, being bribed thereto, and either speaks in the Case, being no Lawyer, or endeavours to corrupt the Judge.

EMBLAGERY, is the Offence of an *Emblagueur*.

EMBRA'SURE [in *Architecture*] is an Enlargement made in the Wall to give more Light, or Convenience to the Windows, Doors, &c.

EMBRASURES [in *Fortification*] are the Holes in a Parapet, through which the Cannons are laid to fire into the Moat or Field.

To EMBRAVE, to adorn, to make brave. *Spenc.*

EMBROCA'TION [ἐμβροχή of ἐμαρύνω, to soak in, Gr.] is a kind of Fomentation, wherein the fomenting Liquor is let distil from aloft Drop by Drop, very slowly, upon the Part or Body to be fomented.

To EMBROIDER, to work Figures on Silk or Cloth with gold or silver Thread, &c.

EMBROIDERER, one who works such Figures.

EMBROIDERY, Works wrought by an Embroiderer.

To EMBROIL [embrouiller, F.] to disturb, confound, or set together by the Ears.

EMBROUDID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

E'MBRYO [Embryon, F. ἐμβρυον of ἐμβρύω to sprout out, Gr.] the Foetus or Child in the Womb as soon as its Members come to be distinctly formed.

EMBRYOTHLA'STES [ἐμβρυοθλάστης, of ἐμβρυον an Embryo, and θλάω to break, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith they break the Bones of a dead Child, that it may be more conveniently taken out of the Womb.

EMBRYO'TOMY [of ἐμβρυον and τομή cutting, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of a Foetus or new form'd Child.

EMBRYU'LCUS [of ἐμβρυον and ἔλκω to draw] an Instrument to crush the Bones of an Embryo or a dead Child, so as to be more easily extracted, and to lay hold of, and draw it out of the Womb.

To EMBURSE [embourser, F.] to restore or refund Money owing.

EME, the Emmet or Ant. O. An Uncle by the Mother's side. *Spenc.*

EME'NDALS, Remainder; an old Word, used still in the Inner Temple, where so much in *Emendals*, is so much in Bank, in the Stock of the House.

EMENDA'TION, a Correcting or Amendment. *L.*

EMENDA'TIO Panni [Law Term] the Power of looking to the Affize of Cloth. *L.*

EMENDA'TIO Panis & Cervisia [Law Term] the Power of Supervising the Weights and Measures of Bread and Beer. *L.*

E'MERALD [*Esmeralde*, F. *Esmeralda*, Span. *Smaragdus*, L. of Σμάραγδος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour.

E'MERALD [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

To EME'RGE [emergere, L.] to arise with Difficulty or Surprise.

To EME'RGE [among *Naturalists*] when a natural Body in Specie lighter than Water, being thrust down forcibly into it, rises again, then it is said to emerge out of the Water.

EMERGE'NCY [of emergere, L.] a Thing which happens suddenly, an unexpected Circumstance of Affairs; as an Emergent Occasion, i. e. Business of Consequence, happening on a sudden.

EME'RGENT [emergens, L.] rising up above Water; also accidental, appearing on a sudden, momentous.

EME'RGENT [in *Astronomy*] when a Star is getting out of the Sun's Beams, and is ready to become visible, it is said, To be emergent.

E'MERIL, a sort of Stone used in bur-

E'MERY, finishing Mettals, &c. Also a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glass.

EME'RSION [in *Astronomy*] is when a Star that is so nigh the Sun that it cannot be seen, begins to appear again: Also the coming of the Sun or Moon out of an Eclipse.

EME'TICAL, [emetique, F. *emeticus*,

EME'TICK [L. ἐμετικὸς, Gr.] that provokes Vomiting.

EME'TICKS [of ἐμέω, Gr. to Vomit] Medicines which cause Vomiting.

EME'TICK Tartar, Cream of Tartar powder'd and mingled with *Crocus Metallorum*, prepared according to Art.

EMFORTH, according to. *Chauc.*

EMICA'TION, a shining forth. *L.*

EMIGRA'TION, a departing or going from one Place to another to live. *I.*

E'MINENCE, [Eminentia, L.] Excel-

E'MINENCY, lency, high Degree, or Quality: A Title given to Cardinals, accounted to be above Excellent.

An E'MINENCE, is a little hill or rising Ground.

An E'MINENCE [in *Fortification*] is an Height which overlooks and commands the Place under it.

E'MINENT [Eminens, L.] excellent, high great renowned. *L.*

E'MINENTLY, excellently.

E'MINENTNESS, Excellency.

E'MIR, a Turkish Lord, especially one descended from the Prophet Mahomet.

EMISSA'RY [Emissaire, F. *Emissarius*, L.] a Person sent out to observe the Motions of an Enemy, or to sound the Thoughts of another; a Spy, a Scout.

EMISSION, a sending forth, a casting out, a hurling or shooting forth. *F. of L.*

To EMIT' [*emittere*, L.] to send forth or cast out.

EMME'NAGOGICKS [*εμμεναγωγικά*]

EMME'NAGOGUES [of *εν* in, *μαγειν* a Month, and *αγω* to lead, Gr.] Medicines which excite the Courses in Women.

EMMET [*Æmet*, Sax.] an Ant or Pissmire.

EMMOISED, comforted. O.

EMOLLIENT [*emolliens*, L.] making soft, pliant, loose.

EMOLLIENTS [*emollientia*, L.] softening Medicines, such as sheath and soften the Asperities of the Humours, and relax and dissolve the Solids at the same Time.

EMOLUMENT [*Emolumentum*, L.] Advantage Profit. F.

EMOLUMENTAL, profitable. L.

EMOTION, a stirring or moving forth; a violent Motion of the Mind. F. of L.

To EMPAIR [*empire*, P.] to injure, to weaken, to make less. Spenc.

EMPAIRIN, to impair. Chauc.

EPALLEMENT, the outward Part of the Flower of a Plant encompassing the Foliation or Atrire.

To EMPANNEL, to set down the Names of a Jury in a Roll, called the Panel. L. T.

EMPARLANCE [of *parler*, F. to speak] a Motion or Petition made in Court for a Day of Respite. F. L. T.

EMPASMS [*εμπασμός*, Gr.] Medicines composed of Sweet Powders to take away Sweet, and allay Inflammations.

EMPALEMENT [in Fortification] the same as Talus.

To EMPEACH [*empescher*, F. to hinder]

EMPEROUR [*Empereur*, F. Imperator, L.] a Sovereign Prince, who bears Rule over several large Countries.

EMPHASIS [*Emphase*, F. *εμφασις*, Gr.] a strong or vigorous Pronunciation of a Word; Earnestness, or an express Signification of one's Intention. L.

EMPHATICAL [*emphaticus*, P.]

EMPHATICK [*emphaticus*, L. of *εμπατικός*, Gr.] spoken with earnestness, significant, forcible.

EMPHATICAL Colours [in Philosophy] are such as are often seen in Clouds, before the Rising, or after the Setting of the Sun; or in the Rainbow.

EMPHATICALLY, significantly.

EMPHATICALNESS, significantness.

EMPHAXIS [*εμπαξίς*, Gr.] an Obstruction in any Part. L.

EMPHYSEMA [*εμφυσημα*, Gr.] an Inflammation proceeding from an Effluence or otherwise.

EMPHYTON [*εμφυτον*, Gr.] the innate Heat, or Heat first supposed to be produced in a Fetus or Child in the Womb.

EMPIGHT, fixed, placed. Spenc.

EMPIRE [*Imperium*, L.] the Dominions

of an Emperour: Authority, Power. F.

EMPIRICAL [*Empirique*, F.] belonging to a Quack.

EMPIRICE [*εμπειρία*, Gr.] Skill in Physick gotten by meer Practice.

EMPIRICISM, the Profession or Practice of a Quack or Empirick.

EMPIRICK [*εμπειρικός* of *εμπειρία* to try, Gr.] a Physician by bare Practice, a Mountebank or Quack.

To EMPLASTER, to Paint, to set forth with Advantage. Chauc.

EMPLASTRUM [*εμπλάστρον*, Gr.] a Plaster or Salve.

EMPLASTICKS [*εμπλαστικά*, Gr.] Medicines which constipate and shut up the Pores of the Body, so that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pass.

EMPLEACHED, bound together, interwoven &c. Shakesp.

To EMPLAD [*implaider*, F.] to plead at the Bar.

To EMPLOY' [*employer*, F.] to set one at work, or about some Business; to make use of.

EMPNEUMATOSIS [*εμπνευματώσις*, Gr.] an alternate Dilatation of the Chest, by which the external Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood.

To EMPOISON [*empoisonner*, F.] to Poison. O.

EMPORETICAL [*emporeticus*, L.]

EMPORETICK [*εμπορετικός*, Gr.] belonging to Markets, Fairs, or Merchandize.

EMPORIUM [in Anatomy] the common Sensory of the Brain.

EMPORY [*εμποριον*, Gr.] a Market-Town, a Place where a general Market or Fair is kept. L.

EMPRESS, the Wife of an Emperor.

To EMPRESS, to imprint. Chauc.

EMPRIED [*Hunting Term*] when a Deer has left the Herd.

To EMPRISON [*emprisonner*, F.] to cast into Prison.

EMPRIZE, Enterprize. Spenc.

EMPROSTHOTONOS [*εμπροσθότονος*, Gr.] a kind of Cramp, of drawing together the Muscles of the Neck toward the Fore-parts.

EMPTION, a buying. L.

EMPTIONAL, to be bought. L.

EMPTURITION, a longing or earnest Desire to buy. L.

EMPTILY, without Solidity, weakly.

EMPTINESS, the being empty, or weak.

EMPTY [*Æmpti*, Sax.] void, &c.

To EMPTY [*Æmptian*, Sax.] to make void, &c.

EMPYEMA [*εμπτύημα*, of *εν* within, and *πύον* Matter, Gr.] a Collection of purulent Matter in the Cavity of the Thorax; but largely taken, signifies the same in the Abdomen: Also an Operation to discharge all

all sorts of Matter, with which the Midriff is loaded, by making a Perforation in the Breast. *L.*

EMPYRÆUM *Calum*, the highest Heaven, in which is the Throne of God, Residence of Angels, and glorified Spirits. *L.*

EMPYREAL [*Empyreæ*, *F.* *Εμπερ-ΕΜΠΥΡΕΑΝ* *εμπερ, Gr.*] of or belonging to the highest Heaven.

EMPYREAL Substance [with *Philosophers*] the fiery Element above the Ethereal.

EMPYREUMA [*Εμπερευμα* of *εμπερεω*, to burn, *Gr.*] that Taste and Smell of the Fire, which in Distillations happens to some Oils, Spirits, &c. *L.*

EMPYREUMATA [*Εμπερευματα*, *Gr.*] Relicks of a Fever after the critical Time of the Disease; also a Settlement in Distillations.

EMPYREUMA-TICK, belonging to, or of an *Empyreuma*.

EMROD or *Emry*, a Glazier's Diamond.

EMROSE, a sort of Flower.

EMUCID [*emucidus*, *L.*] mouldy.

To **EMULATE** [*emulatum*, *L.*] to vie with one, to strive to exceed or go beyond another in any thing; to envy or disdain.

EMULATION, a striving to excel or go beyond another in any thing; also envying or disdaining. *F. of L.*

To **EMULGE** [*emulgere*, *L.*] to milk out or stroak.

EMULGENT [*emulgens*, *L.*] stroaking or milking out.

EMULGENT Vessels [in *Anatomy*] the two large Arteries and Veins, the former from the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, the latter from the *Vena Cava*.

EMULSION, a Physical Drink, made of the Kernels of some Seeds, infused in a convenient Liquor. *L.*

EMUNCTORIES [*Emunctoria*, *L.*] are the Cavities into which something is emptied, as the pituitous Humour of the Brain into the Nostrils; the yellow thickish Humour which we call Ear-Wax, in the Ears; the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder.

EMUNDATION, a cleansing. *L.*

EMUSCATION, a clearing a Tree from Moss. *L.*

To **ENABBLE** [of *en* and *able*] to make able or capable.

To **ENACT** [of *en* and *actum*, of *agere*, *L.*] to establish an Act or Law, to Ordain or Decree.

ENÆMON [*εναμον*, *Gr.*] a Medicine for stopping Blood.

ENÆOREMA [*Εναωρημα*, *Gr.*] a gathering in the middle of an Urinal, or in distilled Waters.

ENALLAGE [*Εναλλαγη*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, where there is a Change of one Mood or Case for another.

ENALURON [in *Heraldry*] a Border

charged with Martlets, or any other kind of Birds.

To **ENAMEL** [*emailler*, *F.*] to vary with little Spots, to paint with Mineral Colours.

ENAMOU'RED [*enamourée*, *F.*] in love with.

ENANTI'OSIS [*Εναντιωσις*, *Gr.*] Contrariety; A Rhetorical Figure, when that is spoken by a Contrary, which is intended should be understood, as it were, by Affirmation; as, *There was Rage against Resolution, Pride against Nobility.*

ENARGIA [*Εναργεια*, *Gr.*] Evidence or Clearness of Expression.

ENARRATION, a plain Declaration, a Recital or Rehearsal. *L.*

ENARTHROSIS [*Εναρθρωσις*, *Gr.*] a sort of Jointing (in *Anatomy*) when the Cavity that receives it is deep, and the Bone that is inserted is long.

ENOUNTER, least that. *Spencer.*

ENBLAUNCHED, whited, adorned. *O.*

ENBOLNED, swelled. *O.*

ENBRASE, to embrace. *Chauc.*

ENBRAUDIN, to embroider. *Chauc.*

ENBUSHMENT, Ambush. *Chauc.*

ENCÆ'NIA [*Εγκαίνια*, *Gr.*] yearly Festivals anciently kept on the Days which Cities were built: Among the Jews, The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple. Among Christians it signifies, the Consecration or Wake Days of Churches.

ENCA'NTHIS [*Εγκαந்தις*, *Gr.*] an Excrescence and Swelling of the inner Angles of the Eye.

ENCARDIA [*Εγκαρδια*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, bearing the Figure of an Heart. *L.*

ENCA'RPA [*Ενκαρπα*, *Gr.*] in Architecture, Flower-work or Fruit-work on the Corner of Pillars. *L.*

ENCA'THISMA [*Ενκαθισμα*, *Gr.*] a Bath for the Belly. *L.*

ENCAUMA [*Ενκαυμα*, *Gr.*] a Burning in any part of the Body: Also an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab.

ENCAUSTICE [*Ενκαυστις*, *Gr.*] the Art of Enamelling or Painting with Fire. *L.*

ENCEINTE, a Compass or Enclosure. *F.*

ENCEINTE [in *Fortification*] the whole Compass of Ground fortified.

ENCEPHALOS [*Ενκεφαλον*, *Gr.*] is all that Substance which is contained within the Skull. *L.*

ENCHAFED, heated. *O.*

To **ENCHANT** [*enchanter*, *F.* of *incantare*, *L.*] to conjure or bewitch.

ENCHANTMENT [*Enchantment*, *F.* *Incantatio*, *L.*] Witchcraft, Conjuratation.

ENCHARAXIS [*Ενχαρaxis*, *Gr.*] an Engraving; also Scarifying or Lancing the Flesh.

To **ENCHASE** [*enchasser*, *F.*] to set any thing in Gold, Silver, or any other Metals

ENCHASED,

ENCHASED, Engraven. *Spenc.*

ENCHAUZEN, to warm, to chafe, to heat. *Chauc.*

ENCHEINEN, to be chained together. *Chauc.*

ENCHE'SON, Occasion, Cause, or Reason why any thing is done. *F. L. T.*

ENCHE'SON, Accident. *Spenc.*

ENCHIRE'SIS *Anatomica* [Ενχειριστις, Gr.] a Readiness or Dexterity at Dissections.

ENCHIRIDION [Ενχειριδιον of Ε]

ENCHIRIDIUM [and χειρ the Hand, Gr.] a small portable Pocket Book.

ENCHRISTA [Ενχρυστα, Gr.] thin Ointment.

ENCHYMO'MA [Ενχυμομα, Gr.] an Afflux of the Blood, whereby the external Parts become black and blue, as in the Scurvy.

ENCHYTA [Ενχυτον, Gr.] an Instrument for Infusion of Liquor into the Eyes, Ears, or Nostrils.

To ENCIRCLE [of *in* and *circular*, F. *circulare*, L.] to compass about.

ENCLITICKS [in Grammar] certain Particles joined to the End of a Word, as *que, ne, ve.*

To ENCLOSE [enclorre, F.] to include.

ENCOLAP'TICE [Ενκολαπτική, Gr.] the Art of making Brass Plates, and cutting in the Figures and Letters for Inscriptions and Laws.

To ENCOMBER [encombrer, F.] to trouble or vex.

ENCOMBERMENT, Encumbrance, Trouble, Distress. *Chauc.*

An ENCOMIAST [Ενκομιστής, Gr.] a Maker of Encomiums.

ENCOMIASTICAL [Encomiasticus,

ENCOMIASTICK [L. *Ενκομιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Encomium.

An ENCOMIASTICK, a Copy of Verses in the Praise of a Person.

ENCOMIUM [Ενκομιον, Gr.] a Speech, Copy of Verses, &c. in Praise and Commendation of a Person. *L.*

To ENCOMPASS [of *en* and *compasser*, F.] to surround or stand about.

To ENCONTREWEIL, to prevent. *O.*

ENCOPE [Ενκοπη, Gr.] is an Incision of any Part of the Body.

An ENCOUNTER [of *Encontrer*, F.] a Meeting, a Fight.

To ENCOUNTER [Encontrer, F.] to meet, to engage with in Fighting.

To ENCOURAGE [Encourager, F.] to animate, incite, or stir up.

ENCOURAGEMENT, an Excitement, a Reward or Remuneration.

ENCRAINIUM [with *Anatomists*] the hinder part of the Brain. *Gr.*

ENCRA'TITE, Hereticks who condemned Marriage, and forbid their Disciples the Use of Wine and Flesh.

To ENCREASE [increscere, L.] to

grow and wax more and more.

To ENCROACH [encrocher, F.] to intrench upon.

ENCROACHINGLY, by way of Encroachment.

ENCROACHMENT, Usurpation.

ENCROACHMENT [in Law] is an unlawful Gaining upon the Rights and Possessions of another.

To ENCUMBER [encombrer, F.] to embarrass, perplex, and trouble.

ENCUMBERANCE, a Hindrance, a being involved.

ENCYCLICAL [Εγκυκλικός, Gr.] Circular, to his whole Jurisdiction.

ENCYCLOPEDIA [Encyclopædia, L. ο *Εγκυκλοπαιδεία*, of *ἐν* in, *κύκλ* a Circle, and *παιδεία* Learning, Gr.] the whole Circle or Compass of Learning which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.

END [End, Sax. *Ende*, Du. *Dan.* and Teut.] the last part of a Thing, a Conclusion.

To END [Endian, Sax. *Enden*, Du.] to conclude, to desist or finish.

END for End [Sea Term] when a Rope runs all out of the Pulley, or off the Block, or what it is wound upon.

To ENDAMAGE [endommager, F.] to do damage, to hurt.

To ENDEAR [of *en* and *Dear*, probably of *tyrian*, Sax. to count dear to himself] to make dear and beloved.

An ENDEARMENT, an Endearing, a Cause of Affection.

To ENDEAVOUR [en and *deviser*, F.] to perform a thing according to Ability.

ENDECAGON [Ενδεκάγωνον, Gr.] a plain Figure of Eleven Sides and Angles.

ENDEIXIS [Ενδείξις, Gr.] a shewing or declaring.

ENDEIXIS [in Physick] an Indication of Diseases, shewing what is to be done.

ENDEMICAL [of *ἐν* and *δῆμι*, Gr.]

ENDEMIAL [Gr.] Distempers, are such as infect a great many in the same Country, proceeding from some Cause peculiar to the Country where it reigns, as the Flux to Ireland, &c.

ENDENIZONED, naturalized.

To ENDEW [in Falconry] is when a Hawk digests her Meats so, that she does not only discharge her Gorge of it, but also cleanses her Pannel.

ENDEINOS, disdainful. *O.*

To ENDITE [enditer, F.] to compose, or write the Matter of a Letter, &c.

ENDIVE, a Saller Herb. *F.*

To ENDOCTRINATE [endoctriner, F.] to teach or instruct.

ENDOMAGEN, to endamage, to do damage, to hurt. *Chauc.*

To ENDORSE [endorser, F. *en* and *dorsum*, L. the Back] to write on the back-side of a Bill, &c. See Indorse.

ENDO'RSE [in *Heraldry*] is an eighth Part of a Pale.

ENDO'RSED [in *Heraldry*] is where two Lions are borne Rampant, with their Backs to each other.

ENDO'RSEMENT [*Endossement*, F.] a Writing on the back-side of a Bill, &c.

To ENDOSS, to endorse. *Spenc.*

ENDOUBTED, feared, doubted. *O.*

To ENDOW [*endouairer*, F.] to give one a Dowry, to divest in a Right to an Estate, Goods, &c.

ENDOW'MENT, a natural Gift or Quality.

ENDOW'MENT [in *Law*] the giving or raking of a Dowry to Women.

ENDOW'MENT *de la plus belle part*, is when a Man dying possessed of Lands held in Knights-Service, and other in Socage; the Widow has her Dower out of the Socage Lands, as being the fairer Part.

ENDOW'MENT [of a *Vicarage*] a setting out sufficient Maintenance for a Vicar, when a Benefice is appropriated.

ENDREYTE [of *Endroit*, F.] a Place a Bit or cut off a Joint of Meat. *Chauc.*

To ENDRE, to endure. *O.*

To ENDUE [corrupt of *Endow*] to furnish with, to qualify, to supply.

To ENDURE [*endurer*, F. *durare*, L.] to suffer or undergo.

ENDURED, hardened. *Spenc.*

ENDY'ED in *Untime*, Yeaned before the Time. *O.*

ENECATED [*enecatus*, L.] killed.

ENE'MA [of *Ενμα*, Gr. to send in] a Clyster.

E'NEMY [*Ennemi*, F. *Inimicus*, L.] an Adversary, or one who is against one.

ENEO'REMA [of *Ενερμα*, Gr. to lift up] are those Contents of the Urine which float about in the middle, resembling a Cloud.

ENERGE'TICAL [*energique*, F. *energicus*, L.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.

ENERGE'TICAL Bodies, are Bodies which are eminently active, and very efficacious in producing their Operations of different Natures.

ENERGY [*Energie*, F. *Energia*, L. of *Ενέργεια*, Gr.] Force, Efficacy.

ENERGY [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein great Force of Expression is used.

ENERGY [in *Physick*] is an Operation of the Animal Spirit and Body.

To E'NERVATE [*enerver*, F. *enervatum*, L.] to weaken or deprive of Strength.

ENERVA'TION, a weakening or enfeebling; a Listlessness to Action.

ENERVA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Weakness about the Nerves and Tendons.

ENEWED, made new. *O.*

ENERVITY [*Enervitas*, L.] Weakness.

ENFAMINED, famished or starved. *O.*

ENFANS *Perdues* [*Military Term*] the forlorn Hope of an Army. *F.*

ENFAUNCE. Infancy. *Chauc.*

To ENFEE'BLE [of *en* and *feeble*] to make weak.

ENFEOFFED *himself*, took Possession of the Inheritance, &c. *Shakesp.*

ENFILA'DE, a Ribble-row of Rooms, &c. a long Train of Discourse. *F.*

ENFILA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] is the Situation of a Post, so as to discover and scour all the Length of a straight Line.

To ENFILA'DE *the Curtain*, &c. is to scour or sweep the whole Length of such a Work with Shot, &c.

To ENFIRE, to set on Fire. *Chauc.*

To ENFORCE [*enforcer*, F.] to constrain or force to do a Thing.

ENFOULDRED, mixt with Flame. *Sp.*

To ENFRA'NCHIZE [of *affranchir*, of *Franc*, F. free] to make Free, to incorporate a Man into a Body Politick.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, the Act of Enfranchising, making Free, &c.

To ENGA'GE [*engager*, F.] to draw in or persuade; to pals one's Word to, to take upon one's self; to encounter or fight.

ENGA'GEMENT, a Tie of Obligation; also a Fight. *F.*

ENGASTRIMY'THOS [of *ἐν* in, *γαστήρ* the Belly, and *μῦθός* a Word, Gr.] one who emits Sounds like the Voice of one speaking out of the Stomach or Belly, without using the Organs of Speech; such as is reported of the *Pythian* Prophets, &c.

To ENGE'NDER [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to breed; most commonly apply'd to Animals not human, which yet are produced by the ordinary Methods of Generation.

ENGENDRIN, to engender, to beget. *Chauc.*

ENGENDURE, Generation, Procreation. *Chauc.*

An ENGINE [*Engin*, F.] is any Mechanick Instrument composed of Wheels, Screws, &c. in order to raise, cast, or sustain any Weight, &c.

ENGINE'D, racked. *O.*

ENGINEER, a Person skilled in Fortification, Building, Attacking and Defending Castles, Forts, &c. Also in making Fire-works.

ENGINRY, Arms Instruments. *Spenc.*

ENGISOMA [*Εγγισμα*, Gr.] a Fracture in the Skull, which links the Bone to the inner Skin of the Brain; also an Instrument used about such a Wound.

E'NGLAND [*Angli*, L. from the *Angles*, a People in Denmark, who, with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, subdued and settled themselves in this Island] since the Union of Scotland called Great Britain.

E N

ENGLECE'RY } an old Law Term,
ENGLECHE'RY } the being an *English-*
ENGLECHIRE' } *man*.
ENGLEMED, nauseated. *O.*

ENGLISH, belonging to *England*.

To ENGLUT, to surfeit one's self with any thing.

To ENGLUTE, to glew or fallen together. *Chauc.*

ENGO'NASI [*Εγγύνασι*, Gr.] a Northern Constellation containing 48 Stars.

ENGORGED, sticking in the Throat.

ENGOUTED [in Heraldry] is when a Hawks Feathers have black Spots in them.

To ENGRA'FF [of *en* and *greffer*, F.] to inoculate Trees, &c

ENGRAILED [in Heraldry] is when a Border is formed by an arched Line, when the little Arches turn outward from the Center of the Escutcheon.

ENGRAINED, died in Grain. *Spenc.*

To ENGRA'VE [*engraver*, F.] to cut any Figure in Wood or Metal.

To ENGREVIN, to grieve. *Chauc.*

To ENGROSS [of *en* and *grossoyer*, F.] in Law, is to write fair over the rude Draught of a Thing.

To ENGROSS [in Trade] is to buy up all of a Commodity in order to enhance the Price.

ENGYNED, out-witted. *Chauc.*

To ENHA'NCE } [of *enbaunser*, F.]

To ENHA'UNCE } to advance or raise the Price of Thing.

ENHA'NCEMENT, an Enhancing.

ENHARMONICAL } a Musical Term

ENHARMONICK } usually apply'd to the last of the three Sorts of Musick, and abounds in *Diets*, or *Sharps*.

ENIGMA [*Enigme*, F. *Ανιγμα* Gr.] a Riddle. a dark or intricate Speech, a difficult Question or Proposition.

ENIGMATICAL } [*enigmatique*, F.

ENIGMA'TICK } *enigmatikus*, L.

ανιγματικος, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Riddles or dark Sentences.

ENIGMA'TICALLY, by way of Riddle

ENIGMA'TIST [*Enigmatistes*, L. *Ανιγματιστης*, Gr.] a Maker or Proposer of Riddles. &c.

To ENJOIN [*enjoindre*, F.] to bid charge, or order.

To ENJOY [of *en* and *jour*, F.] to have the Use or Profit of.

ENJOYMENT, Enjoying, Joy, Pleasure, Possession.

ENIXUM Sal [in Chymistry] a neutral Salt, partaking both of the Nature of an Acid and an Alkali.

ENLACED, i tangled. *O.*

ENLANGOURED, la guid. faint, ch

To ENLA'RGE [*Eslargir*, F.] to amplify or make larger.

ENLAR'GEMENT, a making large: A to a Discharge from Prison.

To ENLASE, or intrap *Chauc.*

E N

To ENLI'GHTEN [of *en* and *Lih'tan*, Sax.] to put Light into to make clear.

To ENLI'VEN [of *en* and *Libban*, Sax.] to put Life into, to make brisk or lively.

ENMITY [*Inimicitie*, F. *Inimicitia*, L.] Hatred, Grudge, Variance.

ENMOISED [of *animosus*, L.] comforted, encouraged. *Chauc.*

ENNEA'D [*Ενεας*, Gr.] the Number Nine.

ENNEADECATE'RIDES [of *Ενεα* and *δεκαετηστας*, Gr.] in Astronomy, a Revolution of 19 Years, called the Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.

ENNE'AGON [of *Ενεα* 9, and *γωνια*, Gr. a Corner] in Geometry, a regular Figure of equal Sides and nine Angles.

ENNEA'TICAL [*Ενεαδικος*, Gr.] belonging to the Number 9; as *enneatical Days*, every 9th Day of a Sickness; *enneatical Year*, every 9th Year of a Man's Life.

ENNEE'MERIS [*Ημεμερις*, Gr.] the Figure *Casura*, in a Greek or Latin Verse.

To ENNO'BLE [*enoblir*, F.] to make Noble, to render more renowned.

ENNOCH [תנ"ך H. i. e. dedicated] the Son of Seth

ENNOCH's Pillars, two Pillars, upon which the whole Art of Astronomy is said to have been engraven by Enoch.

ENODA'TION, an untying, a making any Difficulty plain. L.

ENODA'TION [in Husbandry] an unknotting or cutting away the Knots of Trees.

ENNO'RMITY [*Enormité*, F. of *Enormitas*, L.] Heinousness, High Misdemeanour.

ENOR'MOUS [*Enormus*, L.] out of Rule or Square, exceeding great, heinous.

ENOS [ונוש H. e. Mortal, Sickly, Miserable] a Son of Seth.

ENO'UGH [*Enoh*, Sax.] sufficient.

ENPATRONED, had gotten a Patron. *Shakesp.*

ENPA'SSANT, by the Bye F.

ENPITED, pitted. *O.*

To ENPLEET, to implead. *O. L. T.*

ENPRICE, the Fashion. *O.*

ENOR'MOUSLY, heinously.

ENQUI'RAUNCE, Enquiry. *O.*

To ENQUI'RE [*enquerir*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to ask, to search narrowly.

To ENRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a Rage, to make Mad.

ENRA'GEDLY, furiously.

ENRA'GEDNESS, Furiousness.

To ENRI'CH [*enricher*, F.] to make rich.

To ENRO'L [*S'enroller*, F.] to enter in a Roll.

ENS, a Philosophical Term for a Being whatever has any kind of Existence or Being. L.

ENS

ENS [in *Physick*] is used to express some Things that are pretended to contain all the Qualities or Virtues of the Ingredients they are drawn from in a little Room.

ENS positivum } a real or positive Being

ENS reale } or Existence. *L.*

ENS Rationis, an imaginary Being. *L.*

ENS primum, the most efficacious Part of any mixt Body. *L.*

ENS Veneris [among *Chymists*] the Sublimation of equal Parts of calcined Powder of *Cyprus Vitriol*, and of *Sal Armoniack*.

ENSA'MPLE, Example or Pattern. *O.*

To **ENSCONSE**, to Intrench. *O.*

To **ENSEA'M** [in *Falconry*] to bring down the Fat of a Hawk by purging.

ENSEE'LED [in *Falconry*] said of a Hawk, is when a Thread is drawn thro' the upper Eye-lids, and made fast under the Beak, to take away the Sight.

To **ENSEEM**, to breed. *Spenc.*

ENSIFEROUS [ensifer, *L.*] Sword-bearing.

ENSIFORM [ensiformis, *L.*] in the Form of a Sword, or like a Sword.

ENSIFORMIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Breast-bone, so called from its sharp-pointed triangular Shape.

E'NSIGN [Enseigne, *F.*] an Officer in a Company of Foot Soldiers, who carries the Colours.

E'NSIGN [in *Heraldry*] an Escutcheon in which the Trophies of Honour of a particular Family are painted.

ENSI'GNE, Bleeding or Blood-letting; also blooded, or let blood. *F. L. T.*

ENSISE, Quality, Stamp. *O.*

To **ENSTA'L** [of *en* and *ὑστύλλαν*, *Sax.*] to admit into the Number, and create a Knight of the Garter. *Sc.*

ENSTA'LMENT, a Creation of Knights, *Sc.*

To **ENSUE** [ensuere, *F.* of *insequi*, *L.*] to follow.

ENTA'BLATURE } [of *en* and

ENTA'BLEMMENTE } *Tablature*, *F.*] is properly a Flooring with Boards.

ENTA'BLATURE [in *Archit.*] the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice of a Pillar.

ENTACHED, defiled. *O.*

ENTAIL [entaille, *F.*] a Fee tail, or Fee intailed or abridged, by which means the Heir is limited, and tied up to certain Conditions.

To **ENTAIL** an Estate [entaillir, *F.*] is to make it over by Entail.

ENTAIL, Engraving. *Spenc.*

ENTAI'LED, Engraven. *O.*

To **ENTAI'LENTEN**, to create a Desire, to move, to affect. *Chauc.*

To **ENTA'NGLE** [probably either of *en* and *Tendicula*, a Snare, *L.* or *en* and *Tanzl*, a Twig, *Sax.* because being dawbed with Bird-lime, it intangles Birds] to involve in Difficulties, to perplex.

ENTELECHIA [Ἐντελέχεια, *Gr.*] a Word used by *Aristotle* to express the human Mind: The *Modern Philosophers* take it for a kind of Motion and happy Modification of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform Acts proper to it.

ENTENDA'UNCE, Attendance. *O.*

ENTE'NDMENT [Entendement, *P.*] the true Meaning of a Word or Sentence. *L. T.*

To **ENTER** [entrer, *F.* of *intrare*, *L.*] to go into; to set down in Writing.

To **ENTER** [in *Architecture*] is to let the Tenon of one Piece of Timber into the Mortise of another.

To **ENTER** a Hawk [in *Falconry*] is a Term used when she first begins to kill.

To **ENTERCHANGE** [enterchanger, *F.*] to change mutually.

E'NTERCOURSE [Entrecours, *F.*] Commerce or Freedom of discourse one to, or with another.

ENTERDEAL, Mediation. *Spenc.*

ENTERFERING, a Distemper in Horses, causing them to hit or fret one Foot against another.

To **ENTERLA'CE** [entrelasser, *F.*] to lace between.

ENTERLA'CING [of *entrelasser*, *F.*] intricate, full of Windings and Turnings.

To **ENTERLINE** [Entreligner, *F.*] to write between the Lines.

ENTERMEDDLED, intermeddled or intermingled. *O.*

ENTERMINED, robbed, emptied. *O.*

ENTERMEWER [in *Falconry*] is an Hawk which changes the Colour of her Wines by degrees.

ENTEROCELE [Ἐντεροκήλη, of ἔντερον a Gut, and κήλη a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Bursting or Falling of the Entrails into the Groin or Skin which covers the Scrotum.

ENTEROLOGY [Ἐντερολογία, of ἔντερον and λόγος a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse or Treatise of the Entrails.

ENTEROMPHALUS [Ἐντερόμφορος, of ἔντερον and ὄμφαλος the Navel, *Gr.*] a Rupture, when the Entrails burst out at the Navel.

ENTEROPIPOCELE [Ἐντεροπίπλοος, of ἔντερον and ἐπίπλοος the Caul, and κήλη a Swelling, *Gr.*] a sort of Rupture, when the Caul and Intestines fall both together into the Cods.

ENTERPARTIN, to divide, to share, to bear a Part with one. *Chauc.*

To **ENTERPENN** [in *Falconry*] as The Hawk enterpenneeth, i. e. has his Feathers snarled or intangled.

To **ENTERPLEAD** [enterplaider, *F.*] in Common Law, is to discuss a Point, incidentally falling out, before the principal Cause can have an End.

To **ENTERPRISE**, to give Reception to one. *Spenc.*

ENTERPRIZE [enterprise, *F.*] an At-

tempe, Undertaking, or Design.

To **ENTERPRIZE** [*interprenre*, F.] to take in hand, to undertake.

To **ENTERR** [*enterrer*, F.] to bury.

To **ENTERTAIN** [*amretenir*, F.] to receive or accept of; to treat; to keep, lodge, or maintain.

ENTERTAINING, diverting.

ENTERTAININGLY, divertingly, pleasantly.

ENTERTAINMENT [*Entretienement*, F.] Entertaining, Receiving, Treatment, good Welcome.

To **ENTERTAKE**, to entertain. *Spenc.*

ENTERVIEW [in *Falconry*] is a second Year of a Hawk's Age.

ENTERYNGE, Interment, Burial. *Ch.*

ENTHEMATA [in *Husbandry*] Grafts stuck into the Clits of Trees. *Gr.*

ENTHEMATA [in *Surgery*] Medicines applied to green Wounds, to stop the Blood and course of Humours. *Gr.*

To **ENTHRA'L** [of *en* and *Dpæl*, Sax. a Vassal or Slave] to bring into Slavery.

To **ENTHRONE** [*enthroner*, F. *Ενθρονίζω*, *Gr.*] to place upon the Throne.

ENTHUSIASM [*enthusiasme*, F. *Enthusiasmus*, L. of *Ενθουσιασμός*, *Gr.*] an Inspiration whether real or imaginary, Fancifism; a Ravishment of the Spirit; a Poetical Fury.

ENTHUSIAST *Enthusiaste*, F. *Enthusiasta*, L. of *Ενθουσιαστής*, *Gr.*] one who fancies himself inspired with the Divine Spirit, and so to have a true Sight and Knowledge of Things.

ENTHUSIASTICAL } [*Enthusiasticus*
ENTHUSIASTICK } L. of *Ενθουσιαστικός*
Gr.] belonging to Enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEM [*Enthymeme*, F. *Enthymema*, L. of *Ενθύμημα*, *Gr.*] an imperfect Syllogism, where either the Major or Minor Proposition is wanting, as being easily to be supplied by the Understanding.

To **ENTI'CE** [*attriser*, F.] or probably of *en* and *τῆσταν*, Sax. to over-persuade] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

ENTICEMENT, an Enticing Allurement, &c.

ENTI'INGLY, alluringly.

ENTIERITY [*Entiereté*, F.] Entireness, or the Whole.

ENTIRE [*Entier*, F.] complete, perfect, whole.

ENTIRE *Pertingents* [in *Heraldry*] Lines which run the longest way of the Shield's Position, without touching the Center.

ENTIRE *Pertransient* [in *Heraldry*] a Line crossing the Middle of the Escutcheon, and running diametrically the longest way of its Position.

ENTIRE Tenancy [Law Term] is contrary to several Tenancy, signifying the sole Possession in one Man.

ENTIRELY, completely, wholly.

ENTITATIVELY, according to the Entity or Being.

ENTITY [*Entitas*, L.] a Being.

To **ENTOMB** [*entomber*, F.] to bury in a Tomb.

ENTOYRE [in *Heraldry*] is when a Border is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits. *F.*

ENTRAILS [*Entrailles*, F.] the Inwards, Guts, or Bowels, generally understood to include the Contents of the three Cavities, the Head, Breast, and Belly.

To **ENTRAP** [*entraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to insnare.

ENTRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] Entry, or going in, Admittance.

ENTRAYDED, wrought between. *Sp.*

ENTRE *ad Communem Legem*, is a Writ for a Tenant in Reversion, against him who comes into a Tenement, after the Death of the former Tenant.

ENTRE } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

ENTREE } a particular sort of Air. *Ital.*

To **ENTREAT** [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *tractare*, L.] to beg earnestly or beseech, to court with fair Words: Also to treat of or handle. *O.*

ENTREATINGLY, by way of Supplication.

ENTREATY, Request, Supplication, a Courting with fair Words.

To **ENTRECOMMUNIN**, to converse or correspond with one. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, Intermesses. *Chauc.*

ENTREMES, intermingled. *O.*

ENTRIKED, deceived. *O.*

ENTRING a Ship [in a Fight] is boarding of her.

ENTRING Ladder, a Ladder to go in and out of a Ship.

ENTRING Rope, a Rope fastened to the Sides of a Ship, to hold by, in going up and down the Side.

ENTRUSION [*Intrusio* L.] is a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no Right to them.

ENTRUSION *de Gard*, is a Writ for a Lord, where an Infant within Age enter'd into the Lands, and held his Lord out.

ENTRY [*Entrée*, F.] ent'ring or coming in, a Passage, a formal Procession made by Princes, &c.

ENTRY [in Law] is the taking Possession of Lands.

To make an **ENTRY** of Goods, is the Passing the Bills through the Hands of the proper Officers: Also the setting down the Particulars of Trade in the Account-Books.

ENTRY *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ lying where a Tenant for Life alienes Lands, and dies, then the Party in Reversion shall have

have this Writ against the Person who is in Possession. *L.*

E'NTRY *ad Terminum qui præterit*, a Writ which lies where a Man leases Land to another for Term of Years, and the Tenant holds over his Term. *L.*

E'NTRY *causa Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man on Condition, that he shall take the Donor to his Wife within a certain Time, and he espouses another, or otherwise disables himself that he cannot take her according to the Condition.

E'NTRY *in casu consimili*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant for Life, or Tenant by Courtesy alienes in Fee. *L.*

E'NTRY *in casu proviso*, a Writ which lies if a Tenant in Dower alienes in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life, the Tenant in Dower living, he in the Reversion shall have this Writ.

E'NTRY *sine Assensu capitali*, when an Abbot, Prior, or such as has Convent or Common Seal, alienes Lands or Tenements of the Right of the Church, without the Assent of the Convent or Chapter, and dies, the Successor shall have this Writ. *L.*

E'NTRY *per le cui & post*, a Writ lying for a Man disseized, or turned out of his Free-hold, when the Disseizor alienes, and dies in Possession, and his Heirs enters. *L.*

E'NTRIES [*Hunting Term*] Places or Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have passed.

ENTUNE, to tune, to sing. *Chauc.*

To **ENTWINE** [of *en* and *twīnan*, *Sax.*] to twist or wind about.

ENTYPO'SIS [*εντυπωσις*, *Gr.*] the joining of the Shoulder with the Arm.

ENU'CLEATED [*enucleatus*, *L.*] having the Kernels taken out, thoroughly sifted and scanned.

ENUCLEA'TION, a taking out of the Kernel, opening or explaining of a difficult Matter. *L.*

To **ENVE'LOP** [*envelopar*, *F.*] to cover, to fold, or wrap up, to hem in, surround; to beset.

ENVE'LOPE [in *Fortification*] a Work of Earth, raised either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it, sometimes of the Form of a plain Parapet or Breast-work, and sometimes like a little Rampart with a Breast-work to work it.

To **ENVE'NOM** [*envenimer*, *F.*] to infect with Poison.

ENVIOUS, full of Envy.

ENVIOUSLY, invidiously.

ENVIOUSNESS, being full of Envy.

ENVERMAILED, painted with Vermilion. *Chauc.*

To **ENVI'RON** [*environner*, *F.*] to enclose, encompass, or beset.

To **ENUMERATE** [*enumeratum*, *L.*] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERA'TION, a numbering, a summing up. *L.*

ENUNCIA'TION, Utterance or Pronunciation. *L.*

ENUNCIA'TION [in *Logic*] is a Proposition which simply affirms or denies.

ENVYTE, Enmity. *Chauc.*

E'NVOY [*Envoy*, *F.*] a Person of a lower Degree than an Ambassadour, sent by one Prince to another for the Transaction of an Affair, a Resident.

To **ENU'RE**, to take Place or Effect, to be of Force, available. *L. T.*

To **ENU'RE** [of *en* and *ure*, ant. for *use*, *L.*] to accustom to.

E'NURY [in *Heraldry*] is a Border of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts.

E'NVY [*Envie*, *F.* of *Invidis*, *L.*] an uneasy Passion of the Mind on beholding the Prosperity of others.

To **ENVY**, to be uneasy at the Success of others.

EO'LIAN, appertaining to *Æolus*, the God of the Winds.

EOLIPYLE [*Æolipyle*, *L.* of *Æolus*, and *πύλας*, *Gr.* Gates] an Instrument in *Hydraulicks*, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper, with a Tail to it, and a Hole to fill it. *F.*

EPACM'ASTICA [*Επακμαστικός*, *Gr.*] a Fever which continually grows stronger.

E'PACT [*Epaete*, *F.* *Epaete*, *L.* of *Επακτης*, *Gr.*] is a Number whereby is noted the Excess of the common Solar Year above the Lunar, and thereby may be found out the Age of the Moon every Year; for the Solar Year consisting of 365 Days, and the Lunar but of 354, the Lunations every Year get 11 Days before the Solar Year; but thereby in 19 Years the Moon compleats 20 times 12 Lunations, gets up one whole Solar Year; and having finished that Circuit, begins again with the Sun, and so from 19 Years to 19 Years. For the first Year afterwards, the Moon will go before the Sun but 11 Days; the second Year 22 Days, which is called the Epact of that Year; the third Year 33 Days, but 30 being an intire Lunation, cast that away, and 3 shall be that Year's Epact; the next Year 44, and so adding yearly 11 Days, and casting away 30, when the Number amounts to more

E'PACT [of the Year] is the Moon's Age at the Beginning of every Year, i. e. the Time between the first Minute of the first Day of January, and the last New Moon of the foregoing Year.

EPAGO'GE [*επαγογή*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Things are compared.

EPAGO'GIUM, the Fore-skin of the Penis. *L.*

EPANADIPLO'SIS [ἐπαναδίπλωσις, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein a Sentence begins and ends with the same Words.

EPANALEPSIS [ἐπανάληψις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the same Word is, for Enforcement sake, reiterated.

EPANA'PHORA [ἐπαναφορὰ, Gr.] a Figure in which the same Word begins several Sentences; as *Ver adeo frondi, vir uile Sylvis.*

EPANO'DOS [ἐπ'άνοδος, Gr.] a Figure wherein the same Sound or Word is twice repeated in the same Sentence, in an inverted Order; as, *Nec sine Sole suo lux, nec sine luce sua Sol.*

EPANO'RTHOSIS [ἐπανόρθωσις, Gr.] is a pathetical Form of Speech, in which the first Expression appearing too weak, the Speaker still endeavours to correct and mend it by using a stronger Expression; as *O clementia seu potius patientia mira.*

E'PARCH [ἐπαρχ, Gr.] the President of a Province.

EPA'RMATA [ἐπαρματα, Gr.] Tumours of the Glandules, called *Parotides* behind the Ears.

EPAU'LE, a Shoulder. *F.*

EPAU'LE [in Fortification] is the Shoulder of a Bastion, or Angle of a Face and Flank, which is often called the Angle of the *Epaule.*

EPAU'LEMENT, a Shouldering-Piece.

EPAU'LEMENT [in Fortification] is a Side-work, made either of Earth thrown up, or Bags of Earth, Gabions, or Fascines, and Earth: It sometimes signifies a *Demi-Bastion*, and sometimes a square *Orillon.*

EPAUXE'SIS [ἐπαύξεισις, Gr.] an Increase. a Figure in Rhetorick.

EPE'NTHESIS [ἐπένθεσις, Gr.] is the Interposition of a Vowel or Consonant in the middle of a Word. *Gram.*

E'PHA [עֵפָה H.] an Hebrew Measure, containing dry, 3 Pecks, 3 Pints, 12 Solid Inches, and 4 Decimal Parts; and in liquid Things, 4 Gallons, 4 Pints, and 15 Solid Inches Wine Measure.

EPHE'BEUM [in Anatomy] the Space

EPHE'BIUM [from the Hypogastrium or lower Part of the Belly, to the Privy Parts.

EPHE'BIA [ἐφηβία, Gr.] a Stripling's Age, at the Entry of 15 Years.

EPHEL'CIS [ἐφελκίς, Gr.] the bloody Substance which is brought up in Spitting of Blood: Also a Shell or Crust that is brought over Ulcers.

EPHE'LIS [ἐφελίς, Gr.] a Spot or Freckle which proceeds from Sun-burn.

EPHE'MERA [of ἐπὶ upon and ἡμέρα a Day, Gr.] a continual Fever which lasts but one Day. *L.*

EPHEME'RIDES [ἐφημερίδες, Gr.] Registers of Astronomical Tables, calculated to shew the diurnal Motion of the Planets,

with their Places and Aspects, &c. throughout the Year; which Tables are used by *Astrologers* to draw Horoscopes and Schemes of the Heaven: *F. of L.*

EPHEMERIDIAN, of an Ephemeris.

EPHE'MERIS [ἐφημερίς, Gr.] is a Diary or Daily Register of the Motion of the Planets, and other Circumstances relating thereto, and is commonly called an Alphabet. *L.*

EPHE'MERIST [ἐφημερίστης, Gr.] a Maker of Ephemeris's, Almanacks, &c.

EPHESUS, a City of Asia, now called *Efese*, and famous for the stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the seven Wonders of the World: It was 200 Years in building, all Asia contributing to its Expence; the Pillars were 70 Foot high, and all of Marble: This prodigious Fabrick was set on Fire by *Herostratus*, the same Night that *Alexander the Great* was born.

EPHIA'LTES [ἐπιήλτης, Gr.] a Disease called the Night-Mare or Hag, is a depraved Imagination, whereby Persons asleep fancy that their Windpipe is oppressed by some Superincumbent Body, and that their Breath is stopped.

EPHI'DROSIS [ἐφίδρωσις, Gr.] a Discharge of Humours through the Skin by Sweat.

EPIPHI'UM [in Anatomy] part of the Bone *Sphenoides*, wherein the Pituitary Glandule is placed.

EPHOD [עִפְדֹּן H.] a Priestly Garment, worn by the High Priest, and other inferior Priests among the *Jews.*

EPHRAIM [עִפְרַיִם H. Fruitful] *Joseph's* second Son.

EPIA'LA [ἐπιάλα, Gr.] a conti-

EPIA'LOS [ἐπιάλος, Gr.] a continual Fever, wherein the Patient feels both Heat and Cold at once.

EPICARPIUM [ἐπικάρπιον, of ἐπὶ upon, and καρπός the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to drive away intermitting Fevers.

EPI'CAUMA [ἐπικαύμα, Gr.] a crusty Ulcer that sometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

EPICE'DIUM [ἐπικέδιον, Gr.] a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in Praise of the Dead.

E'PICENE [ἐπικριν, Gr.] common to both Sexes.

EPICERA'STICKS [ἐπικεραστικά, of ἐπὶ upon, and κέρανον to correct, Gr.] Medicines which moderate sharp Humours.

EPICHARIKAKY [of ἐπὶ upon, χαρὰ Joy, and κακόν Evil] a Joy for the Misfortune of others.

EPICHIRE'MA [ἐπιχειρήμα, Gr.] a complex Argumentation, consisting of four or five Propositions, proving one another, or some Point to be made out.

EPICHI'RESIS [ἐπιχείρησις, Gr.] the same with *Enchiiresis*.

E'PICK [*Ἑπικός*, Gr.] consisting of Heroick or Hexameter Verse.

E'PICK Poem, a Poem written in Heroick Verse, whose Subject is always a Prince, or some great Person.

E'PICK Poet, a Writer of such Poems.

EPICKS Epic Poetry.

EPICO'LICK Regions [in *Anatomy*] that Space on both Sides where the Gut Colon runs under.

EPICO'PHOSIS [of *Ἐπὶ* and *χάφωσις*, Gr.] Deafness.

EPI'CRASIS [*Ἐπικρασις*, Gr.] a gradual Evacuation of all Humours in the Blood by degrees.

EPI'CRISIS [*Ἐπικρασις*, Gr.] a judging of a Disease.

EPICTE'TUS [*Ἐπικτήτης*, Gr.] a famous Stoick Philosopher, born at Hierapolis, who was in such high Esteem for Studiousness, that his Lamp, which was made only of Earth, was sold for 4000 Attick Groats, in Value about 92 Pounds Sterling: He comprised all Philosophy in these two Words, to *bear* and *forbear*; he wrote a Book now Extant, called *Epicte'tus's Enchiridion*.

An **E'PICURE**, one given to Excess of Gluttony and Voluptuousness.

EPICURE'AN [*Epicureus*, L. of *Ἐπικυρεῖος*, Gr.] a Follower of the Sect of *Epicurus*.

EPICURE'AN Philosophy, the Natural Philosophy, taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*, and afterwards delivered in Verse by *Lucretius*: It is much the same with the Mechanical Philosophy in our Days.

EPI'CURISM, the Doctrine of *Epicurus*; also the Practice of an Epicure; Gluttony, Excess.

To **EPICURIZE**, to live voluptuously.

EPICURUS [*Ἐπικύρη*, Gr. *z. e.* an Helper] a famous Philosopher at Athens, who held that Pleasure, or rather an Indolency, *i. e.* a Being free from Pain, was the *Summum Bonum*, or Chiefest Good; whence all voluptuous Persons are call'd Epicures, tho' some affirm that *Epicurus* himself lived not a voluptuous Life.

E'PICYCLE [*Ἐπικύκλις*, Gr.] a little Circle, whose Center or small Orb, being fixed in the Deferent of a Planet, is carried along with its Motion, and yet with its own peculiar Motion carries the Body of the Planet, fixed to it, round about its proper Center, which the *Ptolemaick* Astronomers attribute to all the Planets, except the Sun, for solving their Appearances.

EPICY'CLOD, [in *Geometry*] is a Curve generated by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the Convex or Concave Part of another Circle.

EPICY'EMA [*Ἐπικύημα*, Gr.] a Superfetation, or conceiving again before the first young is brought forth.

EPIDEMI'CAL } [*Epidemique*, F. *Epidemicus*, L. *ἐπιδημικός*, Gr.] common among all the People, Universal.

EPIDE'MICAL Disease, a Disease proceeding from a Common Cause, and spreading it self over a large Space or several Countries; as the Plague, malignant Fever, Small Pox, &c.

EPIDE'MIUM [of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *δῆμος* the People, Gr.] the same as *Endemius*, but is often used in a more extensive Signification, to express an Infection as that of the Plague, which reaches several Countries at the same Time.

EPI'DERMIS [*ἐπιδερμὶς*, Gr. the outward Skin, which covers the Main Skin of a Man's Body.

EPI'DESIS [*ἐπιδέσις*, Gr.] the binding a Wound to stop Blood.

EPIDIDYMI'DÆ [*ἐπιδιδυμίδες*, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, Vessels making, with their various Windings, that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles.

EPI'GÆUM [*ἐπιγαίον*, Gr.] the Part of a Circle in which a Planet moves, which is nearest to the Earth.

EPIGA'STRICK Artery [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Iliack Artery*, distributing it self among the Muscles of the *Epigastrium*.

EPIGA'STRIUM [*Epigastre*, F. of *ἐπιγαστήριον*, of *ἐπὶ* upon, and *γαστήρ* the Belly, Gr.] is the Fore-part of the Abdomen or lower Belly. L.

EPIGLOT'TIS [*ἐπιγλωττίς*, of *ἐπὶ* above, and *γλῶσσα* the Tongue, Gr.] is the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the Opening of the Wind-pipe.

EPIGO'NATIS [*ἐπιγόνατις*, Gr.] the Pan of the Knee.

EPIGRAM [*Epigramme*, F. *Epigramma*, L. of *ἐπίγραμμα*, Gr.] it is usually taken for a short witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies and Conceits, which arise from any kind of Subject: Also an Inscription upon a Statue, &c.

EPIGRAMMATIST [*Epigrammatiste*, F. *Epigrammatarius*, L. *ἐπιγραμματιστής*, Gr.] a Maker of Epigrams.

EPIGRAMME [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Meat. F.

EPIGRAM'PHE [*ἐπιγράφη*, Gr.] an Inscription or Title on a Statue, &c.

E'PILEPSY [*ἐπιληψία*, of *ἐπιλαμβάνειν* to seize, Gr.] the Falling Sickness, so called, because the Persons affected with it fall down on a sudden.

EPILE'PTICAL } [*ἐπιληπτικός*, Gr.] troubled with an Epilepsy.

EPILE'PTICKS [*ἐπιλεπτικά*, Gr.] Medicines good against an Epilepsy.

E'PILOGUE [*Epilogus*, L. of *ἐπιλόγιον*, Gr.] a Conclusion of a Speech; also Speech made at the end of Play. F.

TO EPILOGIZE [*ἐπιλογίζομαι*, Gr.] to make a Conclusion or End; to recite an Epilogue.

EPIMONE [*ἐπιμονή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when to move Affection the same Word is repeated.

EPIMYTHIUM [*ἐπιμύθιον*, Gr.] the Moral of a Fable.

EPINICION [*ἐπινίκιον*, Gr.] a Triumphal Song.

EPINICTYDES [*ἐπινύκτιδες*, Gr.] Pimples painful in the Night; Stores which make the Corners of the Eyes water.

EPI'NYCTIS, an angry Tumour affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

EPIPAROXISM [of *ἐπὶ* and *παροξυσμός*, Gr.] a double Fit in a Fever.

EPIPEDOMETRY [among *Mathematicians*] signifies the Measuring of Figures standing on the Base.

EPIPHÆNO'MENON [of *ἐπὶ* and *φαίνομενα*, Gr.] Signs in Diseases which appear afterwards.

EPIPHANY [*ἐπιφανεία*, Gr.] an Appearing of Light, a Manifestation; also the Feast celebrated the 12th Day after Christmas, or our Saviour's Nativity, wherein he was manifested to the Gentiles, by the Appearance of a miraculous Blazing Star, conducting the *Magi* to the Place of his Abode.

EPIPHO'NEMA [*ἐπιρώνημα*, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Figure in Rhetorick, a smart Close at the End of a Narration, or a lively Reflection on the Subject treated of; as, *So inconstant is the Favour of Princes.*

EPIPHO'RA [*ἐπιφορὰ*, Gr.] an Attack, &c. a Figure in Rhetorick, in which one Word is repeated at the End of several Sentences.

EPIPHORA [in *Logick*] is a Conclusion or Consequence drawn from the Assumption in a Syllogism.

EPIPHORA [in *Physick*] is a Defluxion of Humours into any Part; but more especially a Defluxion of a thin Rheum from the Eyes: Also an Inflammation of the whole Body.

EPIPHYLOSPE'RMIOUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are the same with *Capillaries*, which bear their Seed on the back-part of their Leaves.

EPIPHYSIS [*ἐπιϋψις*, of *ἐπιϋύω* to grow to, Gr.] one Bone which grows to another by simple and immediate Contiguity.

EPIPLEXIS [*ἐπίπληξις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which, by an elegant Kind of Upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

EPIPLOCE [*ἐπιπλοκή*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure; a gradual Rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another.

EPIPLOI'S *dextera* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Cœliack Artery*, which runs

through the Right Side of the hinder Leaf the Caul, and the *Colon* that is next to it. Gr. and Lat.

EPIPLOI'S *Postica*, a Branch of the *Cœliack Artery*, springing out of the lower End of the *Splenica*, and running to the hinder Leaf of the *Omentum*. Gr.

EPIPLOI'S *sinistra*, a Branch of the *Cœliack Artery*, bestowed on the Lower and Left-side of the *Omentum*.

EPIPLOOCE'LE [*ἐπιπλοκή* of *ἐπὶ πλόν* the Caul, and *κήλη* a Tumour, Gr.] a kind of Rupture, when the Caul, or thin Skin which covers the Entrails, falls into the Cods.

EPIPLOO'MPHALUM [of *ἐπίπλοον*, and *ὀμφαλός*, Gr.] a Navel Rupture.

EPI'PLOON [*ἐπίπλοον*, Gr.] the Caul.

EPIPORO'MA [*ἐπιπώρομα*, Gr.] a hard Brawn in the Joints.

EPISARCIDIUM [*ἐπὶ* and *σαρκίδιον*, Gr.] a sort of Dropsy.

EPI'SCOPACY [*Episcopatus*, L. *Ἐπισκοπή*, Gr.] Church Government by Bishops; the Office or Dignity of a Bishop.

EPI'SCOPAL [*episcopalis*, L.] belonging to a Bishop. L.

EPISCOPA'LIA, Synodals, Pentecostals, and other customary Payments from the Clergy to their Diocesan. L.

EPISCOPA'LES *Valvulae* [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins in the Pulmonary Vein, which hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart.

EPI'SCOPALLY, by a Bishop.

EPISCOPA'RIANS, those who are of the episcopal Party.

EPI'SCOPATE [*Episcopatus*, L.] the Office of a Bishop.

EPISCO'PICIDE [of *Episcopus* and *caedes*, L.] the Killing of a Bishop. Gr and L.

EPISEMASI'A [*ἐπισημασία*, Gr.] the very Time when a Disease first seizes a Person, properly call'd *Significatio*.

E'PISEDE [*ἐπεισόδιον*, Gr.] is a separate Story or Action, which a Poet connects in the main Plot of his Poem, in order to give it a pleasing Diversity; as the Story of *Dido* in *Virgil*. F. and L.

EPISPA'STICKS [of *ἐπισπᾶω*, Gr. to draw] Medicines which draw Blisters.

EPISPHÆ'RIA [in *Anatomy*] Windings and Turnings in the outward Substance of the Brain, that the sanguiferous Vessels may pass more securely.

EPI'STLE [*Epistre*, F. *Epistola*, L. of *Ἐπιστολή*, Gr.] a Letter.

EPI'STLER, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church, &c.

EPI'STOLAR } [*epistolaire*, F. of

EPI'STOLARY } *epistolaris*, L.] belonging to a Letter or Epistle.

EPISTOMIA [*Ἐπιστόμια*, Gr.] the utmost Gapings and Meetings of Vessels. *Anat. L.*

EPISTROPHE [*Ἐπιστροφή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Sentences end in the same Word.

EPISTROPHEUS [*Ἐπιστροφεύς*, of *Ἐπιστρέφω* to turn about Gr.] the second Vertebra of the Neck. *Anat.*

EPISTYLIUM [*Ἐπιστύλιον*, Gr.] a Piece of Stone or Mass of Timber laid upon the Capital of a Pillar. *Architect.*

E'PITAPH [*Ἐπιτάφιον*, of *Ἐπὶ* upon, and *τάφῃ* a Tomb, Gr.] an Inscription on a Tomb.

EPI'TASIS [*Ἐπίτασις*, Gr.] is the second and busiest Part of a Comedy, where in the Plot thickens, and is, as it were, brought to its Height. *L.*

EPITHALAMIUM [*Epithalame*, F. of *Ἐπιθαλάμιον*, Gr.] a nuptial Song or Poem in Praise of the Bride and Bridegroom, wishing them Happiness and Fruitfulness, formerly sung at Weddings. *L.*

EPI'THEMA [*Ἐπίθημα*, of *Ἐπιτίθημι*, to put upon, Gr.] a Medicine apply'd to the more noble Parts of the Body; any outward Application, generally of a Liquid Form like a Fomentation.

E'PITHET [*Ἐπίθετον*, Gr.] a Word expressing the Nature and Quality of another Word, to which it is joined.

EPITIMESIS [*Ἐπιτίμησις*, Gr.] a Rebuke or Check; A Figure in Rhetorick, the same as *Epiplexis*.

EPI'TOME [*Ἐπίτομή*, Gr.] an Abridgement, Abstract, or short Draught of a Book, &c. *F. of L.*

To **EPI'TOMISE**, to make an Epitome or Abridgement of a Thing.

EPITROCHASMUS [*Ἐπιτροχασμός*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick wherein we hastily run over several Things.

EPI'TROPE [*Ἐπιτροπή*, Gr.] Permission: A Figure in Rhetorick in which we seem to permit one to do what he will, yet think nothing less.

EPIZEUXIS [*Ἐπιζευξίς*, Gr.] in Rhetorick, is a Repetition of the same Word in the same Sentence or Verse, no other Word coming between.

EPO'CH 2 [*Epoche*, F. *Ἐποχή*, of *ἐπι* and *χέω*, Gr. to stop or stay,

because the Measure of Time are thereby stay'd or determined] in Chronology, is some remarkable Occurrence from whence some Nations date and measure their Computations of Time; as from the Creation of the World; Noah's Flood; the Birth of Christ; the Building of Rome, &c.

The Julian E'POCHA, has its Name from Julius Caesar's Reformation of the Roman Calendar, which was in the 708th Year from the Building of Rome, and 45

Years before the Birth of Christ.

E'POCHA [of the *Abassines* or *Ethiopians*] is so called from its being in Use among the *Abassines*: This Epocha began A. C. 284 August 29

E'POCHA [of the *Arabians* or *Turks*] takes its Beginning from the Flight of Mahomet the Impostor from the City of Mecca in Arabia, A. C. 622, July, 16.

E'POCHA [of the *Persians*] bears Date either from the Coronation of *Ferdigerdis* the last Persian King; or from his being vanquished by Ottoman the Saracen, A. C. 632, June 16.

E'PODE [*Ἐπώδης*, Gr.] a Pindarick Ode: Also a Title of one of Horace's Books after his *Odes*. *F. and L.*

E'POMIS [*Ἐπώμις*, Gr.] a Hood, such as Graduates in an University, and Livery-men wear.

EPOMIS [in *Anatomy*] is the upper Part of the Shoulders.

EPO'MPHALUM [*Ἐπόμφαλον*, Gr.] a Plaister, or any Thing applied to the Navel when it starts. *L.*

E'PULARY [*epularis*, L.] belonging to a Feast or Banquet.

E'PULIS [*Ἐπύλις*, Gr.] an Excrescence in the Gums, so large as sometimes to hinder the Opening of the Mouth.

EPULO'TICKS [*Ἐπυλοτικὸς* of *Ἐπύλις* to Cicatrize, Gr.] are Medicines to dry up Sores and Ulcers.

EQUABILITY [*Æquabilitas*, L.] Equality, Evenness. Steadiness: Also the exact Agreement of two Things in Respect of Quantity.

E'QUABLE [*equabilis*, L.] equal, alike, or of the same Proportion, steady.

E'QUABLE Acceleration, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion increases equally in equal Time.

E'QUABLE Motion, is that which is perform'd with the same Velocity, and is neither accelerated nor retarded.

E'QUABLE Retardation, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion, is equally lessened in equal Terms.

E'QUABLY [*equabiliter*, L.] equally, evenly, steadily.

E'QUAL [*egal*, F. *equalis*, L.] like, even, joint.

An **E'QUAL** [*Æqualis*, L.] one who is upon the same Level with another.

To **E'QUAL** [*egaler*, F. *equare*, L.] to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

EQUA'LITY [*Egalité*, F. *Æqualitas*, L.] a being Equal or Like, Agreeableness, Likeness.

To **E'QUALIZE**, to make Shares equal, to compare.

EQUALLY [*equaliter*, L.] alike, even.

E'QUALNESS, the being equal.

EQUA-

EQUANIMITY [*Æquanimitas*, L.] Evenness of Mind, Contentedness; an even and calm Frame of Mind and Temper under Fortune either good or bad, so as neither to be puffed up or overjoyed in Prosperity, nor dispirited or uneasy under Adversity.

EQUANIMOUS [*equanimis*, L.] even tempered, contented in Mind.

EQUATION [*Æquatio*, L.] a making Equal, an equal Division.

EQUATION [in *Algebra*] is a mutual comparing of Things of different Denominations; as 3 s. = 36 d.

EQUATION [in *Astronomy*] the Proportioning or Regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time marked out by the apparent Motion of the Sun, and the Time measured by the real or middle Motion of it, according to which Clocks and Watches are to be adjusted.

EQUATION or *Total Prosthaphæsis*, [in the *Ptolemaick* Theory of the Planets] the Difference between the Planets *mean* and *true* Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the *true* and *mean* Motion of the Center.

EQUATION, or *Physical Prosthaphæsis*, is the Difference between the Motions of the Center of the *Epicycle* in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION, or *Optical Prosthaphæsis*, is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Center of the *Epicycle* to the Centers of the World, and of the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION of Time, is the Difference between the Sun's true Longitude, and his Right Ascension.

EQUATOR [*le Equateur*, F. *Æquator*, L. one who makes equal] the *Æquinoctial* Line; which see.

EQUERRY [of *equus*, L.] an Officer who hath the Care and Management of the Horses of a King or Prince.

EQUES, a Horseman; also a Man of Arms. L.

EQUES Auratus [i. e. a gilded Knight] the Latin Term for an English Knight, because in ancient Times none but Knights were allowed to gild their Armor, and other war-like Furniture.

EQUESTRIAN [*equestris*, L.] belonging to a Horseman or Knight.

EQUANGULAR [*Equiangle*, F. of *equus* and *Angulus*, L.] that has equal Angles or Corners.

EQUICRURAL [of *equus* and *cruralis*, L.] that has equal Legs or Sides.

EQUIDISTANT [of *equus* and *distans*, L.] that is of an equal Distance, equally distant from another Thing. F.

EQUIFORMITY [of *equus* and *forma*, L.] Likeness in Form.

EQUILATERAL [*equilateralis*, L.]

equal sided, or whose Sides are all equal. F.

EQUILIBRITY [*Æquilibritas*, L.] equal weighing or poising.

In **EQUILIBRIO** [in *Mechanicks*] when the two Ends of a Balance hang exactly even and level, so that neither can ascend or descend, they are said to be in *Equilibrio*.

EQUILIBRIUM [*Æquilibrium*, F. *Æquilibrium*, L.] Equality of Weight and Poise, equal Balance.

EQUIMULTIPLEES [of *Æqui* and *Multiplices*, L.] Numbers or Quantities multiplied by the same Number or Quantity; or Numbers and Quantities which contain their Submultiplees an equal Number of Times; as 16 and 8 are of their respective Submultiplees, 4 and 2, because each contains its Submultiplee 4 times.

EQUINOCTIAL [*Æquinoctialis*, of *Æquus* Equal, and *Nox* Night, L.] the *Equinoctial* Line or *Equator*, called by Sailors emphatically, *The Line*; is an imaginary Circle in the Heavens, equally distant from the Poles of the World, that divides the Heaven or Globe of the Universe into two equal Parts, North and South, and is called the *Equinoctial*, because when the Sun passes through it the Day and Night become of an equal Length in every Part of the Earth. Some distinguish between the *Equinoctial* and *Equator*, for that, tho' they be both Circles in the same Plane, yet the *Equator* is a great Circle of the Earth equally different from the Poles of the Earth, and it is that which is commonly called the *Line* by Sailors. F.

EQUINOCTIAL Dial, a Dial whose Plane lies parallel to the Horizon.

EQUINOXES [of *Æquus* and *Nox*, L.] the Times wherein the Sun enters the first Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of equal Length all over the Earth, except just under the Pole.

The *Vernal EQUINOX*, is about the 10th Day of March.

The *Autumnal EQUINOX*, is about the twelfth of September.

To **EQUIP** [*equipper*, F.] to set forth or accoutre, to furnish, to provide with Necessaries.

EQUIPAGE [*Equipage*, F.] the Provision of all things necessary for a Voyage or Journey; as Attire, Furniture, Horses, Attendance, &c. It is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen.

EQUIPARABLE, Comparable. L.

EQUIPARATES [*Equiparata*, L.] Things compared and made equal. Logicks.

EQUIPOLLENCE [*Equipollentia*, L.] a being of equal Force and Value, a Term in Logicks, used when several Propositions signify one and the same Thing, though expressed after different Manners; as
Some

Some man is learned, not every man is learned.

EQUIPO'LLENT [*equipollent*, F. *equipollens*, L.] being of equal Force or Signification.

EQUIPO'NDERACY [*equipondium*, L.] equal Weighing or Poising.

To **EQUIPO'NDERATE** [of *æque* and *ponderare*, L.] to weigh equally.

EQUIPO'NDEROUS [of *æque* and *ponderosus*, L.] that is of equal Weight.

E'QUITABLE, just, righteous, reasonable. F.

EQUITATU'RA, a Liberty of Riding; also of carrying Grist or Meal from a Mill on Horseback. O. L.

E'QUITY [*Equité*, F. of *Æquitas*, L.] is the Virtue of treating all Persons according to the Rules of Reason and Justice, as we would be treated by them, were we in their Circumstances.

E'QUITY [in *Law*] is the Correction of the Common Law in some Part wherein that fails.

Court of **EQUITY**, is the Court of *Chancery*, in which the Rigour of the Common Law, and the Severity of other Courts, is moderated, and where Controversies are supposed to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conscience.

EQUI'VALENCE [*equivalentia*, L.] the Agreement in Nature, Quality, and Circumstances, between two or more Things proposed.

EQUI'VALENT [*equivalens*, L.] being of equal Might, Value or Worth. F.

An **EQUI'VALENT**, a Thing of equal Value with another.

EQUI'VOCAL [*equivocque*, F. *equivocus*, L.] that which hath a double or doubtful Signification, or whose Meaning and Sense may be taken several Ways. *Logick*.

EQUI'VOCALS [*equivoca*, L.] are such Terms whose Names are the same, but their Natures very different. *Logick*.

EQUI'VOCAL Generation [in *Philosophy*] is the Production of Plants without Seed: Insects or Animals without Parents, in the natural Way of Coition between Male and Female, which is now believed never to happen, but that all Bodies are univocally produced.

EQUI'VOCAL Signs [in *Surgery*] are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Skull, which confirm other Signs called *Univocal*.

EQUI'VOCAL Word [in *Grammar*] a Word comprehending more Significations than one, or serving for different Notions.

EQUI'VOCALLY [*equivocè*, L.] dubiously, ambiguously, with a mental Reservation.

To **EQUI'VOCATE** [*equivoyer*, F.] to speak ambiguously, to say one Thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCA'TION, a double Meaning, L.

EQUO'REAN [*equoreus*, L.] belonging to the Sea.

EQUUS, a Horse. L.

EQUUS Coopertus, a Horse set out with a Saddle and other Furniture. O. L.

ER [ἔρ, H. i. e. a Watchman] *Judah's* first-born Son.

ERA, See *ÆRA*.

To **ERA'DICATE** [*eradicare*, L.] to pull up by the Roots.

To **ERA'DICATE** a Disease, &c. to destroy it utterly.

ERADICA'TION, a Rooting out, Destroying, &c. L.

ERADICA'TIVES [in *Physick*] Medicines that work powerfully, and as it were root out the Distemper; it is used in Opposition to Palliatives, which operate but gently.

ERA'SED [*erasus*, L.] scraped, or scratched out.

ERA'SED [*Heraldry*] any Thing violently torn off from its proper Place.

ERA'SEMENT, a blotting or dashing out.

ERA'SMUS [*Ἐρασμῶς*, Gr. Amiable, Lovely] a proper Name.

ERA'STIANISM, the Doctrine of the **ERA'STIANS**, Hereticks, Followers of *Erastus*, a *Swiss* Physician, who, among other Tenets, held, that the Power of Excommunication in a Christian State was lodg'd in a Civil Magistrate.

ERATO [*Ἐρατώ*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Patroness of amorous Poetry.

ERATO'STHENES, a famous Historian, Poet, Philosopher, and Astronomer, who for his great Learning was called *Plato Minor*, and was especially eminent for his Skill in the *Mathematicks*.

E'RBÉR, an Arbour. O.

ERE [*Ere*, Sax.] before that, rather than.

E'REBUS [*Ἐρεβῶς*, Gr.] an Infernal Poetical Deity, said to be Father of Night and Hell.

ERE'CT [*erectus*, L.] raised, upright.

To **ERE'CT** [*eriger*, F. *erigere*, L. *erectum*, sup.] to raise, to set up, to build.

To **ERE'CT** a Figure [with *Astrologers*] is to divide the 12 Houses of the Heavens aright; putting down the Sign, Degree, &c. in the right Place, according to the Positions of the Heavenly Bodies, at the Moment of Time the Scheme is erected.

ERE'CT Flowers, are such as grow upright, without hanging the Head.

ERE'CTION, a raising, or causing to stand upright, F. of L.

ERECTO'RES, Lifters up. L.

ERECTO'RES Penis [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles which cause the Erection of the Yard.

ERECTO'RES Clitoridis [in *Anatomy*] Muscles inserted into the spongy Bodies of

of the *Clitoris*, which they erect in Coition.

EREMI'TICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of *ἐρημιτικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Desert, or leading the Life of an Hermit.

EREMI'TE [*eremita*, L. of *ἐρημίτης*, Gr.] an Hermit.

EREMITO'RIUM, an Hermitage or Desert Place for the Retirement of Hermits. O. L.

ERE'PTION, a snatching or taking away by Violence or Force. L.

ERE'SSES, 2 Canary Birds above 2 Years

ERI'SSES, 5 old.

ERE'WHILE, lately, not long since, or not long hence.

ERI'DANUS [in *Astronomy*] a Southern Constellation of 68 Stars.

E'RG0, therefore. L.

E'RINGO, a Plant; called also Sea-Holly, the Roots of which are esteemed good against the Plague and Contagions.

ERI'SMA [in *Architecture*] an Arch-Buttress, Shore-post or Prop, to hold up a Building, that is otherwise like to fall.

ERKE, weary, loitering. O.

E'RMINE [*ermine*, F. probably from *Armenia*, the Country from whence these Skins were brought] a very rich Fur of a Weasel or Field-Mouse, worn by Princes or Persons of Quality.

E'RMINE [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field is Argent, and the Powdering Sable, or White, interspersed with black Spots.

E'RMINE-Street, 2 one of the noted

E'RMING-Street, 5 Roman Highways in England from St. David's to Southampton.

E'RMINES [in *Heraldry*] a Sable Field with the Powdering Argent.

ERMIN'TES [in *Heraldry*] a white Ground powder'd with Black, to which a red Hair is added.

E'RMINOIS [in *Heraldry*] a Ground Or, or Gold Colour powder'd or patch'd with Black.

To ERN, to glean. C.

ERNES, Promises. O. Also the loose scatter'd Ears of Corn on the Ground after the cocking it; also Affections. *Chaucer*.

E'RNEST [*Ernestus*, L. *Eopneyt*, Sax. i. e. Ernest] a proper Name of Men.

E'RNFUL, sorrowful, lamentable. S. C.

ERO'DING Medicines [of *erodere*, L. to gnaw] are such as prey upon the Flesh with their acute Particles.

EROGA'TION, a bestowing or laying out, a profuse spending of Money. L.

E'ROS [*Ἔρως*, Gr.] Cupid. *Chaucer*.

ERO'SION, a gnawing, eating away, or consuming. L.

ERO'STRATUS, an Incendiary, who it is said, only to get himself a Name, set the magnificent Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* on Fire.

EROTE'MA [*Ἐρωτήματα*, Gr.] Interroga-

tion or Question.

EROTE'SIS [*Ἐρωτήσεις*, Gr.] the same.

EROTE'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when by asking many Questions we aggravate a Matter.

To ERR [errer, F. of *errare*, L.] to go out of the way, or mistake.

E'RRAND [*Ærend*, Sax.] a Message.

E'RRANT [errans, L.] wandering or straying out of the Way. F.

E'RRANT [in *Law*] is applied to Justices who go the Circuit; and to Bailiffs travelling at large.

KNIGHTS *Errant*, those fabulous Romanick Knights feigned to travel about the World in search of Adventures, and to do great Feats at Arms, with unaccountable Hazard of their own Persons.

ERRA'TA, Faults or Omissions which escape Correction in Printing. L.

ERRA'TICAL, 2 [*erratique*, F. of *erraticus*, L.] wandering

ERRA'TICK, 5 or straying out of the Way.

ERRA'TICK Stars, the Planets so called in Contradistinction to the fixed Stars, by reason of their having each a peculiar Motion.

ERRA'TICUM, a Waif, or Stray, an errant or wandering Beast. O. L.

E'RRHINES [*Ἐρρῖνες*, of *ἐν* in, and *ῥίς*, the Nose, Gr.] Medicines put up the Nostrils to cleanse the Head either by or without Sneezing, or to enliven the Spirits.

ERRO'NEOUS [*erroneus*, F. of *erroneus*, L.] subject to or full of Errors and Mistakes.

ERRO'NES, the same as erratick Stars.

E'RROR [erreur, F. of *error*, L.] Mistake, Oversight, false Opinion.

E'RROR [in *Law*] is a Fault in Pleading, or in the Process.

A Writ of ERROUR, is that which lies to redress false Judgments in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the ERROURS, a Clerk whose Office it is to copy out the Tenour of the Records of a Cause, upon which a Writ of Errour is brought.

ERS, Bitter Vetch, a sort of Pulse.

ERSK, Stubble after Corn is cut. C.

ERST, long since, formerly. *Spencer*.

E'RTHELESSE, without Earth. *Chaucer*.

ERUBE'SCENCY [*erubescencia*, L.] a Blushing for Shame: An Uneasiness of Mind, by which it is hindered from doing ill for fear of Loss of Reputation.

ERUCTA'TION, a belching forth. L.

ERUDI'TION, Instruction in good Literature, Learning, Scholarship. F. of L.

ERU'PTION, an issuing or breaking forth with Violence. L.

ERUNCA'TION, a Weeding, or pulling up of Weeds. L.

ERUPTU'RIENT [of *erupturus*, L.] apt or ready to break forth. ERY.

ERYSIPELAS [*erysipela*, F. *έρυσιπέλας*, Gr.] a Disease called St. Anthony's Fire.

ERYSIPELA'TODES [*έρυσιπελάτοδης*, Gr.] a Bastard *Erysipelas*.

ERYSIPE'LATOUS, belonging to, or of the Nature of an *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHRE'MMATA [of *έρυθρός* and *σπίγμα*, Gr.] Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Pestilential Fevers.

ERYTHROI'DES Membrana [of *έρυθρόν*, red, and *εἶδος*, Appearance] is a red Skin of the Testicles; the first of the proper Coats.

ESAU [עשָׂו, H. i. e. doing or working] the Brother of Jacob.

ESBRANCATU'RA, the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Forest. O. L.

ESCALADE [*escalade*, F.] is a furious Attack upon a Wall or a Rampart, carried on with Ladders to mount up upon, without besieging it in Form, breaking Ground, or carrying on of Works to secure the Men.

ESCA'PE, getting away from, Flight.

To **ESCA'PE** [*échapper*, F. *scappare*, Ital. *escapar*, Span.] to make one's Escape, to get away.

To **ESCA'PE** [in a Law Sense] is when one who is arrested comes to his Liberty, before he is deliver'd by Order of Law.

ESCA'PIUM, what comes by Accident, Chance, or Hap. O. L.

ESCARA [*ἔσχα*, Gr.] a Scar re-

ESCHARA remaining after the healing of a Sore, or rais'd by Cauticks.

ESCARO'TICKS, Searing-Irons, Fire, Plaisters, &c. which bring a Sore to a Crust.

ESCHANDE'RIA, the Chandry or Office where Candles are laid up, and delivered out for Family Uses.

ESCHAU'FE, to warm, to heat. Chauc.

ESCHAU'NCE, Exchange. Chaucer.

ESCHEA'T [*eschaete*, F.] is any Lands or Profits which fall to a Lord within his Manour, by Forfeiture, or by the Death of his Tenant dying without Heirs.

To **ESCHEA'T** [*eschair*, F.] to fall to the chief Owner after such a Manner.

An **ESCHE'ATOR**, an Officer who takes Notice of the King's Escheats in the County whereof he is Escheator, and certifies them in the Exchequer.

To **ESCHE'W** [*eschewer*, F.] to shun, or avoid.

E'SCRIPT [of *e*, out of, and *scriptum*, L. a Writing] a Thing written out, a Transcript.

E'SCRITE [*écrit*, F.] a Writing. Chauc.

ESCRO'LL, a Roll, Deed, or Inventory. a Scrip of Paper with some Motto. L. T.

E'SCUAGE [of *escu*, F. a Buckler] a Tenure of Land obliging a Tenant to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge.

E'SCULENTS [of *esculentus*, L.] that may be eaten; Plants and Roots for Food, as Carrots, Turnips, &c.

ESCU'RIAL, a famous Monastery in Spain, built by King Philip II. in the Shape of a Gridiron, in Honour of St. Laurence; and takes its Name from a Village near Madrid: It contains a King's Palace, St. Laurence's Church, and the Monastery of the *Feronomites*, and Free Schools.

ESCU'TCHEON [*scutum*, L.] a Shield, the Coat or Field on which Arms are borne.

ESCU'TCHEON [of Pretence] is an Inescutcheon, or little Escutcheon, which a Man who hath married an Heiress may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

ESHIN, a Pail or Kit. C.

ESILICHE, easily. Chaucer.

ESKEKTO'RES [of *escher*, F.] Robbers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands and Estates. O. S.

ESKI'PPESON, Shipping or Passage by Sea. O. L. T.

ESHAM [formerly *Eovesham*, from one *Eoves*, *Egwins*, a Shepherd, who was afterwards Bp. of Worcester] a Town in Worcestershire, anciently call'd *Eathome*, or *Heathfield*.

To **ESLOIN**, to withdraw to a Distance, Spencer.

ESNE'CY [*Aisnesse*, F.] the Right of Choosing first in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldest Copartner.

ESPALIE'RS, a Row of Trees planted in a curious Order against a Frame, spreading upon a Side of the Wall, &c. F.

ESPA'RE'CT, a kind of St. Foin Grass.

ESPEALTA'RE, to expeditate, or law Dogs, either by cutting off the three Fore-Claws of the Right Foot, or by cutting out the Ball of the Foot, so that they may be disabled from running and hunting hard in the Forest. O. L.

ESPI'AL, a Watch or Guard.

ESPERA'NCE, Hope, F. Chaucer.

ESPIGURNA'NCIA, the Office of Spigurnel, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

To **ESPI'RE**, to expire. O.

ESPIRITUELL, Spiritual. Chaucer.

ESPLEES [*expletia*, L.] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.

ESPLENA'DE [*in Fortification*] pro-

ESPLANA'DE perly the Glacis or Slope of the Counterscarpe; now taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town.

ESPLEE'S [Law Term] the full Profits that the Ground yields, as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Pastures, the Corn of ploughed Lands, the Rents, Services, and such like Issues.

ESPLOI'T, Accomplishment, Perfection. Chaucer.

ESPOI'SE, Hope. Chaucer.

ESPOU'SALS [*espousailles*, F. *sponsalia*, L.] betrothing, Wedding, Marriage; the

Ceremony used on that Occasion.

To ESPOUSE [*espouser, F.*] to Betroth, take in Marriage, Wed: To adhere to, or embrace a Cause, Opinion, or Party.

ESPRINGOLD, a Warlike Engine for the casting great Stones.

To ESPY [*espier, F.*] to perceive, or discover, to observe or watch.

ESQUIRE [*escuir, or ecuyer, F.*] a Gentleman who bears arms, a Degree of Gentry next below a Knight.

ESQUIRES, are also created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS. and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs.

ESQUIRES [*of the King's Body*] are certain Officers belonging to the Court.

To ESSART, to extirpate, or clear the Ground of Shrubs. *O.*

ESSAY [*essai, F.*] Attempt, Proof, Tryal: Also a short Discourse upon a Subject.

ESSAY of a Deer [*Hunting Term*] the Breast or Brisket of a Deer.

To ESSAY [*essayer, F.*] to make an essay, to try.

ESSAY Hatch [*among Miners*] a Term for a little Trench or Hole which they dig to search for Oar.

ESSE, *Athes. Chesb.*

Sheer the ESSE, *i. e.* separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Chesb.*

E'SSENCE [*essentia, L.*] that which constitutes the peculiar Nature of any thing, and makes it to be what it is: The Nature, Substance, or Being of a Thing. *F.*

E'SSENCE [*in Physick*] is the chief Properties or Virtues of any Simple or Composition so collected together.

E'SSENCE [*in Chymistry*] is a Spirit drawn out of certain Substances, or the Balsamick Part of any Thing separated from the thicker Matter, by Extraction.

E'SSENCE [*of a Circle*] is, that its *Semi-diameters* be all equal.

E'SSENCE [*of a Square*] is, that it have four Right-Angles, and as many equal Right-Lin'd Sides.

E'SSENCE [*of Ambergreefe*] is an Extract of the more oily Parts of *Ambergreefe*, Musk, and Civet, in Spirit of Wine.

E'SSENCE de Gambon [*in Cookery*] Gammon Essence, a Liquor made of Gammon of Bacon, &c. to be put into all Sorts of Meats in which Gammon is used. *F.*

ESSENDI *quietum de Telonio*, a Writ lying for the Citizens and Burgeses of a Town, who have a Charter to exempt them from paying Toll thro' the whole Realm.

ESSE'NES, a Sect of Monastick Philosophers among the *Jews*, who referred all to Destiny, held the Mortality of the Soul, &c.

ESSE'NTIAL [*essentiel, F. essentialis, L.*] belonging to Essence or Being, Necessary.

ESSE'NTIAL Debilities [*in Astrology*] are when the Planets are in their Fall, Detriment, or Peregrine.

ESSE'NTIAL Dignities [*in Astrology*] are certain Advantages by which Planets are strengthen'd.

ESSE'NTIAL Properties, such Properties as necessarily depend on the Nature or Essence of any Thing, and are inseparable from it, in distinction from accidental.

ESSE'NTIAL Salt of Plants [*in Chymistry*] is made of the Juice of the Plant, let for some time in a Cellar, till the Salt shoot out into Crystals.

The ESSE'NTIALS [*of Religion*] the fundamental Articles and Points of it.

ESSERS [*among Physicians*] are little Pushees or Wheals, reddish and hard, which quickly infect the whole Body with a violent Itching.

ESSEX [*Eayt-Seaxa, and Eayt-Yexycipe, Sax.*] the County that lies East of *Middlesex*, so called because it was the County of the *East Saxons*.

ESSOIN [*excoine, F.*] is an Excuse alledg'd for one who is summon'd to appear and answer to a real Action, &c. upon some just Cause of Action.

To ESSOIN, to excuse a Person absent. *F.*

Clerk of the ESSOINS, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who keeps the Effoin-Rolls, &c.

ESSONIO *de malo lecti*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to send four lawful Knights to view one that has effoined himself as being sick.

To ESTA'BILISH [*établir, F. stabilire, L.*] to make stable, firm, and sure, to fix or settle.

ESTA'BLISHMENT [*établissement, F. stabilimentum, L.*] Settlement upon a Foundation.

ESTABLISHMENT [*of a Dower*] the Assurance of a Dower or Portion made to the Wife about the Time of Marriage.

ESTA'NDARD [*etendart, F.*] a Banner or Ensign; more especially, the standing Measure of the King, to the Scantling of which all Measures throughout the Land are to be framed.

ESTA'TE [*état, F. status, L.*] the Posture or Condition of Things or Affairs: Also Means, Revenues, &c.

ESTA'TE [*in Law*] is that Title or Interest which a Man has in Lands or Tenements, or what a Man is worth in Lands, Money, &c.

The Three ESTATES [*of the Realm*] are three Orders of the Kingdom of England, viz. the *Lords Spiritual*, the *Lords Temporal*, and the *Commons*.

ESTA'TUTES, Statutes, Precepts, established Rules. *Chaucer.* ESTEEM

ES

ESTEE'M [*estime*, F. of *estimatio*, L.] Respect, Value, Account, Reputation.

To **ESTEE'M** [*estimer*, F. of *estimare*, L.] to value, to make account of, to believe, to judge, to reckon.

ESTHER [אֶסְתֵּר, H. i. e. Secret, or Hidden] a proper Name of Women.

E'STERLING, the same as *Sterling*.

ESTHIO'MENOS [ἑσθίωμενος, Gr.] an Inflammation which gnaws and consumes the Parts; a Gangrene, or Disposition to Mortification.

E'STIMABLE [*estimabilis*, L.] worthy to be esteemed, being of Value. F.

E'STIMATE } [*estimatio*, L.] the
ESTIMA'TION } set Price or Value, Esteem, Prizing or Rating.

To **E'STIMATE** [*estimatum*, L.] to rate or value: To appraise, or set a Price upon a Thing.

ESTIMA'TOR [*estimator*, L.] a Judge of the Value of Things.

E'STIVAL [*estivalis*, L.] of Summer.

ESTO'PEL } [*étouper*, F.] an Impedi-
ESTOPPEL } ment or Bar of Action, growing from his own Fact, which hath or might have had his Action.

ESTOUFA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of Stewing Meat, &c. F.

E'STOVERS [of *étouffe* or *estouper*, F.] in *Law*, signifies that Substistence which a Man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods, during his Imprisonment: Also Allowance of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Woods.

To **ESTRA'NGE** [*étranger*, F.] to draw away the Affections, to alienate, to become strange.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, Estranging.

ESTRA'NGERS [*Law Term*] Foreigners, Persons born beyond Sea; they who are not Parties to the levying a Fine, &c.

ESTRAY' [from *estrayeur*, O. F.] a tame Beast found, having no Owner known, which, if it be not claimed in a Year and a Day, falls to the Lord of the Manour.

ESTREA'T [*extractum*, L.] the Copy of an original Writing; but especially of Fines, set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levy'd of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the **ESTREATS**, a Clerk that receives the Estreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levy'd for the King.

ESTRECIA'TUS, strait'ned, or block'd up. O. L.

To **ESTRE'PE** [*estropier*, F.] to make Spoil in Lands and Woods.

ESTRE'PEMENT, Spoil made in Lands and Woods, by a Tenant, for Term of Life, to the Damage of the Reversioner.

ESTRIS, Lodgings. *Chaucer*.

An **E'STUARY** [*estuarium*, L.] any

ET

Ditch or Pit where the Tide comes, or is overflowed by the Sea at High Water.

ESUR'NE Salts [*Chymistry*] are Salts which are of a fretting or eating Quality, which abound in the Air of Places situate near the Sea Coasts, and where great Quantities of Coals are burnt.

E'TCHING, a Way used in making Copper-Plates for Printing, by eating on the Figures with *Aqua Fortis*.

ETE'RNAL [*eternel*, F. *eternus*, L.] of an infinite Duration, which neither had a Beginning, nor will ever have an End.

ETERNE, eternal. *Chaucer*.

ETE'RNITY [*eternité*, F. *eternitas*, L.] an infinite Duration, without Beginning and End, Everlastingness.

To **ETERNI'ZE** } [*éterniser*, F. *eter-*

To **ETERNALI'ZE** } *nare*, L.] to make eternal.

ETHE, easily. *Spencer*.

E'THELBALD [of *Æsel* and *Bald*, Sax. i. e. nobly Bold] the Name of two Kings of this Nation.

E'THELBERT [*Æsel* and *Beoph*, Sax. i. e. nobly Bright] the Name of several Kings.

E'THELFRED [*Æsel* and *ƿneðe*, Sax. i. e. noble Peace] a King of the Northumbrians.

E'THELRED [*Æsel* and *ƿeðe*, Sax. i. e. noble in Council] a Name of several English-Saxon Princes.

E'THELSTAN } [*Æsel* and *Stan*, Sax.
A'THELSTAN } i. e. the noble Gem] a renowned King, the VIIth Saxon Monarch from Egbert.

E'THELWARD [*Æsel* and *Ward*, Sax. i. e. a noble Keeper] a Name.

E'THELWIN [*Æsel* and *ƿinnan*, Sax. to acquire, i. e. nobler Purchaser] a proper Name.

E'THELWOLD [*Æsel* and *ƿealdan*, Sax. to Govern, noble Governor] a Bishop of Winchester, a Founder of an Abbey at Abingdon.

E'THELWOLPH [*Æsel* and *Ulf*, Sax. i. e. the noble Helper] the Name of the second of the Saxon Monarchs.

ETHE'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging to the *Æther* or Air.

ETHEREAL Oil [among *Chymists*] is a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which soon takes fire.

E'THICKS [ἠθικά, Gr.] Moral Philosophy: An Art which shews those Rules and Measures of Human Actions, which lead to true Happiness; and that acquaints us with the Means to practise them.

ETHIMOLOG'ISE, to give the Etymology or Derivation of a Word. *Chaucer*.

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Suture or Seam surrounding a Bone called *Ethmoides*.

ETH-

ETHMOI'DES [*ἑθμοειδής*, of *ἑθμός*, a Sieve, and *εἶδος*, Form, Gr.] a Bone in the inner Part of the Nose resembling a Sieve.

E'THNARCY [*ethnarchia*, L. of *ἔθναρχία*, of *ἔθνος*, a Nation, and *ἀρχή*, Principality, Gr.] Principality and Rule.

E'THNICK [*ethnicus*, L. *ἑθνικός*, of *ἔθνος*, a Nation, Gr.] Heathenish, of or belonging to the Heathens.

ETHO'LOGY [*ethologia*, L. of *ἠθολογία*, of *ἦθος*, Custom, and *λέγω*, to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Manners.

ETHO'LOGY [in *Rhetorick*] the Art of shewing the Manners of others.

ETHOPOE'IA [*ethopoeia*, L. *ἠθοποιία*, of *ἦθος*, and *ποιέω*, to feign, Gr.] a Representation of Manners.

ETIO'LOGY [*ἔτιολογία*, of *αἰτία*, Cause, and *λέγω*, to say, Gr.] a giving the Reason of.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*étymologique*, F. *etymologicus*, L. of *ἑτυμολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Etymology.

ETYMO'LOGIST [*étymologiste*, F. of *ἑτυμολόγος*, Gr.] one skilled in searching out the true Interpretation of Words.

To ETYMO'LOGIZE [*etymologizare*, L.] to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

ETYMO'LOGY [*étymologie*, F. *etymologia*, L. of *ἑτυμολογία*, of *ἑτυμον*, and *λέγω*, to say, Gr.] is a Part of Grammar, shewing the Original of Words, in order to fix their true Meaning and Signification.

ETYMON [*ἑτυμον*, Gr.] the Original of a Word.

To EVA'CUATE [*evacuer*, F. *evacuare*, L.] to discharge, to empty, to void.

EVACUA'TION, an emptying, &c. F. and L.

EVACUA'TION [among *Physicians*] any Diminution of the animal Fluids, whether it be by Catharticks or Blood-letting, or any other Means.

To EVA'DE [*evader*, F. *evadere*, L.] to escape, to shift off.

EVAGINA'TION, an Unsheathing, or Drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. L.

EVAN [*Εβων*, *Welsh*] *John*.

EVANGE'LIA, among the Ancients, was used to signify Processions and Prayers made for Joy of good Tidings.

EVANGE'LICAL [*evangelique*, F. *evangelicus*, L. of *ἑυαγγελικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Gospel, Gospel-like.

EVA'NGELIST [*evangeliste*, F. *evangelista*, L.] of *ἑυαγγελιστής*, Gr.] a Messenger of good Tidings.

EVA'NGELISTS, the Penmen of the Gospel. L.

EVANGE'LIIUM [*evangile*, F. of *ἑυαγγέλιον*, Gr.] a Gospel. L.

To EVA'NGELIZE [*evangeliser*, F. e-

vangelizare, L. of *ἑυαγγελίζεσθαι*, of *ἑυ* well, and *ἀγγελίζεσθαι*, to bring Tidings, Gr.] to bring good Tidings, to preach the Gospel.

EVA'NID [*evanidus*, L.] soon decaying, fading, changing Colour.

To EVA'PORATE [*evaporer*, F. *evaporatum*, L.] to breathe or steam out, to dissolve into Vapours.

To EVA'PORATE to a Pellicle [in *Chymistry*] is to consume a Liquor by a gentle Heat, till a thin Skin is perceived to swim on the Top of it.

EVAPORA'TION, a breathing or steaming out. F. of L.

EVAPORA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is a dispersing the superfluous Moisture of any liquid Substance, by Means of a gentle Fire; or a driving them away in Steam, so as to leave some Part stronger, or of a higher Consistence than before.

EVAPORA'TION [with *Physicians*] is the Discharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body.

EVA'SION, an Escape; also a Shift or Trick. F. of L.

EVA'SIVE [*evasivus*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

EU'CHARIST [*eucharistie*, F. *eucharistia*, L. of *ευχαριστία*, of *ευ* well, good, and *χάρις*, Grace, Gr.] a Thanksgiving, from whence the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is so called.

EUCHARI'STICAL [*eucharisticus*, L. of *ευχαριστικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Eucharist.

EU'CHYLOS [*ευχυλος*, of *ευ*, and *χύλος*, Juice, Gr.] one who abounds with good Juices or Humours; also Victuals which afford good Nourishment.

EU'CHYMY [*euchymia*, L. *ευχυμία*, of *ευ*, and *χύμος*, a Juice, Gr.] is a good Temper of Blood, or other Juices and Fluids in an animal Body.

EU'CHRASY [*ευχρασία*, of *ευ*, good, and *κράσις*, Temperature, Gr.] a good Temperature of Body.

EUDIAPNE'USTES [*ευδιαπνεύστες*, of *ευ*, and *διαπνέω*, to perspire, Gr.] one who sweats kindly.

EUDO'XIANS, Hereticks, so called of *Eudoxus*, their Ring-leader, who held the Son was differently affected in his Will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EU'DOXY [*eudoxia*, L. of *ευδοξία*, Gr.] good Name or Fame.

EVE [*ἡβη*, H. i. e. she lived] the Wife of *Adam*.

EVE [Contract. of *Even*] the Day before a Festival or Holiday.

EVE-*Churr*, a Worm.

EVECK, or Ebeck, a Beast like a wild Goat.

EVEC-

E V

EVE'CTICA [*evectica*, L.] that Part of Physick which teaches how to acquire a good Habit of Body.

EVE'CTION, a lifting up, a carrying forth: Also a praising, an extolling. L.

EVE'CTION [in *Astronomy*] is an Inequality in the Motion of the Moon.

E'VEN [*Efen*, Sax. *Even*, Teut. *Effen*, Du.] equal, alike.

E'VENING [*Efen*, Sax. *Abend*, Du. *Abend*, Teut.] the Close of the Day.

E'VENTIDE [*Eventido*, Sax.] the Evening-Tide.

E'VENINGS, a Portion of Grass or Corn given by a Lord to his Tenant in the Evening, for Service done.

E'VEN Number [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which may be divided into two equal Parts without any Fraction.

E'VENLY Even Number, is a Number which an even Number may measure by an even Number; as 32, which 8 an even Number measures by 4, which is also an even Number.

E'VENLY Odd Number, is a Number that an even Number may measure by an odd one; as 30, which 2 or 6 being even Numbers, measure by 15 or 5, that are odd Numbers.

EVE'NT [*eventus*, L.] the Issue or Success of Things.

To **EVE'NTILATE** [*eventilatum*, L.] to winnow or fan.

To **EVE'NTILATE** [in *Law*] to estimate or value an Estate.

EVENTILA'TION, a Winnowing; a strict Examination or sifting into a Business.

EVE'NTUAL [of *eventus*, L.] pertaining to Matter of Fact, actually come to pass.

E'VER [*Efpe*, Sax.] without End.

E'VERARD, [prob. of *Eoxon*, a Boar, and *papb*, a Keeper, or of *Ever*, Eng. and *Afpe*, Sax. Honour, *q. d.* one always much honoured] a proper Name of Men.

To **EVE'RBERATE**, to beat. L.

E'VERICH, every, each. O.

EVERICHONE, every one. *Chaucer*.

E'VERNESS, Eternalness, Continualness.

To **EVE'RTUATE**, to take away the Virtue or Strength.

EVE'RSION, an Overthrowing, Overturning; Destruction, Overthrow. L.

E'VERY, [*Efpe*, Sax.] every one.

To **EVE'STIGATE** [*evestigatum*, L.] to seek, to follow, to hunt after, to find out.

EVES'TIGA'TION, a seeking or finding out. L.

EU'GENE [*Eugenius*, L. of *Eugeneus*, Gr. *i. e.* nobly born] a proper Name of Men.

EU'GENY [*eugenia*, Gr.] Nobleness of Birth or Blood, Gentility, Nobility.

EVIBRA'TION, a Shaking, Brandishing, or Daring. L.

E U

EVI'CTION, a Convincing, either by Argument or Law. L.

E'VIDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] Pespiciuity, Plainness. L.

E'VIDENCE [in *Law*] any Proof by Testimony of Men or Writings.

An **E'VIDENCE**, a Witness against a Person accused.

E'VIDENCES [in *Law*] Deeds, or Authentick Writings of Agreements, Contracts, &c. that are Sealed and Delivered.

E'VIDENT [*evidens*, L.] apparent, clear, manifest, plainly made out. F.

E'VIL [*Efel*, Sax. *Ehes*, Du.] Ill, Mischief: Also a Disease, the King's Evil.

EVIL Deed [*yfeldeð*, Sax.] an ill Turn, Trespas, mischievous, or hurtful Act.

EVIN, the Evening. *Chaucer*.

To **EVI'NCE** [*evincer*, F. *evincere*, L.] to vanquish, to overcome, to prove by Argument.

To **EVI'NCE** [in *Civil Law*] to convict and recover by Law.

EVINDI'STANT, equidistant. *Chau.*

EVINLICHE, evenly, equally. *Chau.*

EVIRMO, evermore. *Chau.*

To **EVI'SCERATE** [*evisceratum*, L.] to unbowel, to take out the Bowels.

EVISCERA'TION, an Unbowelling. L.

E'VITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or shunned.

EVITA'TION, a Shunning. L.

To **EVI'TE** [*eviter*, F. *evitare*, L.] to escape, avoid.

EVITE'RNITY [*eviternus*, L.] Everlastingness.

EU'LOGY [*eulogia*, L. *εὐλογία*, Gr.] a praising or speaking well of.

EUNO'MIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held that Faith alone was acceptable, without good Works.

EU'NUCH [*eunuque*, F. *eunuchus*, L. of *ευνῆχος*, Gr.] a gelded Man, or one deprived of his Genitals.

To **EU'NUCHATE**, to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the State of an Eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, a Calling out or upon, a Summons. F. of L.

EVOLA'TICAL, flying abroad. L.

To **EVO'LVE** [*evolvere*, L.] to turn over, or unfold.

EVOLU'TION [in *Algebra*] the Extraction of Roots out of any Power. F. of L.

EVOLU'TIONS [in *Military Affairs*] are the Doublings of Ranks or Files, Wheelings, and other Motions.

EVOLU'TION, an Unfolding, Unrolling. F. of L.

EU'NOMY [*eunomia*, L. of *εὐνομία*, of *eu* well, and *nomos*, a Law, Gr.] a Constitution or Ordination of good Laws.

EVO-

E U

EVOMI'TION, a vomiting up. L.

EU'PATHY [*eupathia*, L. of *ἁπαθεία*, of *εὖ* and *πάσχω*, to suffer, Gr.] an easiness in Suffering.

EU'PEPSY [*ἁπεψία*, Gr.] a good and easy Concoction or Digestion.

EU'PHEMISM [*euphemismus*, L. of *ἁφαισμός*, of *εὖ*, well, and *φῆμι*, to say, Gr.] a setting forth one's Praise; a good Name or Reputation.

EU'PHEMISM [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby a harsh Word is changed into one that is inoffensive.

EU'PHONY [*euphonia*, L. of *ἁφονία*, of *εὖ*, and *φωνή*, a Voice, Gr.] a graceful Sound, a smooth Running of Words.

EUPHORIA [*ἁφορία*, Gr.] the Well-bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, or Course of Distemper; the Aptitude of some Things to particular Operations.

EUPHRA'TES [*ἁφράτης*, Gr. making glad] a great River of *Asia*.

EUPNO'EA [*ἁπνοία*, of *εὖ* and *πνέω*, to breathe, Gr.] a good Faculty of breathing.

EU'PORY [*ἁπορία*, Gr.] a Readiness in preparing Medicines, or the easiness of their Working.

EURI'PIDES, a learned tragical Poet, so called from his being born in *Euripas*; he was in great Favour with *Archelaus*, King of *Macedon*, wrote 75 Plays; he was born the very Day on which the great Army of *Xerxes* was vanquish'd by the *Athenians*, lived *Anno Mundi* 3520. suffered a violent Death, as some say, being pulled in Pieces by *Archelaus's* Dogs, set upon him by *Arideus* the Poet, who envied him; others say by Women, being called a Woman-hater; he was buried at *Pella*.

EU'RIPUS [*ἁριπος*, Gr.] a narrow Sea in *Greece*, which ebbs and flows seven Times in twenty four Hours.

EU'RHYTHMY [*eurythmia*, L. of *ἁρμία*, Gr.] a graceful Proportion and Carriage of Body.

EU'RHYTHMY [*Architect.*] the exact Proportion between all Parts of a Building.

EU'RITHMY [in *Physick*] an excellent Disposition of the Pulse.

EURO'CLYDON [*ἁροκλύδων*, Gr.] a tempestuous North-East Wind. L.

EU'ROPE [*Europa*, L. of *ἁρωπαϊνή*, Gr. broad-fronted, or large-eyed] one fourth Part of the Terrestrial Globe, generally peopled by Christians.

EURO'PEAN, belonging to *Europe*.

EURO'PEANS, Inhabitants of *Europe*.

EUSA'RCHOS [*ἁσάρχος*, Gr.] a Term used by the *Galenists*, for such a Proportion of Flesh, as is not too lean or too corpu-

E W

lent, but gives due Symmetry and Strength to all the Parts.

EUSEBIA [*ἁσεβία*, Gr.] Godliness, Devotion, Piety; also a proper Name.

EU'STACE [*ἁσταδης*, Gr. standing firm] a proper Name.

EUSTA'THIANS, a Sect of Christians in the fourth Century, who disallowed the Worshipping of Saints.

EUSTO'MACHUS [*ἁστόμαχος*, of *εὖ*, and *στόμαχος*, the Stomach, Gr.] a good Stomach; also Meat proper for it.

EUSTOW [formerly called *Helenstow*] a Place in *Bedfordshire*, so called from a Convent dedicated to *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great.

EU'STYLE [*ἁστυλή*, of *εὖ*, well or fairly, and *σύλη*, a Pillar, Gr.] in *Architecture*, is a Building wherein the Pillars are placed at the most convenient Distance one from another.

EU'TAXY [*eutaxia*, L. of *ἁταξία*, of *εὖ*, and *τάξις*, Order, Gr.] a handsome ordering or disposing of Things.

EUTE'RPE [*ἁυτέρπη*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of the Mathematicks, and playing on the Flute.

EUTHA'NASY [*ἁθανασία*, of *εὖ*, and *θάνατος*, Death, Gr.] a soft quiet Death, or an easy Passage out of this World.

EU'TROPHY [*ἁτροφία*, of *εὖ*, and *τροφή*, Nourishment, Gr.] a due Nourishment of the Body.

EUTY'CHIANS, Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was *Eutychus*, A. C. 443. they denied the Flesh of Christ to be like ours, affirming that he had a Celestial Body, which passed through the Virgin *Mary* as through a Channel; that there were two Natures in Christ before the Hypostatical Union, but that afterwards there was but one compounded of both; and thence they concluded the Divinity of Christ did both suffer and die.

EUTYN, even. O.

EVU'LSION, a Plucking, Pulling, or Drawing out of, or away. L.

EU'XIN, [*ἁξεϊνον*, Gr. hospitable] as the *Euxin* Sea, now commonly called the *Black Sea*.

EVYN, even. O.

EWAGE, Hue, Colour. *Chaucer*.

EWA'GIUM, Toll paid for Water-Passage. O. L.

EWBRI'CE [*ἁβρις*, Marriage, and *βρις*, Breaking, Sax.] Adultery.

An EWE [*ἁψ*, Sax. *Duwe*, Du. of *Ovis*, L.] a Female-Sheep.

The EWE is *Blissom*, i. e. she has taken Tup or Ram. C.

The EWE is *Riding*, i. e. she is Tugging. C.

EWE Hog, a Female Lamb the first Year.

EWER

E'WER [*aiguere*, F. of *aqua*, L.] a Vessel to hold Water.

E'WFTIES, Lizards. *Spencer.*

EXACERBA'TION, a making four, a provoking or galling. L.

EXACERBA'TION [among *Physicians*] the same as *Paroxysm*.

EXACERBA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Sarcasmus*.

EXA'CT [*exactus*, L.] perfect, punctual, nice, strict. F.

To **EXA'CT** [*exactum*, sup. of *exigere*, L.] to demand rigorously, to require more than is due.

EXA'CTION, an unreasonable demanding. F. of L.

EXA'CTION [in *Law*] is a Wrong done by an Officer in taking a Fee or Reward where the Law allows none.

EXA'CTION *Secular*, is a Tax or Imposition formerly paid by servile and feudatory Tenants.

EXA'CTNESS, Care, Carefulness, Diligence, Nicety; a punctual Observation of the smallest Circumstances.

EXA'CTOR [*exacteur*, F.] a Gatherer of Taxes, an unreasonable or rigid Demander. L.

To **EXA'CUATE** [*exacuatum*, L.] to whet or sharpen.

EXÆ'RESIS [*Ἐξέρσις*, Gr.] is an extracting out of the Body Things hurtful to it.

To **EXA'GGERATE** [*exaggerer*, F. of *exaggeratum*, L.] to heap up together, to amplify, or enlarge in Words.

EXAGGERA'TION, a heaping up, an Amplification, or Aggravation. F. of L.

To **EXA'GITATE** [*exagitatum*, L.] to disquiet, stir up, &c.

EXAGITA'TION, a stirring up, a disquieting or vexing. L.

EXA'GON, the same as *Hexagon*.

To **EXA'LT** [*exalter*, F. of *exaltare*, L.] to raise or lift up; to praise highly; to extol.

To **EXA'LT** a Mineral [in *Chymistry*] is to refine it, and increase its Strength.

EXALTA'TION, a raising or lifting up, a praising. F. of L.

EXALTA'TION [in *Astrology*] is an essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in its own House.

EXALTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] an Operation by which a Thing is raised to an higher Degree of Virtue, or an Increase of the most remarkable Property in any Body.

EXA'LTED [*exaltatus*, L.] raised or lifted up, sublime, excellent.

EXA'MBLOSIS [with *Surgeons*] an Abortion or Miscarriage. Gr.

EXA'MEN, a Trial, a Proof, particularly of one to be admitted to Holy Orders, or some Employment. F. of L.

EXAMINA'TION, an Examining; a Trial. L.

To **EXA'MINE** [*examiner*, F. of *examinare*, L.] to search or inquire into, to canvass or shift.

EXA'MINERS, Officers in Chancery, who examine Witnesses upon Oath.

EXA'MPLE [*exemplum*, L.] a Copy, Pattern or Model; an Instance or Precedent; any Thing proposed to be imitated or avoided.

EXA'MPLE [in *Logick*] the Conclusion of one singular Point from another.

EXANASTO'MOSIS [of *ἔξ* and *Ἀναστόμις*, Gr.] an opening the Mouths of Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, &c. *Anatomy.*

EXA'NGUIOUS, & [*exanguis*, L.] being

EXA'NGUOUS, & without Blood, Bloodless.

To **EXA'NIMATE** [*exanimatum*, L.] to deprive of Life, to dispirit, to astonish, to stun.

EXANIMA'TION [actively] a depriving of Life; astonishing, dispiriting, dimaying. L.

EXANIMA'TION [passively] a swooning or such a sinking of the Spirits as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some time.

EXA'NNUAL Roll, a Roll in which Fines which could not be levied within the Time, and desperate Debts, were entered.

EXANTLA'TION [of *Antlia*, L. a Bucket] an emptying or drawing out, as with a Bucket; also an Inquiry or lifting into a Matter. L.

EXANTHE'MATA [*ἑξανθήματα*, Gr.] the Measles or Small Pox.

EXARA'TION, a Ploughing. L.

EXARCH [*exarque*, F. *exarchus*, L. of *ἐξάρχης*, Gr.] an Officer formerly under the Roman Emperors of Constantinople, who managed the Affairs of Italy; a Vice-Roy.

EXA'RCHATE, & the Office, Dignity,

EXARCHY, & or Jurisdiction of an Exarch.

EXA'RTHREMA [*ἐξάρθρωμα*, Gr.] a disjoining, as when a Bone is out of its proper Place. *Anatomy.*

EXARTICULA'TION, a disjoining or putting a Bone out of joint. L.

To **EXA'SPERATE** [of *exasperatum*, L. to make sharp] to incense or provoke, to anger or vex.

EXASPERA'TION, an exasperating or provoking to Anger.

To **EXA'TURATE** [*exaturatum*, L.] to satiate, or fill an hungry Stomach.

EXATURA'TION, a satiating. L.

To **EXAU'CTORATE** [*exauكتورatum*, L.] to discharge from an Office.

EXAUCTORA'TION, a discharging or putting out of Office or Service. L.

To **EXAU'GURATE** [*exauguratum*, L.]

to make profane or unhallow.

EXCALFA'CTION, a heating or warming. *L.*

EXCAMBIA'TOR, an Exchanger of Land. *O. L.*

EXCA'MBIUM, an Exchange where Merchants meet. *L.*

EXCANDE'SCENCY [*excandescencia*, *L.*] great Heat, violent Anger.

EXCANDE'SCENCY [with *Physicians*] an Aptness to such Passions of the Mind as bring on real Distempers.

EXCA'RNATED, become very lean.

To EXCARNI'FICATE [*excarnificatum*, *L.*] to butcher, to quarter, or cut one to Pieces.

To EXCAVATE [*excavatum*, *L.*] to make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, a making hollow. *L.*

To EXCE'CATE [of *ex* and *cacatum*, *L.*] to make blind.

EXCECA'TION [of *ex* and *cacatio*, *L.*] a making blind.

To EXCEE'D [*exceder*, *F.* of *excedere*, *L.*] to go beyond, to surpass.

EXCEE'DING [*excedens*, *L.*] which exceeds, extravagant, immoderate.

To EXCE'L [*exceller*, *F.* *excellere*, *L.*] to out-do, to be excellent or eminent in any Respect.

E'XCELLENCE, } [*excellencia*, *L.*] E-

E'XCELLENCY, } minency, Preheminence: Also a Title of Honour given to Ambassadors and others. *F.*

E'XCELLENT [*excellens*, *L.*] extraordinary good and valuable, choice, rare. *F.*

EXCE'LSITY [*excelsitas*, *L.*] Height, Loftiness.

EXCELCISMUS [with *Surgeons*] a breaking of Bones from the Surface downwards.

EXCE'NTRICAL } [*excentrique*, *F.* of

EXCE'NTRICK } *Sex* and *Centrum*, *L.*]

that moves in a different Center

EXCENTRI'CITY [*excentricité*, *F.*] See *Eccentricity*.

To EXCEPT [*excepter*, *F.* of *exceptum*, *L.*] to take out of the Number of others, to object against, to put out of the ordinary Rule.

EXCE'PTION, an exempting, a Clause in some Point restraining a Generality. *F.*

EXCE'PTION [in *Pharmacy*] is the mixing or embodying of dry Powders with some sort of Moisture.

EXCE'PTION [in *Law*] is a Bar or Stop to an Action, a Demur; and is either dilatory or peremptory.

To take EXCE'PTION at, is to be displeased at.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, which may be excepted against.

EXCE'PTIOUS, which is apt to take Exception, or be offended,

EXCE'PTIVE, serving to except.

EXCE'PTIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] are such where the Thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except some one of the Inferiors of it, by adding a Particle of Exception; as *the covetous Man does nothing well, but when he dies*.

To EXCE'REBRATE [*excerebratum*, *L.*] to beat out one's Brains.

EXCEREBRA'TION, a beating out one's Brains.

To EXCE'RP [*excerpere*, *L.*] to pick or cull out, to crop off.

EXCE'RPTION, a picking, culling, or choosing out; a cropping off.

EXCE'SS [*excès*, *F.* of *excessus*, *L.*] an exceeding, Superfluity; also Debauchery, Riot.

EXCE'SSIVE [*excessif*, *F.*] exceeding, which goes beyond due Bounds.

To EXCHA'NGE [*eschanger*, *F.* *excambire*, *L.*] to barter, to truck one Thing for another.

An EXCHA'NGE [*excambium*, *L.*] a Place where Merchants, &c. meet, to exchange, *i. e.* to give or receive Bills of Exchange for Money or Wares; to exchange or barter one Commodity for another, &c.

EXCHANGE, a Changing, Bartering, or Trucking one Thing for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Law*] is the exchanging or giving one Piece of Land for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Traffick*] is the giving a Sum of Money in one Place for a Bill, ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place.

The King's EXCHANGE, a Place in the Tower of London, appointed for the exchange of Bullion, &c.

EXCHANGE Brokers, Men who give Information to Merchants how the Exchange of Coin goes, and help Merchants to Chapmen, and Chapmen to Merchants.

EXCHA'NGERS, they who return Money beyond Sea by Bills of Exchange, &c.

EXCHEAT, Accident. *Spencer*.

EXCHE'QUER [*l'échiquier*, *F.*] the Place where the King's Cash is received and paid, properly called, *The Receipt of the Exchequer*.

EXCHEQUER Court, a Court of Record, in which all Causes relating to the Crown Revenues are determin'd: The Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York.

EXCI'NERATED [*excineratus*, *L.*] having the Ashes taken away.

EXCI'SABLE, that which may be charged with the Duty of Excise.

EXCI'SE [*Accise*, *Du.* Tribute] an Imposition laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Cyder, and other Liquors, &c.

EXCI'SION, a cutting off or out. *L.*

EXCI'TABLE, easily stirred up. *L.*

EXCITA'TION, a stirring up, a Provocation. *L.*

To

To EXCI'TE [*exciter, F. excitare, L.*] to stir up, to provoke, to cause.

EXCI'TEMENT, a stirring up, &c. the same with Excitation.

To EXCLAI'M [*exclamare, L.*] to cry out, to call aloud, to rail against.

EXCLAMA'TION, an Outcry, or crying out. *L.*

To EXCLU'DE [*exclurre, F. excludere, L.*] to shut out, or keep from.

EXCLU'SA, } a Sluice for Water,
EXCLUSA'GIUM, } *O. L.*

EXCLU'SION, a shutting out, a debarring. *F. of L.*

EXCLU'SIVE [*exclusivus, L.*] which has the Force of excluding. *F.*

EXCLU'SIVE Propositions [*in Logick*] are such as signify, that a Predicate agrees with its Subject, as to agree with that alone, and no other.

EXCLU'SIVELY [*exclusivè, L.*] in a Manner exclusive of, or not taking in.

EXCLU'SORY [*exclusorius, L.*] that hath Power to exclude.

To EXCO'GITATE [*excogitatum, L.*] to invent, or find out by thinking.

EXCOGITA'TION, an Invention by thinking, a Device. *L.*

EXCOMMENGEMENT, Excommunication. *Old French Law.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE [*excommunicatum, L.*] to turn or put out of the Communion of the Church.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, is a Punishment inflicted by the Church, or a Sentence pronounced by an Ecclesiastical Judge, against Offenders; debarring them from the Sacraments, and Civil Priviledges. *F. of L.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *Capiendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, from the Court of Chancery, for the apprehending one who has stood obstinately excommunicated forty Days, for imprisoning him without Bail or Mainprize till he be reclaimed.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *Deliberando*, a Writ to the Under-Sheriff, to deliver an excommunicated Person out of Prison.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *Recipiendo*, a Writ whereby Persons excommunicated, that have been imprisoned for their Obstinacy, and have illegally gotten their Liberty, are commanded to be sought for, and imprisoned again.

To EXCO'RIATE [*excoriatum, L.*] to flea off the Skin.

EXCO'RIATED [*excoriatum, L.*] that has the Skin flead or fretted off.

EXCORIA'TION, a fleaing or pulling off the Skin. *F. of L.*

EXCORIA'TION [*in Surgery*] is when the Skin is torn, rubbed, or fretted off from the Flesh.

To EXCO'RTICATE [*of ex and corticatum, L.*] to bark, to pull off the outward Bark of Trees, Roots, &c.

EXCORTICA'TION, a taking or pulling off the outward Bark. *L.*

To E'XCREATE [*excreatum, L.*] to spit out with reaching, to hawk.

EXCREA'TION, a straining in Spitting, a Hawking. *L.*

E'XCREMENT [*excrementum, L.*] Or-dure, Dregs. *F.*

E'XCREMENTS [*of the Body*] are whatsoever is separated from the Aliment after Digestion, and is to be thrown out of the Body; as Spittle, Sweat, Snot, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder, &c.

EXCREMENTOUS } [*excremen-*
EXCREMENTITIOUS } *teux, F.*
excrementitius, L.] belonging to, or of the Nature of Excrements.

EXCRE'SCENCE } [*of excrescere, L.*
EXCRE'SCENCY } that which grows out of another Thing, as the spungy Substance call'd *Ferns-ear* upon the Elder Root.

EXCRESCENCE [*in Surgery*] a fleshy Tumour or superfluous Flesh growing upon any Part of the Body.

EXCRE'TION [*in Physick*] the Separation of Excrement, or excrementitious Humours, from the Aliments of the Blood.

EXCRE'TION Bony, a Disease in Horses, when a sort of Substance grows in the Bone of the Leg, &c.

To EXCRU'CIATE [*excruciatum, L.*] to torment or put to Pain.

EXCRUCIA'TION, a tormenting, or putting to Pain. *L.*

EXCUBA'TION, Watching, Guarding, *L.*

To EXCU'LCATE [*exculcatum, L.*] to tread or trample upon.

To EXCU'LPATE [*exculpatum, L.*] to carve or engrave.

To EXCU'LPATE [*of ex and culpa, L.* a fault] to clear of a Fault, to justify or excuse.

EXCU'RSION, an Invasion or Inroad; also a Digression, or going from the Matter treated of. *L.*

EXCU'SABLE [*excusabilis, L.*] that may be excused. *F.*

EXCU'SATORY [*excusatorius, L.*] which serves to excuse.

EXCUSA'TION, an Excusing. *L.*

EXCU'SE, a Reason by which we endeavour to justify some Fault or Offence committed. *F.*

To EXCU'SE [*excuser, F. excusare, L.*] to admit an Excuse, to justify, to bear or dispense with; to make an Excuse.

EXCU'SSION, a shaking off; also a diligent Inquisition or Examination.

EXCU'TIENT [*excutiens, L.*] shaking off.

To EXECATE [*execatum, L.*] to cut off or away.

EXECA'TION, a cutting off or away.

E'XEGRABLE [*execrabilis, L.*] accursed, detestable, hateful, odious, *F.*

To E'XEGRATE [*execratum, L.*] to ban or curse.

EXECRA'TION, a Cursing or Banning, a wishing Mischief to one, a dreadful Oath, Imprecation or Curse. *F. of L.*

To **E'EXECUTE** [*executer, F. executum, L.*] to do, effect, or perform: also to put to Death by Authority.

EXECU'TION, the executing or doing of a Thing, the Beheading, Burning, or Hanging a Malefactor. *F. of L.*

EXECU'TION [*in Law*] the last Performance of an Act, as of a *Fine*, a *Judgment*, &c.

EXECU'TIONE Facienda, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

EXECU'TIONE Facienda in Withernamium, a Writ which lies for the taking of his Cattle, that formerly had conveyed another Man's Cattle out of the County.

EXECU'TIONER [*l'exécuteur, F.*] the Common Hangman.

EXE'CUTIVE } that which may be
EXECUTORY } done, or is able to do.

EXE'CUTOR [*exécuteur, F.*] one who executes or performs any Thing. *L.*

EXE'CUTOR [*in Law*] one appointed by a Person's last Will to dispose of a deceased Person's Estate or Substance.

EXE'CUTOR de son tort, one who takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intrusion, not being ordained by the Testator. *F.*

EXE'CUTORY } [*exécutoire, F.*] serving
EXE'CUTIVE } to execute.

EXE'CUTRIX [*exécutrice, F.*] a Female Executor.

EXE'GESIS [*Ἐξήγησις, Gr.*] an Explanation: A Figure in Rhetorick, when that which was before deliver'd somewhat darkly, is afterwards in the same Sentence render'd more intelligible. *L.*

EXEGESIS Numerosa aut Linealis [*in Algebra*] is the numeral or lineal Solution or Extraction of Roots out of adfected Equations.

EXEGETICAL [*exegeticus, L. of Ἐξηγητικός, Gr.*] explanatory.

EXEGETICALLY, explanatively.

EXE'MPLABLE [*exemplabilis, L.*] that may be imitated.

EXE'MPLAR, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

EXE'MPLARY [*exemplaire, F.*] that serves for an Example worthy of Imitation.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, a giving an Example; also a Copy or Draught of an original Record. *L.*

EXEMPLIFICATIO'NE, a Writ granted for the exemplifying an Original.

To **EXE'MPLIFY** [*of exemplum and facio, L.*] to prove or confirm by an Example; to copy out a Deed or Writing.

To **EXE'MPT** [*exempter, F. exemptum, L.*] to free or discharge from.

EXE'MPT [*exempté, F. of exemptus, L.*]

free from, privileged.

An **EXE'MPT**, a Life-Guard-Man free from Duty.

An **EXE'MPT** [*in France*] an Officer in the Guards, who commands in the Absence of the Captain and Lieutenant.

EXE'MPTED [*exemptus, L.*] freed from, privileged.

EXE'MPTION [*exemption, F.*] a Freedom from, a Privilege. *L.*

EXE'MPTION [*in Law*] a Privilege to be free from Appearance or Service.

To **EXE'NTERATE** [*exenteratum, L.*] to embowel, or draw out the Bowels.

EXENTERA'TION, an embowelling. *L.*

EXE'QUIAL, belonging to Exequies.

E'XEQUIES [*exequia, L.*] Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

EXE'RCENT [*exercens, L.*] that exercises or practises.

E'XERCISE [*exercise, F. of exercitium, L.*] Labour, Pains, Practice, the Function or Performance of an Office; also the Motion or stirring of the Body in order to Health.

E'XERCISE [*Military Term*] is the Practice of a Soldier in handling Arms, &c.

To **E'XERCISE** [*exercer, F. exercisum, L.*] to inure or train up to, to employ or use, to practise; to bear an Office.

EXERCISES [*exercitia, L.*] the Task of a Scholar at School, or of a young Student in the University. *F.*

EXERCITA'TION, a frequent Exercising, a vehement and voluntary Motion of the Body, undertaken for getting or procuring Health; also a critical Comment. *F. of L.*

EXERGA'SIA [*Ἐξεργασία, Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences, and Ornaments.

To **EXE'RT** [*exertum, sup. of exerere, L.*] to thrust out, or put forth, to shew; to exert one's self in any Thing, is to use one's utmost Endeavour in it.

EXE'RTION, the Act of exerting, Operation, Production. *L.*

To **EXFO'LIATE** [*s'exfolier, F. of ex and foliari, L.*] a Term used by Surgeons, to rise up in Leaves or Splinters, as a broken Bone does.

EXFOLIA'TION, the scaling of a Bone.

EXFREDIA'RE, to break the Peace, to commit open Violence. *L. T.*

EX Gravi Queréla, a Writ lying for one who is kept from the Possession of Lands or Tenements by the Devisor's Heir, which were devised to him by Will.

To **EXHA'LE** [*exhaler, F. of exhalare, L.*] to breathe or steam out, to send forth a Fume, Steam, or Vapour.

EXHALA'TION [*exhalaison, F.*] a Fume, Steam, or Vapour. *L.*

EX-

EXHALATION [among *Philosophers*] whatsoever is raised from the Surface of the Earth or Water, by the Heat of the Sun, subterraneous Fire, &c.

EXHALATION [in *Physick*] is a subtile spirituous Air, which breathes forth out of the Bodies of living Creatures.

To **EXHAUST** [*exhaustum*, sup. L.] to draw out, waste, spend, or consume.

EXHAUSTED [*exhaustus*, L.] drawn out, emptied, wasted.

EXHAUSTIONS, a Method of Demonstration made use of by the ancient Mathematicians.

EXHE'NIUM } a New-Years-Gift, a

EXENNIUM } Present, a Token. O. L.

To **EXHE'REDATE** [*exhereder*, F. of *exheredatum*, L.] to disinherir, to set aside the right Heir.

To **EXHI'BIT** [*exhiber*, F. *exhibitum*, L.] to produce, or shew.

To **EXHIBIT** [in *Chancery*] is when a Deed is brought to be proved by Witness, and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That it was shewed to such a one at the Time of his Examination.*

An **EXHIBITION**, an exhibiting, shewing, &c. F. of L.

EXHIBITIONS [in the *University*] are the Settlements of Benefactors, for Maintenance of Scholars, not depending on the Foundation.

To **EXHILARATE** [*exbilaratum*, L.] to cheer up, or make merry.

EXHILARATION, a Chearing, or Making merry. L.

To **EXHO'RT** [*exhorter*, F. of *exhortare*, L.] to encourage, or incite.

EXHORTATION, Encouraging, Incitement. F. of L.

EXHO'RTATIVE } serving to exhort,

EXHORTATORY } or encourage.

EXICCA'TION, a drying up. L.

E'XIGENCE } [*exigence*, F. of *exigere*,

EXIGENCY } L.] Need, Necessity, Straitness, Occasion.

EXIGENDARY, see *exigenter*.

E'XIGENT [*exigens*, L.] needy, poor, necessitous.

An **E'XIGENT**, a Writ lying where the Defendant in an Action Personal can't be found, nor any thing in the County where-by he may be attached or distrained.

EXIGE'NTER, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who makes out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Process of Outlawry lies.

EXIGU'ITY [*exiguitas*, L.] Smallness, Slendernefs, Scantiness.

EXI'GUOUS [*exiguus*, L.] slender, small.

EXI'LE [*exilis*, L.] fine, thin, subtil.

An **EXILE** [*exul*, L.] a banished Person.

EXILE [*exil*, F. *exilium*, L.] Banishment.

To **EXILE** [*exiler*, F. of *exulare*, L.] to banish.

To **EXILIN**, to banish. *Chaucer*.

EXI'LITY [*exilitas*, L.] Slendernefs, Smallness.

EXILTRE, an Axle-tree. *Chaucer*.

EXI'MIOUS [*eximius*, L.] excellent, notable, singular.

EXINANI'TION, an Emptying, an Evacuation, a bringing to nothing. L.

EXISCHIOS [*Ἐσχίος*, Gr.] a Term in *Surgery*, when the Ischium or Thigh-Bone is disjointed.

To **EXI'ST** [*exister*, F. of *existere*, L.] to be, or have a Being.

EXI'STENCE [*existentia*, L.] Being, either real or imaginary. L.

To **EXI'STIMATE** [*existimatum*, L.] to suppose, or imagine.

EXISTIMA'TION, a Thinking, or Judging, an Opinion. L.

E'XIT [*exitus*, L.] going forth, Departure; the going forth of an Actor in a Play: Also Death.

To make his **EXIT**, to die.

To **EXITEN** [of *excitare*, L.] to excite, to stir up. *Chaucer*.

EXI'TIAL [*exitialis*, L.] destructive, deadly, mischievous.

EX Mero Motu, are Words of Form used in a Charter, signifying that the Prince doth it of his own Will and Motion, without Sollicitation. L.

EXO'DIUM [*Ἐξόδιον*, Gr.] an Interlude, or Farce, at the End of a Tragedy.

E'XODUS [*Exode*, F. *Ἐξόδος*, of *ἐξ* and *ὁδός*, a Way, Gr.] a going or departing out; the Title of the second Book of *Moses*. Gr.

EX Officio, an Oath, whereby a supposed Offender was forced to confess, accuse, or clear himself of any criminal Matter.

EXO'MPHALOS [*Ἐξόμφαλος*, Gr.] a Protuberance, or starting out of the Navel, a Dropsy, or Rupture in the Navel.

EXONEI'ROSIS [among *Physicians*] a Species of a *Gonorrhœa*, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the Semen involuntarily flows in Sleep.

To **EXO'NERATE** [*exoneratum*, L.] to unload, unburthen; to discharge, or ease.

EXONERA'TION, an Unburdening. L.

EXONERATIONE *Setta*, is a Writ lying for the King's Ward to be disburthened of all Suit, &c. during the Time of his Wardship.

EXOPHTHALMY [*Ἐξοφθαλμία*, Gr.] is a Protuberance of the Eye out of its natural Position.

EXO'PTABLE [*exoptabilis*, L.] desirable.

To **EXO'PTATE** [*exoptatum*, L.] to desire earnestly.

EXOPTA'TION, an earnest Wishing. L.

E'XORABLE

E'XORABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] easy to be intreated. F.

EXO'RBITANCY [*exorbitatio*, L.] Extravagance, Irregularity.

EXO'RBITANT [*exorbitans*, L.] extravagant, excessive. L.

EXORCIFACIOUS, Exorcisms, or Charms. *Chaucer*.

EXORCISM [*exorcisme*, F. *exorcismus*, L. of *ἐξορκισμός*, Gr.] a laying, or casting out of evil Spirits, a Conjuring.

EXORCIST [*exorciste*, F. *exorcista*, L. of *ἐξορκιστής*, Gr.] one who calls out Devils, a Conjuror.

To EXORCISE [*exorciser*, F. *exorcizo*, L. of *ἐξορκίζω*, Gr.] to conjure out, or lay evil Spirits.

EXO'RDIIUM [*exorde*, F.] a Beginning, a Preface, or Preamble. L.

EXORDIUM [in *Rhetorick*] a Speech by which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow.

EXORNA'TION, an Adorning, or Setting off to Advantage.

To EXO'SCULATE [*exosculatum*, L.] to kiss heartily.

EXOSCU'LA'TION, a Kissing heartily.

To EXO'SSATE [*exossatum*, L.] to pluck out the Bones, to bone.

EXOSSA'TION, a Boning, or taking out the Bones.

EXO'STOSIS [*ἐξόστωσις*, Gr.] the Protuberance of a Bone out of its natural Place.

EXO'TICK [*exoticus*, of *ἐξωτικός*, Gr.] foreign, outlandish.

EXO'TICKS, foreign Plants.

EXOTE'RICKS [*ἐξωτερικά*, Gr.] *Aristotle's* Lectures upon *Rhetorick*, which any Body had the liberty to hear.

To EXPA'ND [*expandere*, L.] to stretch out, to open.

The EXPA'NSE [*expansum*, L.] the Firmament, or Heaven.

EXPA'NSED [in *Heraldry*] displayed, or set out.

EXPA'NSION, a Displaying, an Opening, a Spreading abroad. L.

EXPA'NSION [among *Naturalists*] the Swelling or Increase of the Bulk of Fluids, when agitated by Heat, or such an Alteration as is made by Rarefaction.

EXPA'NSION, the Space whose Parts are permanent. *Mr. Lock*.

EX Parte, partly, or of one Part; as a *Commission ex parte* in Chancery, is a Commission taken out, and executed by one Side only. L.

EX Parte Talis, is a Writ which lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who having Auditors assign'd to take his Account, can't obtain of them reasonable Allowance, but is cast into Prison.

To EXPA'TIATE [*expatiatur*, L.] to

wander abroad, enlarge on a Subject.

To EXPE'CT [*expectare*, L.] to look for, to stay, or wait for.

EXPE'CTANCE } a looking, long-
EXPECTATION } ing, or waiting
[or. F. of L.]

EXPE'CTANT Fee, opposite to Simple Fee. L. T.

EXPE'CTATIVE, as *Gratiæ expectativæ*, certain Bulls, whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church Livings, before they become void. F.

To EXPE'CTORATE [*expectoratum*, L.] to discharge or spit Phlegm out of the Stomach.

EXPECTORA'TION, the raising and casting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter out of the Lungs. L.

EXPE'DIENT [*expediens*, L.] fit, convenient, necessary. F.

An EXPE'DIENT [*un Expedient*, F.] a Means, Way, or Device, &c.

EXPE'DIMENT, Bag and Baggage. *Law Term*.

To EXPE'DITATE [*expedier*, F. of *expeditatum*, L.] to cut out the Balls of great Dogs Feet, for preserving the King's Game in Forests.

EXPEDI'TUM [*expeditus*, L.] ready, being in Readiness, quick, nimble.

To EXPEDI'TE [*expedier*, F. *expeditum*, L.] to dispatch, or rid, to bring to pass.

EXPEDI'TION, Dispatch, or Quickness in dispatching of Business: A setting forth upon a Journey, Voyage, or War. F. of L.

EXPEDI'TIONARY, an Officer at the Pope's Court for Dispatches. F.

EXPEDI'TIOUS [*expeditus*, L.] quick, nimble, that tends to dispatch.

To EXPE'L [*expellere*, L.] to drive out.

EXPE'NCE [*expensa*, L.] Cost, Charges.

To EXPE'ND [*expendere*, L.] to spend, or lay out Money.

EXPE'NDITOR, a Steward, or Officer, who looks after the Repairs of the Banks of *Romney Marsh*.

EXPENSIS Militum levandis, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Allowance for the Knights, who serve in Parliament. L.

EXPENSIS Militum non levandis ab Homnibus de Dominico, nec à Nativis, a Writ to forbid the Sheriff to levy an Allowance for the Knight of the Shire, upon those who hold in ancient Demesne.

EXPE'NSIVE, which causes Expence, chargeable, costly; also that spends lavishly.

EXPERGEFA'CTION, awaking, or causing to awake. L.

EXPE'RIENCE [*experientia*, L.] Knowledge or Skill gotten by Use or Practice. F.

To

EX

To EXPE'RIENCE [*experimenter*, F. *experire*, L.] to try or find by experience.

EXPE'RIENCED [*expertus*, L.] essay'd, try'd, versed in, well skilled.

An EXPE'RIMENT [*experimentum*, L.] Essay, Tryal, Proof.

To EXPE'RIMENT [*experimenter*, F.] to make an Experiment, to try.

EXPERIME'NTAL, grounded upon Experience. F.

EXPERIMENTUM *Crucis*, such an Experiment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Thing they inquire after; as a Cross, set up where divers Ways meet, directs Travellers in their true Course. L.]

EXPE'RT [*expertus*, L.] cunning, skilful, dextrous in his Art. F.

E'XPETIBLE [*expetibilis*, L.] desirable, worth seeking after.

E'XPIABLE [*expiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned for.

To E'XPIATE [*expier*, F. *expiatum*, L.] to atone, or make Satisfaction for.

EXPIA'TION, a Satisfaction or Atone-ment. F. of L.

EXPI'ATORY [*expiatoire* F.] which serves to expiate. L.

EXPILA'TION, a pillaging, robbing, L.

EXPIRA'TION, an expiring or breathing out: The End of an appointed Time; also the giving up the Ghost. F. of L.

EXPIRA'TION [in a *Physical Sense*] is an alternate Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air, together with the fuliginous Vapours, are exprest or driven out by the Wind-pipe.

To EXPI'RE [*expirer*, F. of *expirare* L.] to be out, or come to an End as Time does, to give up the Ghost.

To EXPI'SCATE, [*expiscatum*, L.] to fish out of one by Way of a Discovery.

To EXPLAIN [*explanare*, L.] to make plain or clear.

EXPLANA'TION, an explaining, or making plain. L.

EXPLA'NATORY, which serves to explain, or give light to. L.

EXPLEITEN, to accomplish, to perform. *Chaucer*.

EX'PLETIVE [*expletivus*, L.] filling up.

E'XPLICABLE [*explicabilis*, L.] that may be explained. F.

EXPLICA'TION, an explaining or unfolding of any Thing that is obscure or ambiguous; an Exposition or Interpretation. F. of L.

To E'XPLICATE [*expliquer*, F. of *explicatum*, L.] to unfold or explain.

EXPLI'CIT [*explicite*, F. *explicitus*, L.] plain, express, formal.

To EXPLO'DE [*explodere*, L.] to decry or cry down; to dislike absolutely.

To EXPLOIT [*exploiter*, F.] to do some great Action.

EX

EXPLOIT, a great Action, a warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat. F.

To EXPLO'RATE [*exploratum*, L.] to search out.

EXPLORA'TION, a Spying, a diligent searching out. L.

EXPLORA'TOR, a Scout or Spy. L.

EXPLORATOR *Generalis*, a Scout Master General. L.

EXPLORATO'RIMUM, a Surgeon's Instrument called a *Probe*.

EXPLO'SION [in *Chymistry*] that violent Heat and bubbling up, arising from the Mixture of some contrary Liquors. L.

EXPLO'SION [among *Naturalists*] is a violent Motion of the animal Spirits: Also a violent Expansion of the Parts of Air, Gunpowder, or any Fluid, that occasions a crackling Sound.

To EXPO'NE [*exponere*, L.] to set forth, lay open, expound, &c.

EXPO'NENT [*exponens*] is a Number, which being placed over any Power, shews how many Multiplications are necessary to produce that Power: Thus in X^3 , the Figure 3 is its Exponent, and shews it is produced by 3 continued Multiplications of X from Unity.

EXPO'NENT of the *Ratio*, or *Proportion* between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent.

To EXPO'RT [*exportare*, L.] to carry out, to send abroad over Sea.

EXPORTA'TION, a sending beyond Sea

To EXPO'SE [*exposer*, F. *expositum*, L.] to lay or set abroad to publick View; to hazard, or venture; to make ridiculous by laying open one's Failings to others.

EXPOSI'TION, an Interpretation, or Expounding. F. of L.

EXPO'SITOR [*expositeur*, F.] an Expounder, or Interpreter. L.

EX *Post Facto*, a Term used of a Thing done after the Time when it should have been done. L.

To EXPO'STULATE [*expostulatum*, L.] to argue, or reason the Case by way of Complaint, about an Injury received.

EXPOSTULA'TION, a reasoning about an Injury done, reasoning the Case. L.

EXPO'STULATORY [*expostulatorius*, L.] serving to expostulate.

To EXPOU'ND [*exponere*, L.] to explain, or unfold.

EXPRE'SS [*expres*, F. of *expressus*, L.] clear, plain, manifest.

An EXPRE'SS, a Messenger, sent to give an Account; or an Account of any Action done by Land or Sea.

To EXPRE'SS [*exprimer*, F. *expressum*, of *exprimere*, L.] to declare by Word, or Writing, to pronounce, or utter.

EXPRES-

EXPRESSED ζ [*expressus*, L.] declared,
EXPRESSED ζ represented, &c. Also
pressed, squeezed; or wrung out.

EXPRESSED Oils [*Chymistry*] such as
are procured from any Bodies only by pres-
sing; as the Oils of Olives, Almonds, &c.

EXPRESSSION, a Manner of Pronounc-
ing or Uttering; a Word or Phrase.

EXPRESSSION [*in Chymistry*] a pressing
or squeezing out the Juices or Oils of
Plants.

EXPRESSIVE, proper to express. F.

EXPROBRA'TION, a Reproach, a twit-
ting, an upbraiding. L.

EXPUGNA'TION, a conquering by
Force, or taking a Town by Storm.

EXPU'LSION, a thrusting or driving
out. F. of L.

EXPU'LSIVE [*expulsif*, F.] having a
Power to expel, or drive out.

EXPU'LSIVE Faculty [*in a Medicinal
Sense*] is that by which the Excrements
are forced out, or voided.

To EXPU'NGE [*expungere*, L.] to blot,
cross, or wipe out.

EXPU'RGATORY [*expurgatoire*, F. of
expurgatorius, L.] which has the Virtue to
cleanse, purge, or scour.

EXPU'RGATORY Index, a Book set
forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue
of those Authors and Writings which he
has thought fit to censure, and forbid to be
read by the Papists.

E'XQUISITE [*exquisitus*, L.] choice,
curious; also exact, or carried on to the
utmost Height.

EXSA'NGUINOUS [*exsanguis*, L.] void
or empty of Blood.

To EXSI'BILATE [*exsibilatum*, L.] to
hiss off the Stage.

To EXSI'CCATE [*exsiccatum*, L.] to
dry up.

EXSUCCA'TION, a taking away the
Moisture. L.

To EXSU'DE [*exsudare*, L.] to sweat out.

EXSUDA'TION, a sweating out. L.

E'XTANT [*extans*, L.] standing out,
that is in Being, or to be seen. F.

E'XSTASY [*extasie*, F. *extasis*, L. of
ἔκστασις, Gr.] a Trance or Swoon.

EXSTA'TICAL ζ [*extatique*, F. of *ἐκ-
στατικός*, Gr.] belong-

ing to an Extasy.

EXTE'MPORAL ζ [*extemporalis*, L.

EXTE'MPORARY ζ [*extemporarius*, L.]
done or spoke in the very Instant of Time,
without studying, or thinking beforehand.

EXTE'MPORE, all on a sudden, imme-
diately, without Premeditation. L.

To EXTE'ND [*extendere*, L.] to stretch
out, to enlarge.

To EXTE'ND [*in Law*] is to value the
Land and Tenements of one who has for-
feited his Bond.

EXTE'NDI *Facias*, a Writ commonly
called a *Writ of Extent*. L.

EXTE'NSIBLE, that may be extended. L.

EXTE'NSION, a stretching out, or en-
larging. F. of L.

EXTE'NSION [*in Philosophy*] denotes
the Distance there is between the Extre-
mities or Terms of any Body.

EXTE'NSIVE [*extensivus*, L.] large,
that reaches far, serving to extend.

EXTE'NSOR *carpi radialis* [*in Anatomy*]
is a Muscle of the Wrist, by some called
Bicornis, and *Radius externus*. L.

EXTE'NSOR *carpi ulnaris*, a Muscle of
the Wrist, which acting with the *Ulnaris
Flexor*, moves the Hand side-ways towards
the *Ulna*. L.

EXTE'NSOR *indicis*, a Muscle serving
to stretch out the Forefinger.

EXTE'NSOR *primi internodii ossis polli-
cis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which is in-
serted into the upper Part of the first Bone
of the Thumb.

EXTE'NSOR *secundi internodii ossis pol-
licis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, implanted
in the upper Part of the second Bone of the
Thumb.

EXTE'NSOR *minimi digiti*, a Muscle
serving to stretch out the Little-finger.

EXTE'NSOR *pollicis pedis brevis*, a
Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the
second Bone of the great Toe, which it
stretches or draws upwards.

EXTE'NSOR *pollicis pedis longus*, a
Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the
second Bone of the great Toe.

E'XTENT [*extentum*, L.] the Compass
of a Thing in Length, Breadth, &c.

E'XTENT [*in Law*] is a Writ of Com-
mission of the Sheriff for the valuing Lands
or Tenements; also the Sheriff's Act upon
that Writ.

To EXTE'NUATE [*extenuer*, F. of *ex-
tenuatum*, L.] to lessen, to mitigate the
Heinousness of a Crime.

EXTENUA'TION, a lessening or miti-
gating. F. of L.

EXTENUA'TION [*in a Medicinal Sense*]
is a Leanness of the whole Body.

EXTENUA'TION [*in Rhetorick*] is a
Figure whereby Things are diminished and
made less than they really are.

EXTEREBRATE [*exterebratum*, L.] to
make a Hole through; to pierce.

EXTE'RGENT [*extergens*, L.] wiping
off, cleansing.

EXTE'RIOR, more outward. L.

To EXTE'RMINATE [*exterminar*, F. of
exterminatum, L.] to cast or root out, to
destroy utterly.

EXTERMINA'TION, a destroying, a
rooting out. F. of L.

EXTERMINA'TOR, a Destroyer. L.

EX-

EXTERNAL [*externe, F. externus, L.*] on the Outside, outward.

EXTERNUS Auris, a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the long Process of the Membrane called *Malleus, L.*

EXTENSION, a wiping, or rubbing out. *L.*

TO EXTIMULATE [*extimulatum, L.*] to prick forward, or stir up.

EXTIMULATION, a pricking forward, a stirring up, or egging on. *L.*

EXTINCT [*extinctus, L.*] quenched, put out, dead, ceasing to be.

EXTINCTION, a quenching or putting out any thing that is burning. *F. of L.*

TO EXTINGUISH [*extinguere, L.*] to quench, to put out, to abolish or destroy.

EXTINGUISHMENT, a quenching or putting out.

EXTINGUISHMENT [in *Law*] is an Effect of Consolidation; as where a Man receiving a yearly Rent of an Estate, and after purchasing the Estate, the Rent and Estate are consolidated, and the Rent extinguish'd.

TO EXTIRP, to root out. *Spencer.*

TO EXTIRPATE [*extirper, F. extirpatum, L.*] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out, to destroy.

EXTIRPATION, a rooting out, a destroying. *F. of L.*

EXTIRPATION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off, or eating away a Part by reason of a Cancer, Blasting, &c.

EXTIRPATOR [*extirpateur, F.*] one who extirpates or destroys. *L.*

EXTIRPATIONE, a Writ, which lies against one, who after a Verdict found against him for Land, &c. doth spitefully overthrow any House upon it.

EXTISPICE [*extispicium, L.*] a Divination by consulting the Entrails of Beasts sacrificed.

EXTOCARE, to grub Wood-land, and reduce it to Arable and Meadow.

TO EXTOL [*extollere, L.*] to praise greatly, to cry up.

TO EXTORT [*extorquer, F. extortum, L.*] to wrest out, or get out of one by Force, Authority, or Threats.

EXTORTION } an unlawful and vio-
EXTORTION } lent wresting of Money, &c. from any Man: Interest-Money larger than the Law allows. *L.*

EXTORTIONER, one who practises Extortion, a griping Usurer.

TO EXTRA'CT [*extraire, F. extractum, L.*] to draw or pull out; also to copy out.

TO EXTRA'CT [in *Chymistry*] is to draw out or separate the purer from the grosser Parts of any Matter.

An **EXTRA'CT** [*extractum, L.*] a Copy or Draught of a Writing; also Birth or Pedigree.

EXTRA'CT [*Chymistry*] that pure, un-

mixt, efficacious Substance, which by the Help of some Liquor is separated from the grosser and more earthy Part of Plants, &c.

EXTRA'CTA Curia, the Issues or Profits of holding a Court.

EXTRA'CTION, a drawing out, an Abridgment; also a being descended from such or such a Family. *L.*

EXTRA'CTION [*Chymistry*] the drawing an Essence or Tincture from a mixt Body.

EXTRA'CTION of the Roots [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding out the Number or Quantity, which being multiplied by itself once, twice, thrice, &c. gives the respective Power, out of which the proposed Root was to be extracted.

EXTRA'CTION [of the *Square Root*] is when having a Number given, we find out another Number, which multiplied by itself, produces the Number given.

EXTRA'CTION [of the *Cube Root*] is that by which out of a Number given, another Number is found, which first multiplied by itself, and afterward by the Product, is equal to the Number given.

EXTRA'CTION [of the *double Square Root*] is the untwisting of the Number given to find another, which multiplied by itself, and the Product again multiplied by itself, makes the Number first given.

EXTRA'CTOR, a Surgeon's Instrument to lay hold of a Stone, in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone. *L.*

EXTRA'CTUM Panchymagogum, a Collection of the purer Parts of several Cordial and purgative Medicines, to purge out all Humours.

EXTRAG'NEOUS [of *extra* and *genus, L.*] alien, or of a foreign Kind.

EXTRA-judicial [of *extra* and *judicialis, L.*] done out of the ordinary Course of Law.

EXTRAMUNDANE Space [of *extra* and *mundanus, L.*] the infinite, empty Space which is by some supposed to be extended beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in which there is nothing at all. *Phil.*

EXTRA'NEOUS [*extraneus, L.*] that is of another Country, foreign, strange.

EXTRA'NEOUS [among *Surgeons*] is used to express the same as Excrescence, that is not natural to the Substance it grows out of, or properly belongs to the Part to which it adheres.

EXTRAORDINARY [*extraordinaire, F. extraordinarius, L.*] beyond, or contrary to common Order or Fashion, unusual, uncommon.

EXTRA-Parochial [of *extra* and *Parochia, L.*] that is out of the Bounds of a Parish; also freed from Parish Duties.

EXTRA-Parochial Lands, Lands newly left by the Sea, not taken into any Parish.

EXTRA *Tempora*, a Licence from the Pope to take Holy Orders at any Time. L.

EXTRA'VAGANCE } [of *extravagare*,
EXTRA'VAGANCY } L.] a wandering beyond Bounds, Lavishness, Prodigality, Impertinence. F.

EXTRA'VAGANT [*extravagans*, L.] excessive, expensive, prodigal, absurd, foolish, idle. F.

EXTRA'VAGANTES, Decretal Epistles, published after the *Clementines*, by Pope John XXII. and other Popes, added to the Canon Law, so called, because they were not ranged in any Order in the Body of the Common Law; also certain Constitutions and Ordinances of Princes not contained in the Body of the Civil Law.

To EXTRA'VAGATE [*extravaguer*, F. of *extra* and *vagare*, L.] to ramble beyond Bounds, to rave, or talk foolishly.

To EXTRA'VASE [*extravaser*, F. of *extra* without, and *vas* a Vessel, L.] to get out of its proper Vessels, as the Blood and Humours sometimes do. *Anat.*

EXTRA'VASED [*extravasé*, F. of *extra* and *vasatus*, L.] got out of its proper Vessels.

EXTREAT, Extraction. *Spencer.*

EXTRE'ME [*extremus*, L.] last or utmost, very great. F.

EXTRE'ME and mean Proportion [in *Geometry*] is when a Line is divided so, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment as that Segment is to the less.

EXTRE'ME *Unction*, a solemn anointing of a sick Person at the Point of Death; and is one of the seven Sacraments in the *Roman Church*.

An EXTRE'ME [*extremum*, L.] the utmost Bound of a Thing, an Excess. F.

EXTRE'MITY [*extremité*, F. *extremitas*, L.] the End, Edge, Brink, &c. of a Thing; great Distress, Misery, Necessity.

To E'XTRICATE [*extricatum*, L.] to disentangle or disengage, to rid out of, to deliver.

EXTRI'NSECAL [*extrinsecus*, L.] that is on the Outside, outward.

EXTRU'CTION, a building or raising. L.

To EXTRU'DE [*extrudere*, L.] to thrust out.

EXTRU'SION, a thrusting out. L.

EXTU'BERANCE [*extuberantia*, L. Barb.] a swelling or bunching out. F.

To EXTU'BERATE [*extuberatum*, L.] to swell out in Knobs.

EXTUBERA'TION, a swelling or rising up in the Flesh; also the flaring out of a Bone.

EXTU'BEROUS, swelling or bunching out. L.

E'XTUMÆ, Relics of Saints. O. L.

EXTUME'SCENCE [of *extumescere*, L.] a swelling, or rising up.

EXU'BERANCE [*exuberantia*, L.] an Over-flowing, Abundance, Plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, L.] abundant, plentiful.

EXU'CCOUS [*exuccus*, L.] dry, without Juice.

To EXU'DATE [*exudatum*, L.] to sweat out.

EXUDA'TION, a sweating out. L.

EXUFFLICATION, blown. *Shakespeare.*

To EXU'LCERATE [*exulcerer*, F. *ex-ulceratum*, L.] to make a Sore to grow, or to turn to an Ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION, an exulcerating, or turning to an Ulcer. F. of L.

To EXU'LT [*exultare*, L.] to rejoice exceedingly, to leap for Joy.

EXU'LTANCY } [*exultantia*, L.] a
EXULTA'TION } leaping or dancing for Joy.

EXUMBILICA'TION, a flaring of the Navel. L.

To EXU'NDATE [*exundatum*, L.] to overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, an Overflowing, L.

EXU'NGULATED [*exungulatus*, L.] having the Hoofs pulled off.

EXUNGULA'TION [among *Chymists*] the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis*, L.] that may be got over, exceeded, or surpassed.

To EXU'PERATE [*exuperatum*, L.] to get over, to surpass.

EXUPERA'TION, an Excellency or Surpassing.

To EXU'SCITATE [*exuscitatum*, L.] to awake, or raise one up from Sleep.

EXUSCITA'TION, an awakening. L.

EXU'STION, a burning. L.

EXU'VIÆ, Cloths put or left off; Spoils taken from an Enemy; Pillage, Booty.

EXU'VIÆ [among *Naturalists*] are those Shells, &c. which are often found in the Bowels of the Earth.

EY, an Egg; also an Island.

EYE [Æg, Sax. Aug. Teut. Oeil, F. *oculus*, L.] the Instrument of Sight.

EYE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of the Scroll of the *Ionick Chapter*, cut in the Form of a little Rose.

EYE [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Plant where the Bud puts forth, or the Bud itself.

To EYE-bite, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

EYE-Bright, an Herb.

EYE-Brow [Æg-an-Bregh, Sax. *Daghe-braw*, Du.] the upper Part of the Eyelid.

EYESS [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

EYNE, Eyes. *Spencer.*

EYRAR, an Eyrie, or Nest of Young Birds. O. L. EYRE

EYRE } [*erre*, *F. iter*, *L. a Journey*]
EIRE } the Court of Justices Itinerant,
or going the Circuit.

EYRE [*of the Forests*] the Court or Justice Seat, which used to be held every three Years by the Justices of the Forest, travelling up and down for that Purpose.

EY'RIE, the Nest where Hawks sit and hatch their Young.

EYTH, or *Eth*, easy. *O.*

EYRISAE, airy, living in the Air. *Ch.*

EZE'KIEL [*יְהִי־עֶזְרָא*, *H. i. e. of יְהִי*, he was strong, and *אֱלֹהִים*, God, the Strength of God] the Name of a Prophet.

EZE'KIEL's Reed, a Scripture Measure, in Length 1 *English Foot*, 11 Inches, and 328 decimal Parts, or about one third of an Inch.

EZRA [*עֲזָרָא*, *H. i. e. an Helper*] a famous Scribe among the Jews.

F A

F, At the End of a Doctor's Bill, signifies *Fiat*, *L.* let it be done, as *F. S. A.* *Fiat secundum artem*, let it be done according to Art.

F [*in Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Forte*. *Ital.*

FA, one of the Notes in Musick.

FABLE [*Fabula*, *L.*] a Story devised for the sake of Instruction; also a feigned Tale, or meer Falshood. *F.*

FABLE, Discourse, flattering vain Talk, lying. *Chaucer.*

To FA'BRICATE [*fabriquer*, *F. fabricatum*, *L.*] to build, to frame, to invent.

A FA'BRICK [*fabrique*, *F. fabrica*, *L.*] a Building.

FA'BRICK Lands, Lands given for repairing of Churches, &c.

FABULA'TOR, a Teller of Stories. *L.*

FA'BULOUS [*fabuleux*, *F. fabulosus*, *L.*] feigned, full of Fables, Lies, or Stories.

FABULO'SITY [*fabulositas*, *L.*] Lyingness, Fulness of Fables.

The FACE [*facies*, *L.*] the Countenance, Visage, Looks, Appearance; also Condition, or State of Affairs.

FACE [*in Architecture*] a flat Member, which has great Breadth and small Projection, as in Architraves, &c. Also the Front or exterior Part of a great Building.

FACE [*with Astrologers*] the third Part of every Sign, attributed to some Planet.

FACE of a Bastion [*in Fortification*] is the most advanc'd Part toward the Field, or the Distance between the Angle of the Shoulder and the Angle of the Flank.

The FACE of a Place [*in Fortification*] the Distance between the Points of two Neighbouring Bastions.

To FACE one, to stare or look one in the Face.

To FACE [*Military Term*] to turn the Face and whole Body, according to the Word of Command.

FACE'TIOUS [*facetieux*, *F. of facetus*, *L.*] pleasant, or wittily merry.

FACIES *Hippocratica* [*Hippocrates's Face*] is when the Nostrils are inarp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Tips of the Ears contracted, the Forehead dry and wrinkled, and the Complexion pale and livid.

FA'CILE [*facilis*, *L.*] easy to be done, of Address or Belief; sensible, pliable. *F.*

To FACI'LITATE [*faciliter*, *F.*] to make easy.

FACI'LITY [*facilité*, *F. of facilitas*, *L.*] Easiness, Readiness; Courtesy, Gentleness.

FACI'NOROUS [*facinorosus*, *L.*] villainous, wicked.

FA'CK } [*Sea Term*] a Round of a Cable

FA'KE } squoiled up out of the Way.

FACOND, Speech, Eloquence. *Chau.*

FACT [*fait*, *F. factum*, *L.*] Action, Deed.

FACT [*in Arithmetick*] Product.

FACTA *Armorum*, Feats of Arms, Jufts or Tournaments. *L.*

FA'CTION, a Party or Sect. *L.*

FA'CTION [*the Thing*] is the withdrawing of a Party, or Numbers, from the main Body, either of the Church or State, governing themselves by their own Counsels, and opposing the Government established.

FA'CTIOUS [*factieux*, *F. of factiosus*, *L.*] given to Faction, seditious.

FACTI'TIOUS [*factitius*, *L.*] artificial; any Thing made by Art in Opposition to the Product of Nature; counterfeit.

FACTI'TIOUSNESS, being factitious.

FA'CTOR [*facteur*, *F.*] an Agent for a Merchant. *L.*

FA'CTORS [*in Arithmetick*] are both the Numbers given to be multiplied.

FA'CTORAGE, Wages allowed to a Factor.

FA'CTORY [*factorerie*, *F.*] any Place beyond Sea where the Factors of Merchants reside, for the Conveniency of Trade.

FAC-Totum [*do all*, *L.*] one, who manages all Affairs in a Family; also a Thing to play with so called: Also a Printer's Border for a Letter.

FA'CTURE [*factura*, *L.*] the making or doing of any Thing.

FA'CULÆ [*among Astronomers*] are certain Spots on the Disk of the Sun, which appear brighter than the rest of its Body.

FA'CULTY [*faculté*, *F. of facultas*, *L.*] Ability or Power to perform any Action; Talent, Virtue, Reasoning, Memory, Sense and Motion.

Animal FA'CULTY, is that by which the Soul performs the Functions of Imagination.

Natural FA'CULTY, is that whereby the Body is nourished or increased, or another like it is generated.

Vital FA'CULTY, is that which preserves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of *Pulse* and *Respiration*.

FA'CULTY [in *Law*] a Privilege, or special Power granted to a Man by Favour, Indulgence, and Dispensation; to do that which by the Common Law he can't do.

FA'CULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] signifies a Body of Doctors in any Science; also a particular Profession or Mystery.

The *Court of FA'CULTIES*, a Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for granting Dispensations to do what by Common Law cannot be done.

FA'CULTY-Office, the Place where such Dispensations are taken out.

FACU'ND [facundus, L.] eloquent.

FACU'NDIOUS [facundiosus, L.] full of Eloquence.

FACU'NDITY [facunditas, L.] Eloquence.

FACYON, Fashion. *Chaucer*.

To FA'DDLE, to dandle, or make much of. *C*.

Fiddle FA'DDLE, Trifling, Trifles.

FADOM. See *Fathom*.

To FADE, to vanish. *Spencer*.

To FADE [Gadden, Du. of fade, F. impotent, flat, unfavoury, from vadere, L. to go, i. e. to perish] to decay, as a Flower or Colour does.

FADER, Father. *O*.

To FADGE [Feyegan, Sax.] to agree, to be adapted to, to be made fit.

FÆ'CES, Dregs, Grounds, Lees; also the Excrements of the Body. *L*.

FÆ'CES [in *Chymistry*, &c.] are the gross Substance which settles after Fermentation, or remains after Distillation.

FÆ'CULÆ, the Dregs which subside in vegetable Juices. *L*.

FAG End [of yegan, Sax. to join together] the latter End of Cloth, &c.

FAGE, a merry Tale. *O*.

FA'GOT [fagot, F.] a Bundle of Sticks or Wood for Fuel.

FA'GOT, was a Badge worn in Times of Popery, on the Sleeve of the Upper-Garments of such Persons as had recanted, and abjured Heresy.

FA'GOTS [Military Term] are Men hired to muster by Officers whose Companies are not full.

A FA'GOT of Steel, 120 lb. Weight.

To FA'GOT a Person, to bind him Hand and Foot.

FAGOTTINO [in *Musick Books*] a single Curtail, a Musical Instrument, somewhat like a small Bassoon. *Ital*.

FAGO'TTO, a double or large Bass Curtail. *Ital*.

To FAIL [faillir, F. faelen, Du. of fallere, L.] to disappoint, to frustrate, to offend, or do amiss.

FAI'LING of Record [Law Term] is when the Defendant having a Day given him to prove a Matter by Record, he fails, or else brings in such an one which is no Bar to the Action.

FAI'URE, a not performing one's Promise or Engagement, Bankruptcy.

FAIN [yagen, Sax.] glad, desirous. *Spencer*.

To FAINT [faner, F. to cause to decay] to grow low-spirited, to swoon.

A FAINT Action [in *Law*] a feigned Action.

FAINT Pleader [Law Term] a false and deceitful Pleader.

FAINT Vision [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil, which tho' it may be distinct, yet is obscure and dark, at least not so bright and strong as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Faint Heart never won fair Lady.

This Proverb animates to *Constancy* and *Resolution* in any honourable Undertaking, having a more extensive View than the Courting of a *Mistress*: It intimates the *Injuriousness* of being low-spirited and despairing, in that a *Dejection of Mind* will, in all Probability, frustrate the Success; for that *Despair* is the Parent of *Ruin*; in that it dispirits a Man, and enfeebles or enervates his whole Force. *Le Couard n'aura belle amie*, say the *French*. And indeed a low-spirited Person, who is terrified with *Disappointments* and *Difficulties*, is as unfit for *Arms* as *Amours*; nay, *Civil Affairs* too. But *Courage*, on the other hand, makes *Difficulties*, which to Appearance at first seem *unsurmountable*, give way; for *Audentes fortuna juvat*, as say the *Romans*; whereas *Ἀλλὰ οἱ γὰρ ἀδυνάτους ἀνδρες ἐπὶ τὴν πρόπαιον ἐσήσαντο*, say the *Greeks*.

FAIR [yagen, Sax. fager, *Succ. Goth.*] clear, beautiful; also just, right.

A FAIR [of Feyer, Teut. foire, F. both from *feriae*, L. Holidays on which Fairs are usually kept; or of *Forum*, L. a Market] an annual or general Market for a City, Town, &c.

FAIRE, Happiness, good Fortune. *Chau*.

FAIRFAX [of yagen, fair, and yeax, Hair, Sax.] a Surname.

FAI'RNESS [yagenneye, Sax.] Beautifulness, Clearness; also fair dealing.

FAIR-Pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, That no Fines shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the Purpose.

A FAI'RY [some derive it from yeph, Sax. a Spirit; others from Fée or Phée, F.]

a terrible Elf; *Minshew* from *Uaerlick*, *Du.* terrible; *Skinner* from *Japan*, *Sax.* to go or gad about, because those evil Spirits are thought to go all about, dancing together in Company in the Night] a Hobgoblin, a Phantom.

FAIRY Sparks, or *Shell-fire*, an Appearance often seen on Cloaths in the Night. *K.*

FAITH [*foi*, *F. fides*, *L.*] an Assent of the Mind to Things, the Truth of which depends only upon the Testimony of others; Belief, Credit, Promise.

FAITH [among *Divines*] a principal Christian Virtue, an Assent of the Mind to all Things delivered in the Holy Scriptures, as the Testimony of Almighty God.

FAITHFUL, honest, sincere, trusty.

The FAITHFUL [among *Divines*] Believers endued with saving Faith.

FAITHLESS, unbelieving; also unfaithful, that breaks his Faith.

FAISABLE, that may be done, possible, *L.*

FAITOURS, Vagabonds. *Spencer.*

FAKE [*Sea Term*] one Circle or Roll of a Cable, or Rope quoiled up round.

FAKER, a sort of religious Pilgrims among the Mahometans.

FALA'SIA } a steep Bank, Hill, or Shore

FALA'ZIA } by the Sea-side. *O. L.*

FALCATED [*falcatus*, *L.*] crooked, bowed, like a Scythe or Reaping-hook: The Moon is said to be falcated when in the first or last Quarter.

FALCA'TION, a Mowing or Cutting with a Bill or Hook. *L.*

FALCATU'RA, one Day's Mowing, performed by an inferior Tenant, as a customary Service to his Lord. *O. L.*

FA'LCHION [*fauchon*, *F.*] a kind of short Sword.

FA'LCON [*faucon*, *F. of falco*, *L.*] a large sort of Hawk; A Piece of Ordnance.

FA'LCON Gentle, a kind of Hawk, so called from its gentle Disposition.

FA'LCONER [*fauconnier*, *F. falconarius*, *L.*] one who manages or looks after Hawks.

FA'LCONE [*fauconneau*, *F.*] a small Piece of Cannon.

FALDA, a Sheep-fold. *O. L.*

FA'LDAGE [*faldagium*, *L.* Barb] the Privilege of setting up Folds for Sheep in any Field. *O. L.*

FALDEE, a Composition paid by Tenants for this Privilege. *O.*

FALDING, a kind of coarse Cloth.

FALDISDORY [*of yaloe*, a Hedge, and *γτορ*, a Place, *Sax.*] the Bishop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel.

FALDSTOOL, a sort of Stool placed on the South-side of the Altar, at which the Kings or Queens of England kneel at their Coronation.

FALERA, a Disease in Hawks.

FALE, Failure, Fault. *Chaucer.*

To FALL [*yeallen*, *Sax.* *Fallen*, *Teut.*] to tumble or descend downwards.

A FALL [in *Astrology*] is an essential Debility in a Planet, when it is opposite to the Place of its Exaltation.

FALLACI'LOQUENCE [*fallaciloquentia*, *L.*] deceitful Speech.

FALLA'CIOUS [*fallacieux*, *F. of fallaciosus*, *L.*] deceitful, crafty.

FA'LLACY [*fallacé*, *F. of fallacia*, *L.*] Deceit, a crafty Device, Guile or Fraud.

FA'LLIBLE [*fallibilis*, *L.*] that may fail or err, may deceive or be deceived.

FALLIBI'LITY, Deceivableness. *L.*

FA'LLING Evil, a Disease in Horses.

FA'LLING Sickness [*γυλλε γεοcnyyye*, *Sax.*] See *Epilepsy*.

FALLO'PIAN Tubes [among *Anatomists*] are two Vessels on each Side the Womb, so called from *Fallopian*, who first discovered them.

FA'LLOW Colour [of *γalepe*, *Sax.* *Clasume*, *Du.*] a Deer Colour, a palish Red, like a Brick half burnt.

FA'LLOW Field [of *yealga*, *Sax.* an Harrow, because fitted by twice plowing, for the more easy Use] a Land laid up, or that is left untilled for some Time.

To FA'LLOW, to prepare Land by Plowing, long before it is plowed for Sowing.

FALLOW Smiter, a Bird.

FALMOUTH [of *Fal*, a River that disembogues itself into the Sea, and *Mouth*] an Haven in Cornwall.

FALSE [*falsus*, *L.*] lying, untrue, feigned: also treacherous.

FALSE Attack [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack only designed to deceive the Besieged, and make them divide their Forces.

FALSE Bray [in *Fortif.*] a Space about two or three Fathom broad round the Foot of the Rampart on the Outside.

FALSE Claim [in *Law*] is where a Man claims more than his Due.

FALSE Conception, a Lump of shapeless Flesh, &c. bred in the Womb.

FALSE Imprisonment, is a Trespass committed against a Man by imprisoning him without a legal Cause.

FALSE Keel [in a Ship] is a second Keel; which is sometimes put under the first to make it deeper.

FALSE Muster [Military Term] is when such Men pass in a Review as are not actually listed as Soldiers.

FALSE Quarter [among *Farriers*] is a Rift or Crack in the Hoof of a Horse, which is an unsound Quarter, seeming like a Piece put in, and not all entire.

FALSE Roof [of a House] is that Part which

which is between the upper Rooms and the Covering.

FALSE Stem [in a Ship] when the Stem being too flat, another is fastened to it.

FALSED, falsified. *O.*

FALSED his Blows, made Feints. *Sp.*

FALSET, Falshood. *Chaucer.*

FALSIFI'ABLE, may be falsified.

FALSIFICA'TION, a making false, or not standing to one's Word; a forging, a Sophistication. *F. of L.*

To FA'LSIFY [falsifier, *F. of falsificare, L.*] to forge or counterfeit, to break one's Word; to prove a Thing to be false.

To FA'LSIFY a Thrust [in Fencing] is to make a feigned Pass.

FALSIN, to deceive. *Chaucer.*

FA'LSITY [falsitas, *L.*] a Falshood, an Untruth, a Flam.

FA'LSO Judicio, a Writ which lies for false Judgment, given in the County Court, Court Baron, or other Courts that are not of Record. *L.*

FA'LSO Retorno Brevium, a Writ lying against the Sheriff, for making a false Return of Writs.

To FA'LTR [falteren, *Du.*] *faltar, Span.* to stammer in Speech, to stumble.

To FA'LTR, to thresh the Corn over again. *C.*

FALX, a Hook or Bill. *L.*

FALX [among Anatomists] a Doubling of the *Dura Mater*, like a Sickle, annexed below the third Cavity.

To FA'MBLE [Famber, *Dan.*] to falter, or stammer in Speech.

FAMBLES, Hands. *Cant.*

FAMBLE Cheats, Gloves. *Cant.*

FAME [fama, *L.*] Report; also Reputation, Renown. *L.*

FAMICID [famicida, *L.*] a Slanderer.

FAMI'LIAR [familier, *F. of familiaris, L.*] intimately acquainted with, free, common, usual.

A FAMI'LIAR, a Spirit or Devil suppos'd to attend upon Wizards, Witches, &c.

FAMILIA'RITY [familiarité, *F. of familiaritas, L.*] a familiar free Way; also intimate Correspondence.

To FAMI'LIARIZE one's self [se familiariser, *F.*] to make one's self familiar.

FA'MILIST, one of the Sect of the Family of Love.

FA'MILY [famille, *F. familia, L.*] an Household, a Stock of Kindred, Lineage, Parentage, &c. Also a Hide of ploughed Land. *O. R.*

FAMILY of Love, a Sect which sprang up about the Year 1556, Followers of H. Nicholas, whose chief Tenet was, that Christ was already come to Judgment.

FA'MINE [famin, *F. of fames, L.*] a general Scarcity of Provisions. *F.*

To FA'MISH [famescere, *L.*] to starve.

FA'MOUSED, made famous. *Shakesp.*

FA'MULERS [q. d. famulatores, *L.*] Helpers, Domestick Servants. *O.*

FAN [yan, *Sax. Van, F. of Vannus, L.*] an Instrument for winnowing Corn; also an Utensil used by Women to cool themselves.

FANAM, a Coin at *Meslupatan* in *India*, in Value about seven Pence halfpenny Sterling, 15 of which make a Pagod of Gold.

FANA'TICAL [fanatique, *F. of fanaticus, L.*] belonging to Fanaticism.

FANA'TICISM, pretended Inspiration; Opinions or Tenets of Fanaticks.

FANA'TICK [fanatique, *F. of fanaticus, L.*] inspired, irantick, possessed.

A FANA'TICK [fanatique, *F. of fanaticus, L.*] one who pretends to Inspirations and Revelations.

FA'NCY [fantasie, *F. phantasia, L. of φαντασία, Gr.*] Imagination.

FANDE, found. *Chaucer.*

FANE [fana, *Sax.*] a Weather-cock. See *Vane*.

FA'NGLES, as new Fangles. [Dr. *Th. Hensh.* derives it of *Evangelia*, Gospels, q. d. new Gospels] new Whimfies.

FA'NGOT, a Quantity of Wares; as Raw Silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred Weight three Quarters.

FANGS [of *yanzan, Sax.* to fasten upon] large Teeth, like a Boar's Tusks.

FA'NION, a Banner borne by a Soldier of each Brigade of Horse and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage. *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO [Old Law] the fawning Time, or Fence Month in Forests.

FA'NNEL, an Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Left Arm of an officiating Mass Priest.

FANTA'SIA [in Musick Books] a kind of Air, in which the Composer is not tied up to such strict Rules as in most other Airs, but is allowed all the Freedom of Fancy or Invention that can reasonably be desir'd. This Title is given to some Sonatas. *Ital.*

A FA'NTASM [phantasma, *L. of φάντασμα, Gr.*] an Apparition, a Ghost.

FANTA'STICAL [fantastique, *F. phan-*

FANTA'STICK *Stasticus, L. of φανταστικός, Gr.*] conceited, humourfome, whimsical.

FANTA'STICAL Colours. See *Emphatical Colours*.

FA'NTASY [fantasie, *F. phantasia, L. of φαντασία, Gr.*] Fancy, Imagination, Crotchet, Humour, Whim.

FA'NTOME [fantome, *F. of φάντασμα, Gr.*] a Spectre, an Hobgoblin, or Spirit; a Chimera, an idle Conceit, a vain Apparition

partition which we imagine we see, tho' it exists no where but in our disturbed Imagination.

FANTOME *Corn*, lark or light *Corn*. C.

FAONATIO [of *faonner*, F.] a fawning or bringing forth young, as Does or Hinds do.

FAPESMO' [in *Logick*] is the fourth imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a *Categorical Syllogism*, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the second an universal Negative, and the third a particular Negative.

FAR [yeopn, Sax.] distant, exceeding.

A FA'RANDMAN [of *yapan*, Sax. to Travel] a Merchant, Traveller, &c. to whom, by the Laws of *Scotland*, Justice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Business or Journey be not hinder'd.

Fighting FARAND, in a fighting Humour. N. C.

FARANTLY, handsome. N. C.

FARCE [*farce*, F.] a mock Comedy or Droll; a sort of comical Representation, less regular than a Comedy, stuffed with extravagant Passages of Wit.

To FARCE, to paint the Face. *Chauc.*

FA'RCED [of *farcie*, F. of *farcire*, L.] crammed, stuffed.

FA'RCES [in *Cookery*] Meats, Herbs, Spice, &c. chopt small to stuff Flesh, Fowl, or Fish. F.

FARCIMINA'LIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder. L.

FA'RCY [*farcin*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

FA'RDEL [*fardeau*, F. *fardello*, Ital.] a Bundle or Packet.

FA'RDEL of Land, is the fourth Part of a Yard Land.

FARDINGALE [*Verdugalle*, F. *Vertugado*, Span. which Dr. Th. H. derives from *Vertu Garde*, i. e. a Guard of Virtue, because young Women by hiding their great Bellies preserve the Reputation of their Chastity] a Whale-bone Circle, or Hoop, which Ladies wore formerly upon their Hips, a sort of Hoop'd Petticoat.

FA'RDING Deal of Land } [of yeopn,

FA'RUNDEL } a Fourth, and Doele, Part, Sax.] the fourth Part of an Acre.

FARE [*yapn*, Sax. a Journey, of *yapan*, Sax. to Travel] Money paid for Passage in a Hackney Coach, or by Water.

To FARE, to go. *Spencer.*

To FARE [*Macren*, Du. to be well, which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *μακρὸν καλῶς*, Gr.] as how fare you? How do you? Or how cheer you? Hence.

FARE, Diet, Cheer, Condition.

FARINA'CEOUS [of *farina*, L.] Meal, belonging to Meal, mealy.

FARING, living, eating, travelling.

FA'RLEU } a Duty of six Pence paid to

FA'RLEY } the Lord of the Manor of *West-Slapton* in *Devonshire*.

FARM [*farme*, F. *yeopm*, Sax. Food, of *yeopmian*, Sax. to afford a Livelihood] a House whereto belongs an Estate in Land to be employed in Husbandry.

FA'RMER, one who occupies a Farm.

FARN, did fare. *Chaucer.*

FARNHAM, [of *yeapn*, and *Nam*, a Habitation, Sax.] a Town in *Surrey*.

FA'RON, a Sort of Game.

FARRA'GO, a Mixture of several Sorts of Grain together, *Meslin*, *Bollimong*.

FARRA'GINOUS, of or belonging to a *Farrago*. L.

FARRIER [*ferrier*, F. *ferraro*, Ital. of *ferrum*, L. Iron] a Smith who shoes and doctors Horses.

To FA'RROW [of *yapn*, Sax. a Boar; pig] to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

FA'RSANG [*parasanga*, L.] a Persian League, or the Space of three Miles.

To FARSE [*farcire*, L.] to stuff out.

A FART [*yept*, Sax. *Uert*, Du.] an Eruption of Wind backward.

To FART [*Uerten*, Du.] to break Wind backwards.

To FA'RTHIEL [*fardeler*, F.] the same as to furl.

FA'RTHELLING Lines [in a Ship] are small Lines fastened to the Top-sails and Miffen Yard-Arms.

FA'RTHING [*yeorðling*, Sax.] the fourth Part of a *Saxon Penny*, a Copper Coin, the least Piece of *English Money*.

FA'RTHING of Gold [*q. d.* Fourthling] a Coin in antient Times, the fourth Part of a Noble, i. e. 20 d.

FA'RTHING of Land, a certain considerable Quantity, different from *Farding-Deal*.

FA'SCIA, a Swathe or swaddling band, L.

FA'SCIA [*Heraldry*] a Fez.

FA'SCIÆ [in *Architecture*] three Bands, of which the Architrave is composed.

FA'SCIÆ [among *Astronomers*] are certain Rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which appear like Swathes about his Body.

FASCIA Lata } [in *Anatomy*] a

FASCIA'LIS Latus } Muscle which moves the Leg. L.

FASCIA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] the Name of another Muscle of the Leg. L.

FASCIA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Swathing or binding up with Swaddling Bands. L.

FASCI'ULAR [*fascicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bundle or Fardel.

To FA'SCINATE [*fasciner*, F. of *fascinatum*, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINA'TION, a Bewitching, Charming, or Inchanting. F. of L.

FASCINE

FASCINE [*fascine*, F. of *fascis*, L.] a Faggot or Bavin.

FASCINES [in *Fortification*] are small Branches of Trees, or Bavins bound up in Bundles, which mixed with Earth serve to fill up Ditches, make Breast-works, &c.

FASGUNTIDE, Fasting-Tide, Shrove-Tuesday, the beginning of Lent. N. C.

FA'SHION [*façon*, F.] Mode, Dress.

FASHION Pieces [in a *Ship*] are Pieces of Timber which make up the Breadth of the Stern.

To **FASHION** [*façonner*, F.] to form, shape, &c.

FA'SHIONABLE, that is according to the fashion, modish.

FA'SHIONER, as the *King's Fashioner*, i. e. Taylor.

FA'SHIONIST a Person who in-

FA'SHION Monger Svents or follows the Fashions or new Modes.

FA'SHIONS, a Disease in Horses, the same as *Farcin*, which see.

FAST [*ἄγαν*, Sax. *Uest*, Du. *Uest*, Teut.] firm, sure.

To **FASTEN** [*ἄγαν*, Sax. *Uasten*, Du. *Befaster*, Dan.] to make fast.

To **FAST** [*ἄγαν*, Sax. *Uasten*, Du.] to abstain from Food.

A **FAST** [*ἄγαν*, Sax. *Faste*, Dan. *Fasten*, Teut.] an Abstinence from Food.

Fast bind fast find.

This Proverb teaches that People being generally *loose* and *perfidious*, it is a great Point of *Prudence*, to be upon our Guard against *Treachery* and *Impositions*, in all our Dealings and Transactions, either in *Buying*, *Selling*, *Borrowing*, or *Lending*, in order to preserve a good *Understanding* and a lasting *Friendship* among natural Correspondents.

To **FA'STEN** upon [*Anfassen*, Teut.] to seize and lay hold upon.

FAST [Sea-Term] is a Rope to fasten a Boat or Ship.

FAST, Country, a Term used by Tin-Miners to signify a *Shelf*.

FA'STENS EEN, or *Even*, *Shrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Ash-Wednesday*, the first of the *Lenten Fast*.

A **FA'STENING** [*ἄγαν*, Sax.] a making fast, or that which makes fast.

FA'STI, the Roman Calendar. L.

FA'STI Dies, Days that the Lawyers were admitted to plead in, like our *Term-time*. L.

FASTIDIOUS [*fastidieux*, F. of *fastidiosus*, L.] disdainful, scornful.

FASTIGIA, the Tops of Plants, Flowers, or any Thing else. L.

FA'STING-Men, Bonds-men, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound to answer for one another's peaceable Behaviour.

FA'STNESS [*ἄγαν*, Sax.] firmness: Also a strong Hold, or a Place not to be come at for Bogs, &c.

FASTUOUS [*fastueux*, F. of *fastuosus*, L.] Proud, Disdainful.

FA'STUOUSNESS, Pride, Disdain.

FAT [*ἄγαν*, Sax. *Uat*, Du. *Fett*, Teut.] Gross, full of Fat, fruitful.

FAT [in *Sea Language*] broad: Thus if the Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, they say, *She has a Fat Quarter*.

The **FAT** [among *Anatomists*] is a greasy Substance, which is bred of the Oily Part of the Aliment and Blood.

FAT [of *Merchandise*] an uncertain Quantity, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Bundles; of unbound Books 11 half Maund; of Wire 20 C. to C. Weight; *Isinglass* 3 C. 1 qter to 4 C. Weight.

FAT [*ἄγαν*, Sax. *Uat*, Du. *Fatz*, VAT Teut. *Vas*, L.] a large wooden Vessel containing eight Bushels, used in measuring Malt, &c. Also a Brewing Vessel.

FA'TAL [*fatalis*, L.] belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky. F.

FATA'LITY [*fatalité*, F.] a being liable to Fate, or an Event, Fatalness: Also Unavoidableness.

FATE [*fatum*, L.] Destiny, that which must of Necessity come to pass by God's secret Appointment, a perpetual and unchangeable Disposition of Things following one upon another; God's Providence or Decree: Also Death.

FA'TED, ordered or appointed by Fate.

FATHER [*ἄγαν*, of *ἄγαν*, Sax. to feed, *Fader*, Dan. *Uatter*, Teut. *Padre*, Ital. *Pere*, F. *Pater*, L. all of *Πατήρ*, Gr.] he that has begot a Child.

Like Father like Son.

This Proverb does not only intimate the force of Nature, but also of *Example*; as much the strength of *Imagination* and *Practice* in the latter, as the violent Bent of *Inclination* in the former. 'Tis true, that Children, tho' not always, are generally like the *Father* or *Mother*, in their *Minds* as well as their *Bodies*; the *Faculties* of the former commonly run in a *Blood*; and as for the *Features* and *Complexion* of the latter, they often look as if they were cast in the same *Mould*: But I presume the Point of the Proverb, is chiefly directed at their *Examples*, and that such as are the *Parents*, as to *Vice* or *Virtue*, such are too commonly the *Children*; that the *ill Examples* of a *vicious Father* almost universally tend to the *debauching* a *Son*, when the good *Precepts* and *Examples* of a *virtuous Father* go a great Way to the forming a *virtuous* one. *Mali corvi, Malum ovum*, say the *Latins*; and, *Οὐδέποτε ἐκ σκίλλης ῥόδον φύεται*, say the *Greeks*.

FATHERS

FATHERS, the Bishops of the Primitive Church: The Superiors of Monasteries, &c. among the Roman Catholicks.

FA'THERLESS [*ƿæðepleay*, Sax.] that has no Father.

To **FATHER** a Thing upon a Person, is to impute it to him.

FATHER-Lasher, a kind of Fish.

FA'THERLY [*ƿæðeplíce*, Sax.] like a Father.

FA'THOM [*ƿæðm*, Sax.] a Measure

FADOM of six Feet; the Hebrew Fathom, somewhat more than seven Feet, and three Inches.

A **FA'THOM** of Wood, the 6th Part of a Quantity, called a Coal-fire.

To **FA'THOM**, to sound the Depth of Water; to discover one's Intentions.

FATIDICAL [*fatidique*, F. of *fatidicus*, L.] foretelling what is to come.

FA'TIGABLE, that may be tired, L.

To **FA'TIGATE** [*fatigatum*, L.] to tire or weary.

FATIGUE [*fatigue*, F.] Hardship, Toil, Weariness.

To **FATIGUE** [*fatiguer*, F. *fatigare*, L.] to weary, tire, harass.

FATU'ITY [*fatuitas*, L.] Simpleness, Foolishness.

To **FATUATE** [*fatuatum*, L.] to play the Fool or Simpleton.

FAU'CET [*fausset*, F.] a Tap, a Peg.

FAU'CHION [*fauchon*, F.] a sort of broad and short wooden Sword.

FA'UGH-Ground, which has lain a Year or more unplough'd.

FAVIROUS, favourable. Chaucer.

A **FAULT** [*faulte*, *faute*, F.] a Crime, an Error.

To **FAULTER** [probably of *Falteren*, Du. or *Faltar*, Span.] to fall or stumble.

FAUNTEKINS, little Infants. O.

FAVO'NIAN, belonging to *Favonius*, the Western Wind, favourable.

FA'VOUR [*faveur*, F. *favor*, L.] Kindness, good Office: Also a small Present made by a Lady; a Knot of Ribbons given at a Wedding or a Burying.

To **FA'VOUR** [*favoriser*, F.] to shew favour, to countenance, to ease, or spare: also to resemble or be like a Person.

FA'VOURABLE [*favorabilis*, L.] apt to favour, good, gracious, gentle, F.

FA'VOURITE [*favorite*, F.] one who enjoys the good will or Kindness of another, a Darling, a Minion.

FAUSE, false, cunning, subtil. C.

FAUSEN, a sort of large Eel.

FAUSETUM a musical Pipe or Flute. O.

FAUST [*faustus*, L.] lucky.

FAUSTITUDE [*faustitudo*, L.] Happiness, Luckiness.

FAUSTITY [*faustitas*, L.] good Luck.

FAU'TOR, a Favourer or Abettor. L.

FAUXBOURG, the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings without the Walls. F.

FAW, tain, glad, cheerful, joyful. Ch.

A **FAWN**, [*faon*, F.] a Buck or Doe of the first Year.

FAWNS, a Sort of Demigods among the Heathens, frequenting Forests.

To **FAWN** upon [*ƿaunðian*, Sax.] to flatter or soothe up.

To **FAWN**, to bring forth young as a Deer does.

FAX, Hair, O. Hence the Names *Fairfax*, *Hallifax*, &c.

FAY, Faith. Spencer.

FAY'TOR, a Doer. Spencer.

FAY'TOURS, idle Fellows, Vagabonds. O. Stat. 7. R. 2.

FE', Faith, Span. as,

Auto de FE', the Act of Faith, i. e. the Execution or Burning of Hereticks by the Spanish Inquisition.

FEABS or *Fea-Berries*, Goose-berries. S.C.

To **FEAG** [*fegen*, Du. to brush] to beat with Rods, to whip; whence *Fagging* signifieth any manner of beating.

FEAL [*feal*, F. Trusty] Tenants by Knights Service were wont to swear to their Lord, to be *Feal* and *Leal*, i. e. faithful and loyal.

To **FEAL**, to hide. N. C.

FEA'LTEY [in Law] an Oath taken at the Admittance of a Tenant, to be true to the Lord, of whom he holds his Land.

FEAR [*ƿeapht*, Sax. *ſcær*, Du.] Apprehension of Evil, Dread, Fright.

To **FEAR** [*ƿejan*, Sax. to affright] to terrify, also to be affrighted.

To **FEAR** [*ſcæren*, Du.] to be apprehensive of, to dread.

To **FEAREN**, to frighten. Spencer.

FEA'SIBLE [*faisible*, F.] that may be done, or put in Execution.

FEAST, a Banquet, or sumptuous Meal; also certain Times of rejoicing on some religious account.

FE T, finical, odd, pretty.

A **FEAT** [*faite*, F.] a notable Action or Deed, as Feats of War, &c.

A **FEA'THER** [*ƿæðeþ*, Sax.] a Plume of a Fowl.

FEATHERLESS [*ƿæðeþleay*, Sax.] unfledged, without Feathers.

To Cut a **FEA'THER** [Sea Phrase] is when a Ship makes the Sea foam before her.

FEA'THER *Top-Grass* an Herb.

FEA'THER-Edg'd Boards [among Carpenters, &c.] Boards which are thicker on one Edge than the other.

Birds of a Feather flock together.

Every Fowler knows the Truth of this Proverb; but it has a further Meaning than the Association of irrational Creatures:

It intimates that Society is a powerful *Attractive*, but that *Likeness* is the *Lure* that draws People of the *same* Kidney together. A *Covey of Partridges* in the Country is but an Emblem of a *Company of Gossips* in a Neighbourhood, a *Knot of Sharpers* at the Gaming-Table, a *Pack of Rakes* at the Tavern, &c. That one *Fool* loves another, one *Pop* admires another, one *Blockhead* is pleased at the *Assurance, Conceit, and Affection* of another, and therefore herd together. *Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*, Latin; *Ὅς ὁμοίων ὁμοίων ἀγαπᾷ*, Greek.

FEA'TURE [*faiture, F.*] a Lineament of the Face.

FEAVER. See *Fever*.

FEA'ZING [*Sea Term*] the ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends.

FEDERACY, a Confederacy. *Chaucer*.

TO FEBRICITATE [*febricitatum, L.*] to fall sick of a Fever or Ague.

FE'BRIFUGE [*febrifuga, L.*] a Medicine which cures a Fever. *F.*

FE'BRUARY [*februarius, so called of februis, L. i. e. the Expiatory Sacrifices offered up by the Ancient Romans for the Purifying of the People in this Month*] the second Month of the Year with us. *L.*

FEBRUA'TION, a purifying or cleansing by Sacrifice. *L.*

FE'CIAL [*fecialis, L.*] pertaining to a Herald at Arms.

FECIA'LES, Heralds at Arms among the Romans, whose Office it was to denounce War or Peace. *L.*

FE'CULENCY [*feculentia, L.*] Dregginess, a being full of Dregs or Lees.

FE'CULENT [*feculentus, L.*] belonging to Dregs or Lees, full of Dregs.

FE'CUND [*fecund, F. fecundus, L.*] fruitful, plenteous.

FECU'NDITY [*fecunditas, F. of fecunditas, L.*] Fruitfulness, Plenty.

FEBLESSE [*foiblesse, F.*] Weakness. *Ch.*

FE'DERAL [*of fœdus, L.*] belonging to a Covenant or Agreement.

FEDERA'TION, a Covenanting. *L.*

FE'DITY [*fœditas, L.*] foulness, filthiness, nastiness.

FEE [*yea, Sax. fief*] Reward or Wages given to one for doing his Office.

FEE [*in Law*] all such Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

FEE *Simple*, is an absolute Estate, which is given in these Terms, To him and his Heirs for ever.

FEE *Tail*, is a Conditional Estate, that is such whereof we are seized to us and our Heirs with Limitation.

FEE *Farm*, Land held of another in Fee, that is, for ever to himself and his Heirs, paying a certain yearly Rent out of it.

To FEE, to winnow. *N. C.*

FEE'BLE [*foible, F.*] weak, languid.

A FEE'BLE, a weak Part, a blind Side. To FEED [*yeðan, Sax. Fiden, Dan. Fæden, Du. Fæden, Teut.*] to furnish or supply with Food; also to eat.

To FEEL [*velan, Sax. Fælen, Teut. Fælen, Du.*] to use the Sense of Feeling, to touch or handle; also to perceive by that Sense, to be sensible of.

FEER, a Companion; also Fire.

FEG, fair, handsome, clean. *N. C.*

FEGA'RY [*q. d. Vagary, à Vagando, L.*] a roving or roaming about.

To FEIGE, to carp at. *O.*

To FEIGN [*feindre, F. of fingere, L.*] to pretend, to make a shew of.

FEINT [*feinte, F.*] Disguise, false Shew.

A FEINT [*in Fencing*] is when an Offer is made at one Part, and a real Pass at another.

A FEIST [*fiȝt, Sax. Feist, Teut.*] a Fart without Noise.

FEISUS, a small Bundle or Armful, as of Herbs, Flowers, &c. *O. L.*

FEL, the Gall, one of the Humours of the Body. *L.*

FELAPTON [*in Logick*] a Technical Word, denoting the second Mood of the third Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

FELASHIP, fellowship. *Chaucer*.

FE'LDEFARE [*yealƿon, of yeal, a Field, and ƿan, Sax. to go far, q. d. a Bird that flies far before it alighteth*] a kind of Bird.

FELI'CITATED [*felicatus, L.*] made felicitous or happy.

FELI'CITY [*felicité, F. of felicitas, L.*] Happiness, Blessedness.

FELIN, to feel. *Chaucer*.

FELL [*velle, Sax. Fel, Du.*] fierce, cruel, outrageous.

FELL [*velle, Sax. of Pellis, L. Fell, Teut.*] a Skin of a Beast.

FELL [*Felz, Teut.* a Rock] a Surname.

To FELL [*Fallen, Teut. or of yeal-lan, Sax. to fall*] to strike or cut down.

FE'LLABLE, which may be telled.

FELLE, many, manifold. *Chaucer*.

FELLE, cruelly. *Chaucer*.

FELLI'FLUOUS [*fellifluus, L.*] flowing or streaming with Gall.

FELLMONGER [*of velle and Man-gepe, Sax.*] one who deals in Sheep-skins, and parts the Wooll from the Pelts.

FELLON [*felon, F. of velle, Sax. fierce, cruel, of ƿalan, to transgress*] a painful Swelling on the Finger.

FELLOWS [*Felge, Teut.*] Pieces of FELLIES. A Wood joined together to make the Circle of a Wheel.

FE'LLOW [*of Follow*] a Companion an Equal.

FELLOWSHIP

FELLOWSHIP, Company, Partnership; the Place of a Member of a College in the University.

Rule of FE'LLOWSHIP [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which, in divers Accounts of divers Persons, their several Stocks, together with the whole Loss and Gain, being propounded, the Loss or Gain of each particular Person may be discovered.

FELL-Wort, an Herb.

FE'LO de se, one who commits Felony by laying violent Hands upon himself. *L. T.*

FE'LON [felon, *F.*] a Malefactor, who commits Felony. See *Fellon*.

FE'LONY [felonie, *F. feloniam* *L.* of *φιλωνία* or *φίλωνια*, *Gr.* a Capital Crime] an Offence that is next in Degree to Petit-Treason, and comprehends divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, Sodomy, Rapes, wilful firing Houses, &c.

FELLOWSHIPETH, keepeth Company with, followeth. *Chaucer*.

FELT [felt, *Sax. Feltro, Ital. Uelt, Du.*] Wooll used in making of Hats, &c. also a Hat made of such Stuff.

To **FELTER**, to entangle. *O.*

FELTRID, entangled. *Chaucer*.

A **FELU'CCA**, a sort of Sea Vessel or Ship. *Ital.*

FE'MALE [femelle, *F. of femina, L.*] of the She kind.

FEME-Cover, a married Woman. *F. L. T.*

FEMININE [femininus, *L.*] that is of the Female kind.

FEMININE Gender [in *Grammar*] a Term applied to such Nouns as are declined with the feminine Article *Hæc*.

FEMININE Planets [with *Astrologers*] are such which surpass in passive Qualities, i. e. Moisture and Driness.

FEMINITE, the Form or Shape of a Woman. *Chaucer*.

FEMINITE, Womanhood, the Sex, State, Dignity, Weakness, or any Quality of a Woman. *Chaucer*.

FEMO'RIOUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg.

FE'MUR, the Thigh, the Part from the Buttock to the Knee. *L.*

A **FEN** [fen, *Sax.*] Moorish Ground.

FEN Cricket, an Insect.

A **FENCE** [of *fendere*, for *defendere, L.*] an Hedge or Inclosure.

A **FENCE**, } a Receiver of stolen
FENCING-Culley, } Goods. *Cant.*

To **FENCE**, to spend. *Cant.*

To **FENCE** [of *fendere*, for *defendere, L.*] to fight with Swords, &c.

FENCE Month, a Month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because in that Month the Female Deers fawn; it being 15 Days before *Midsummer*.

FENCER, a Sword-Player.

To **FEND**, to shift for. *N. &*

To **FEND** [Sea Term] as to fend the Boat, is to keep it from being dash'd against the Rocks. Shore, &c.

To **FEND**, to defend, guard, &c. *Shakes.*
FENDE, an Enemy or Friend. *Chaucer*.

FENDER [q. d. Defender] an Iron to set before a Fire-Grate.

FENDERS [on Shipboard] are Pieces of old Ropes, or wooden Billets, hung over a Ship's Side, to hinder other Ships from running against her.

FENDER-Bolts, are Iron Pins stuck into the outermost Wales of a Ship, to save her Sides from Hurts and Bruises.

FENDLY, devilish, hellish, wicked, ugly, hurtful. *Chaucer*.

FENERATION [feneratio, *L.*] Usury, or the Practice thereof.

FENE'STRA [in *Anatomy*] two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*.

FE'NNEL [fenouil, *F. fœniculum, L.*] an Herb.

FE'NNEL-Apple, a kind of Apple.

FE'NNIGREEK, the Herb *Fenugreek*.

FE'NNY [of *fenning, Sax.*] mouldy. *N. C.*

FE'NNY [fenning, *Sax.*] full of Fens.

FE'NNY-Stones, a Plant.

FEOD or **FEUD**, the same as *Fee. L. T.*
FEODAL, belonging to a Fee.

FEODA'LITAS, Fealty or Homage paid to a Lord by his feudal Tenant.

FEODARY, } is an Officer belong-

FEU'DARY, } ing to the Court of

FEU'DATORY, } Wards and Liveries,

whose Office was to survey and value the Land of the Ward, &c.

FEODATORY, a Tenant holding his Estate by feudal Service.

FEODUM [feudum, *Goth.*] any Fee, Benefit, or Profit.

To **FEOFF** [of *feffer, F.*] to enfeoff.

FEOFFE, he who is infeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made. *L. T.*

FEOFFMENT [Law Term] any Gift or Grant of any other Things of the like Nature to another in Fee Simple.

FEOFFMENT in Trust, is the making over Lands, &c. to Trustees by Will, for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, &c.

FEOFFOR, he who makes a Feoffment to another.

FEORM [feorme, *Sax.*] a certain Portion of Victuals, and other Necessaries, usually given to the Thane or Lord, by the Tenants of Out-Lands. *O. R.*

FERA'CITY [feracitas, *L.*] Fruitfulness.

FE'RAL [feralis, *L.*] deadly, mortal, lamentable, dismal.

FE'RAL Signs [in *Astrology*] Leo, and the last Part of Sagittary; also the Moon is said to be feral, when being separated from one Planet, she applies to no other, while she continues in the same Sign.

FERDE

FERDE, Fear. *O.*

FERDELLA *Terræ*, a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land. *O. L.*

FER *de Moulin* [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing, whole Figures represent the Iron Ink of a Mill.

FERDFARE, an Immunity from going to War. *S.*

FERDFUL, fearful. *Chaucer.*

FERDINANDO [of Be *ḡ* and Ran*ð*, *Sax. i. e.* pure Peace] a Name of Men.

FERDNESS, Fear, Dread, Awe, Reverence. *Chaucer.*

FERDWIT [of *ḡ* and *Wite*, Punishment] a Formulary, by which the King pardoned Manslaughter committed in an Army; also a Fine of 120*s.* for not bearing Arms in a military Expedition.

FERE, a Companion. *O.*

FE'RIA, a Holiday or resting Day. *L.*

FERIS, Companions. *Chaucer.*

FE'RITY [*feritas, L.*] Brutishness, Cruelty, Fierceness, Savageness.

FERK, Fear. *Chaucer.*

FERLING [Old Records] the 4th Part of a Penny; also the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

FERLINGA'TA, the fourth Part of a FERLINGUS, S Yard-Land. *O. R.*

FERLY, strange. *O.*

FERM { [*ḡ* and *ḡ*, *Sax.*] a House, Land, FARM S or both, taken by Lease.

FERM a Prison. *Spencer.*

FERM, a Hole. *O.*

FERMENT [*fermentum, L.*] Leaven, or Yest; that which puffs up by leavening; a Commotion or Ruffle of Mind. *F.*

To FERMENT [*fermenter, F. fermentare, L.*] to puff up, to leaven, to work, as Beer, Ale, &c.

FERMENTA'TION, a fermenting or swelling with Ferment; a working; it is an easy, gentle, and slow Motion of the inward Particles of a mixed Body, arising usually from the Operation of some active Acid, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous Particles. *F. of L.*

FERMENTA'TION [in *Physick*] is a gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood and Juices in the Body.

FERMERERE, an Overseer of Cattle and Husbandry. *O.*

FERMISO'NA, the Winter Season of Deer. *O. L.*

FERN { [*ḡ* and *ḡ*, *Sax.*] a wild Plant,

FEARN S common in barren Places.

FERN'GO, a Heath or waste Place, where Fern grows. *O. L.*

FERO'CITY [*ferocité, F. of ferocitas, L.*] Fierceness, Cruelness.

FERREL { [*of ferrum, L. Iron, or fer-*
FERULA S *raille, F. old Iron*] a Piece of Iron or Brass, to be put on the End of a Cane, Haft of a Knife, &c.

FERRERS [of *ferrier, F. a Farrier*] a Surname.

FE'RRRET [*Ferret, Du. Furreta, Ital. furet, F.*] a little Creature like a Weasel, used in catching Rabbits: Also a sort of Ribbon.

To FERRET, to search out narrowly, or force out; also to harrafs or teaze.

FE'RRIDGE, the ferrying or passing over a River; the Hire of a Ferry-Boat.

FERRU'GINOUS [*ferrugineus, L.*] having in it something of the Nature of Iron; like to, or of the Colour of rusty Iron.

FERRUMINA'TION, a soldering, or fastening together. *L.*

FE'RRY [*Fähr, Teut. ḡ, ḡ, Sax. to pass over, or of ferri, L. to be carried*] a Place where Horses, Coaches, &c. are conveyed over a River.

FERS, the Queen at the Play of Chess; also fierce. *Chaucer.*

FE'RSCHET, the Ferriage, or customary Payment for ferrying over a River.

FERTH, fourth. *O.*

FE'RTILE [*fertilis, L.*] fruitful, plentiful. *F.*

FERTILITY [*fertilité, F. of fertilitas, L.*] Fruitfulness, Plentifulness.

To FERTILISE [*fertiliser, F.*] to make fruitful.

FE'RVENCY { [*ferveur, F. of fervor, L.*]

FE'RVOURS S Earnestness, Warmth, Heat, Vehemency, great Zeal.

FE'RVENT [*fervens, L.*] hot, vehement, eager, zealous. *F.*

FE'RVID [*fervidus, F.*] fervent.

FE'RULA, a flat wooden Instrument for chastizing Boys at School. *L.*

FERULA'CEOUS Plant, a Plant like the Herb Fennel-Giant.

FE'RVOUR [*ferveur, F. of fervor, L.*] Heat, Warmth of Spirit.

FE'RVOUR of the Matrix [among Physicians] a Distemper when the entire Substance of the Womb is very hot.

FESAUNCE, a Pheasant. *O.*

FE'SCUE [*festuca, L.*] a Pointer used by Children in Reading.

FE'SSE [of *fascia, L.*] is one of the honourable Ordinaries in Heraldry, representing a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, which Knights at Arms were anciently girded with; it possesses the Center of the Escutcheon, and contains in Breadth one third Part thereof.

FE'SSE-Point, the middle Point of an Escutcheon.

FESSITUDE [*fessitudo, L.*] Weariness.

FEST, a Fift. *Chaucer.*

To FE'STER [*festrir, F.*] to putrify, or wrangle.

FESTINA'TION, a hastening, or making Speed. *L.*

FESTINITY [*festinitas, L.*] Speed, Quickness.

FE'S -

F E

FE'STING-Penny, Earnest given to Servants when hired. *C.*

FE'STING Men [with the *English Saxons*] Persons who were Pledges for others, who should transgress the Laws, who were bound for their Appearance or forth-coming.

FESTI'NO [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, denoting the third Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative; the second a particular Affirmative; the third a particular Negative.

FE'STIVAL [*festivus, L.*] merry, pleasant, jocund; belonging to a Holiday, or Festival.

A **FE'STIVAL** [of *festivus, L.*] a Solemnity, or Day of rejoicing.

FESTI'VITY [*festivitas, L.*] Mirth, Pleasantness, Rejoicing; a Festival Time.

FESTI'VOUS [*festivus, L.*] jocund, jovial, merry.

FESTLICK, merry, gay. *Chaucer.*

FESTOON [*feston, F.*] a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers, especially in engraven or imbossed Works.

FESTU'COUS [of *festuca, L.*] of or belonging to a Shoot or Stalk of a Tree or Herb; having a tender Branch or Sprig.

FETCH. See *Vetch*.

To **FETCH** [*feccean, Sax.*] to go to bring a Thing.

A **FETCH**, a Subtilty, a sly Pretence to deceive a Person.

FETELY, handsomely, dextrously. *Ch.*

FE'TID [*fetidus, L.*] stinking, or smelling ill.

FETI'FEROUS [*fetifer, L.*] bringing forth Fruit or Young.

FETIRS, Features. *Chaucer.*

FETISE, handsome, spruce. *O.*

FE'TLOCK [*q. d.* Footlock or Fetterlock] the Hair that grows behind on a Horse's Feet.

FE'TLOCK-Joint, the Joint at the Fetterlock; a Horse's Ankle Joint.

FETUOUSLY, feartly. *O.*

FE'TTERS [*ƿetteƿey, Sax. Ueters, Du.*] Irons to put upon the Legs of Malefactors or Cattle.

To **FE'TTER** [*ƿetteƿian, Sax.*] to put Chains, &c. upon the Feet.

To **FETTLE** *to*, to go about, or set upon a Business. *N. C.*

A **FEUD** [*ƿahs, Sax. Fehde, Teut. Ueede, Du.*] inveterate Grudge, deadly Hatred, Enmity.

FEUD [in the *Northern Parts*] a Combination of Kindred to revenge the Death of any of their Blood against the Killer, and all his Race.

FEUD Bote [*ƿahsboƿe, Sax.*] a Re-compence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Damages that happen thereon.

FEUDE [of *ƿeoh, a Reward, and*

F I

Fob, a Condition, *Sax.*] is defined by Civilians, to be a Grant of Lands, Honours or Fees, either to a Man during the Will of his Lord or Sovereign, or for the Feudatory's own Life, or to him and his Heirs for ever, upon Condition that he and his Heirs do acknowledge the Donor and his Heirs to be their Lord and Sovereign, and shall bear Faith and Allegiance to him and his for the said Tenure, and do such Service for the same as is covenanted between them, or as is proper to a Feude.

FEUDES, a Volume of the Civil Law.

FEVILLANTINE, Puff-paste. *F.*

FEVERFEW [*ƿeƿen-ƿuƿe, Sax. febrifuga, L.*] an Herb good against Fevers.

FEVER [*fièvre, F. of febris, L. Fever, Dan. & Teut.*] a Distemper which is an augmented Velocity of the Blood; a Fermentation, or inordinate Motion of it, with great Heat and Thirst.

Continual FEVER, is that whose Fit continues for many Days.

Intermitting FEVER, is one which has certain Times of Intermission, or ceasing; as an Ague.

FEU'TERER } a Dog-keeper, he who

FEW'TERER } lets them loose in a Chase. *O.*

A **FEW** [*ƿeapa, Sax. Faer, C. Br.*] a small Number.

FEWEL } [of *feu, F. Fire, and Al.*

FUEL } contracted of *alere, L. to feed, q. d. Matter to feed the Fire*] Coals, Wood, or any Thing to burn.

To **FEW**, to change. *N. C.*

FEW, a Tenure in Scotland, called also *Few-ferm*, whereby Lands are held paying a Sort of Duty called *Feuda firma*.

FEW'METS } [*fimaifon, O. Fr. of*

FEW'MISHING } *simus, L.*] the Dung of a Deer.

To **FEY** it, } to do any Thing notably.

To **FEIGH** it, } *N. C.*

To **FEY Meadows, Ponds, &c.** to cleanse them, to empty them. *N. C.*

FE [in *Musick Books*] stands for *For* *forte*, and denotes very loud. *Ital.*

F-FA-UT, the seventh or last Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of Musick, called *Ga-mut*.

FI'ANTS } [*fientes, F.*] the Dung of a

FU'ANTS } Badger, Fox, &c.

FIAUNCE, Affiance. *Chaucer.*

FIAUNT, Warrant. *Spencer.*

FIAU'TO, a Flute. *Ital.*

FIAU'TO *transverso*, a German Flute. *It.*

To **FIB** [*q. d. to fable*] to say false, to lye, a softer Expression for to tell a Lye.

To **FIB**, to beat. *Cant.*

FI'BRA *auris* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Ear.

FIBRES } [*fibres, F. of fibrae, L.*] the

FIBERS } Threads or Hair-like Strings of

of Muscles, Veins, Plants, Roots, &c.

FIBERS [in *Anatomy*] are round oblong Vessels, by which the animal Spirits are conveyed to all Parts of the Body.

FIBRILLÆ [in *Anat.*] the Fibrils, or smallest Threads of which Fibres consist.

FIBROUS [fibreux, F. of *fibrosus*, L.] full of Fibres.

FIBULA, a Button, L. [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Bone of the Shank.

FICKLE [ficol, Sax. of *facilis*, L. easy, q. d. easily persuaded to change his Mind; others derive it of Πικρία, Gr. various] inconstant, variable, light.

FICTILE [fictilis, L.] earthen, or made of Earth.

FCTION, a Device or Invention, a Lye, or feigned Story. F. of L.

FICTITIOUS [fictitius, L.] dissembled, feigned, counterfeit, fabulous.

FICUS [ficus, L. Figs] are the external Protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the *Piles*.

FIDD [in *Gunnery*] a little Oakham put in the Touch-hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

FIDD [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood to open the Strands of Ropes.

FIDD-HAMMER, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

FIDDLE [fidele, Sax. Fidele, Teut. of *fidicula*, L.] a musical Instrument.

To FIDDLE [Fidele, Teut.] to play upon a Fiddle.

FIDLER [Fiedeler, Du.] one who plays on a Fiddle.

FIDEJU'SSOR [in *Law*] a Surety. L.

FIDE'LITY [fidelité F. of *fidelitas*, L.] Faithfulness, Honesty, Integrity.

FIDICINA'LES [with *Anatomists*] the Muscles of the Fingers called *Lumbricales*, from the Use they are put to by Musicians in playing upon some Instruments. L.

To FIDGE about, to be continually moving up and down.

FIDU'CIARY [fiduciarius, L.] a Trustee, one intrusted by another.

FIDU'CIARY [fiduciarius, L.] trusty, sure; also taken upon Trust, so as to be restored again.

FIE, an Interjection denoting some Dislike.

FIEF [fief, F. a Fee, or feudal Tenure, or Lands held by Fealty] Lands or Tenements, which the Vassal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Homage; also a Manour, or noble Inheritance.

FIELD [feld, Sax. Ufeld, Teut.] a Piece of Ground for Tillage or Meadow.

FIELD [in *Heraldry*] the whole Surface of an Escutcheon or Shield.

FIELDFARE. See *Feldfare*.

FIELD Colours [among *Military Men*]

small Flags carried along with the Quarter Master General, in marking out the Ground for the Squadrons and Battalions of an Army.

FIELD-Pieces, are small Cannon, carried along with an Army in the Field, as three Pounders, Minions, Sakers &c.

FIELD-Staff, a Staff carried by Gunners, in which they skrew lighted Matches.

FIEND [fiende, Sax.] a Fury, an evil Spirit, a Devil.

FIERI Facias, a Writ lying for him who has recovered in an Action of Debt or Damages, to levy the Debt or Damages against whom the Recovery was had.

FERCE [fier, F. of *ferox*, L.] curst, cruel, stern.

FIERY Triplicity [among *Astrologers*] are those Signs in the Zodiack which surpass the rest in fiery Qualities, viz. Leo, Aries, Sagittarius.

A FIFE [fife, F.] a sort of Pipe, or Wind-Musick.

FIFE-Rails [in a Ship] are such as are placed on Banisters on each Side the Top of the Poop, &c.

FIFFA'RO, a Fife, or small Pipe. Flute, or Flagelet, used by the Germans with a Drum in the Army. Ital.

FIFTEEN [fiften, Sax.] XV. or 15.

FIFTEENTH, a Tax formerly raised by Parliament, laid on every City or Borough throughout the Realm.

FIFTH [fift, Sax.] Vth, or 5th.

FIFTH [in *Musick*] the same as *Diapente*.

FIFTY [fiftig, Sax.] L. or 50.

A FIG [figue, F. of *figus*, L.] a Fruit; also a Disease in Horses.

FIG-Pecker, a Bird that feeds on Figs.

FIG-Wort, a sort of Herb.

FIGA'RY. See *Fegary*.

FIGE'NTIA [in *Chymistry*] Things which serve to fix volatile Substances. L.

A FIGHT [fyht, Sax.] a Combat, Duel, Engagement.

To FIGHT [fyhtan, Sax.] to combat, to oppose, with or without Weapons.

FIGHTS [in a Ship] waste Clothes which hang round a Ship in a Fight, to hinder the Men from being seen by the Enemy.

Close FIGHTS, Bulk-Heads set up for Men to stand secure behind a Ship, and fire on the Enemy in case of boarding.

FIGHT-WITE, a Fine imposed upon a Man for making a Quarrel. Sax.

FIGMENT [figmentum, L.] a Fiction, a Story, a Lye.

FIGULATED [figularus, L.] made of Earth.

FIGURATE Numbers [in *Geom.*] such as represent some Geometrical Figure.

FIGURATIVE [figurativus, L.] belonging to, or spoken by way of Figure.

FIGURATIVE Speeches, are Ways of ex-

expressing ourselves, whereby we make use of an improper Word, that Custom has applied to another Subject.

FIGURE [*figura*, L.] Fashion, Shape, Representation. *F.*

FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is a Space terminated on all Parts by Lines, either streight or crooked.

Rectilineal FIGURE, is one which has all its Extremities Right Lines.

Curvilineal FIGURE, is one, all whose Extremities are crooked Lines.

Mix'd FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is one which is bounded partly by right Lines, and partly by crooked Lines.

FIGURE [in *Arith.*] one of the nine Digits or numerical Characters; as 1, 2, &c.

FIGURE [in *Astrology*] is a Scheme or Draught of the Face of the Heaven, at some set Time.

FIGURE [in *Logick*] is a due disposing of a middle Term in a Syllogism with the two Extremes.

FIGURE [in *Philos.*] is the Surface, or bounding Extreme of any natural Body.

To FIGURE [*figurer*, *F.* of *figurare*, L.] to represent, to draw Figures upon.

Plain FIGURES [in *Geometry*] are such as are bounded only by right Lines.

FIGURES [in *Discourse*] are extraordinary Ways of Speaking, very different from the common and natural.

Grammatical FIGURES, are Digressions from the common and ordinary Rules of Construction, as when any Word is omitted, and left to be supplied by the Reader or Hearer.

Rhetorical FIGURES, are Ornaments of Elocution, which adorn the Speech, or a Garnish of Speech, when Words are used for Elegancy in their native Signification, either to move the Audience more pathetically, or to express the Transports of the Mind.

FIGURE'TTO [of the Figures or Flowers on it] a sort of flowered Stuff.

FILA'CEOUS [of *filum*, L. a Thread] full of Filaments, *i. e.* of small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

FILACER, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who files those Writs on which he makes Process.

FILACIUM, a File, a Thread or Wire, on which Writs and other Deeds are filed up in Courts. *L.*

FILAMENTS [*filamenta*, L.] little slender Rays, like Threads, which appear in the Urine. *Medicinal.*

FILAMENTS [in *Anatomy*] are the small Fibres or Threads, which compose the Texture of the Muscles.

FILAMENTS [in *Botany*] small Threads which compose the Beard of Roots.

FILA'NDERS [*filandres*, *F.*] a sort of

Worms, small as Threads, which lie in the Reins of a Hawk; also Gins or Nets for wild Beasts.

FILBERDS [of *Full* and *Beard*, the Skin thereof being covered with a Down, like the first Appearance of the Beard upon the Chin] the best Sort of small Nuts.

To FILCH [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *φελών*, *Gr.* to deceive; *Skinner* of *pillen*, *F.* to rob to steal slyly.

A FILE [*yeol*, *Sax.* *Feile*, *Teut.* *Ful*, *Dan.*] a Tool to work Iron, &c. with.

To FILE [*yeolan*, *Sax.* *Feilen*, *Teut.* *Filler*, *Dan.*] to work with a File.

A FILE [*filum*, L.] a Wire, &c. upon which loose Papers are strung.

A FIL [among *Fencers*] a Sword without Edges, with a Button at the Point.

A FILE [in *Heraldry*] is a straight Line from which several Points issue.

A FILE [in *Military Affairs*] a Row of Soldiers standing one behind or below another. *F.*

To Double the FILES [*Military Phrase*] to put two Files into one.

To FILE off [*Military Phrase*] to fall off from marching in a large Front, and march in Length by Files.

FILE-Leaders [among *Military Men*] the first Men of every File, which compose the Front of a Battalion.

FILET [*Architect.*] a little Member which appears in the Ornaments or Mouldings, otherwise called *Listel*. *F.*

FILETS [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fish, slic'd and dress'd in a Ragoo. *F.*

FILIAL [*filialis*, L.] of a Son. *F.*

FILIA'TION, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son. *L.*

FILIUS ante Patrem [*i. e.* the Son before the Father] an Expression which *Herbalists* apply to Plants, whose Flowers come out before their Leaves. *L.*

FILKALE ? [*q. d.* Field-Ale] a sort of FI'CTALE drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds, for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

To FILL [*xyllan*, *Sax.*] to make full, to saturate.

FILLEMO'T [*fueille mort*, *F. i. e.* a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

FILLET [*filet*, *F.* of *filum*, L.] an Hair-Lace, or Ribbon to tie up Hair.

FILLET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament much the same as *Astragal*.

FILLET [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of the Ordinary, called a *Chief*.

FILLET of *Veal* [*un Filet de Veau*, *F.* so called, because in that Part are strong Muscles and Nerves like little Threads for guiding the Feet] the fleshy Part of the Leg adjoining to the Loin.

FILLETS [in a *Horse*] are the Fore-parts

parts of the Shoulder next the Breast.

FILLIGRANE } a sort of Ornament
FILL-GREAN } wrought on Gold or
Silver, like Threads or Grains.

FILLIP, a Throw, or Toss of a Piece of Money, with one's Finger or Nail.

FILLY [*Fulle*, Teut. *Pullus*, L. of *Πῦλον*, Gr. or of *filia*, L.] a Mare-Colt.

FILM [*film*, Sax. or *Velamen*, L.] a fine Skin enwrapping the Brain, and several Parts of the Body; also a Skin or Scum upon the Surface of Mineral Waters.

FILM [in *Botany*] a woody Skin, separating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

A FILIER [*filtre*, F.] a Charm, an Allurement, a Love-Potion.

To FILTER } [*filter*, F. of *filtrum*,
To FILTRATE } L. a Strainer] to strain through a Cloth, Paper, &c.

FILTH [*filz*, Sax.] Dirt, Soil, &c.

FILTRATION, a straining a Liquor through Paper, which by the Smallness of the Pores admits only the finer Parts thro', and keeps the rest behind.

FILUM *Aquæ*, a Stream or Course of Water. O. L.

FIMASHING [of *fimaifon*, F.] the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts.

FIMBLE, Hemp early ripe. S. C.

FIMBRIÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Extremities or Borders of the *Tubæ Fallopiæ*, formerly so called, because they resemble a fringed Border. L.

FIMBRIATED [*fimbriatus*, of *fimbria*, L. a Fringe, Border, Edging, &c.] a Term in *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary is border'd round with a different Colour.

FIMBRIATED [in *Botany*] the Leaves of Plants are said to be *fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have as it were a kind of Fringe about them.

A FIN [*fin* or *finna*, Sax. of *Pinna*, L.] a Fin of a Fish, a Quill or Wing.

To FIN a Chevin [in *Carving*] is to cut up or carve a Chevin or a Chub fish.

FIN } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
FINA'LE } the End or last Note of a Piece of Musick. Ital.

FINABLE, liable to be fined.

FINAL [*finalis*, L.] last, that concludes or makes an end. F.

FINAL Cause [in *Logick*] is that Cause for which a Thing is what it is.

FINAL Causes [in *Divinity*] are such great, wise and good Ends as God, the Author of Nature had in creating and proportioning, in adapting and disposing, in preserving and continuing all the several Parts of the Universe.

FINA'NCE [*finance*, F.] a Fine, a Sum of Money paid to the French King for the Enjoyment of some Privilege or other.

FINA'NCES, the Treasures or Revenues of the French King: The Exchequer.

FINANCIER, an Officer of the Finances.

FINARY } the second Forge of an Iron
FINERY } Mill.

A FINCH [*vinc*, Sax. *Finck*, Teut.] a Bird of several Sorts, as Goldfinch, &c.

To FIND [*findan*, Sax. *Finden*, Teut. *Finden*, Du.] to recover what was lost, to discover what before lay concealed, to know by Experience.

To FIND the Ship's Trim [Sea Phrase] is to discover how she will sail best.

FINDERS, Officers of the Customs, now called Searchers. O. S.

FINDIBLE [*findibilis*, L.] that may be cleft.

FINE [*fein*, Teut. *Fin*, F.] spruce, handsome, excellent, pure, slender.

A FINE [*finis*, L.] a Penalty or Amends made in Money for an Offence; also a formal Conveyance of Lands, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge; also a Sum of Money paid for Lands and Tenements let by Lease.

To FINE [*finire*, L.] to set a Fine upon, or to pay a Fine; also to purge and clear from Dregs.

FINE Force, an absolute, unavoidable Necessity or Constraint. F. L. T.

FINE *adnullando levato de quod*, a Writ for making void a Fine, levied on Lands holden in ancient *Demesne*.

FINE *levando de Tenementis*, &c. a Writ empowering the Justices to admit of a Fine for Sale of Lands holden in *Capite*.

FINE *non capiendo pro pulchre placitando*, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts to take Fines for pleading.

FINE *pro redisseisina capienda*, &c. a Writ which lies for the Release of one laid in Prison for a *Redisseisin*, upon a reasonable Fine.

FINELESS, without End. *Shakesp.*

FINERY, Gallantry, fine Attire.

FINES } [of *Ingram Fienes*, Husband of
FIENES } *Sibylla*, Heiress of *Faram* of *Bononia*, to whom *William* of *Bononia* Son to *K. Stephen* gave the Town *Mattock*] a Surname.

FINE'W, Mouldiness or Hoariness, Dirtiness, Nastiness.

FINewed, grown mouldy or hoary.

A FINGER [*finze*, Sax. of *fenzan*, to take hold of; *Finzer*, Teut. and *Dan. Fin*, Dan. of *Fangen*, Teut. to take hold] a Member of the Hand.

To FINGER a Thing [*fenzan*, Sax. *Fangen*, Teut. *Ungan*, Du.] to handle, or take hold of.

FINGER Fern, a Plant.

FINGER'S-Breadth, a Measure of 2 Barley Corn's Length, or 4 laid Side to Side.

FINICAL, spruce, neat, affected.

FINIRE [in *Old Records*] to fine, or pay a Fine upon Composition.

FINIS [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Fin* or *Finale*; which see. To

TO FINISH [*finir*, F. of *finire*. L.] to end, or make an End.

FINITE [*fini*, F. *finitus*, L.] that which hath fixed and determinate Bounds set to its Power, Extent, and Duration.

FINITOR, the same as the *Horizon*. L.

FINOURS of *Metal*, are such as purify them from Dross.

FIR. See *Firr*.

FIRDEFA'RE [of *ƿirð*, an army, and *ƿaƿe*, a Journey, *Sax.*] a going into the Army, or taking up Arms.

FIRDWITE [of *ƿirð* and *ƿite*, *Sax.*] a Fine anciently imposed on Military Tenants for not appearing in Arms.

FIRDWRITHI [of *ƿirð*, an Army, and *Worð*, worthy, *Sax.*] Military Men, such as are worthy to bear Arms.

FIRE [*ƿir* or *ƿyre*, *Sax.* *Uier*, *Du.* *Πῆρ*, *Gr.*] one of the four Elements.

A *Running FIRE* [*Military Term*] is when the Soldiers being drawn up for that Purpose, fire one after another, so that it runs the whole Length of the Line, or round a Town, &c.

TO FIRE, to set on Fire, to discharge Fire Arms; to grow hot and fiery.

FIRE-Bare, a sort of Beacon. *Sax.*

FIRE-Boot } Fuel for necessary Occa-

FIREBOTE } sions, which by Common Law any Tenant may take out of the Lands granted to him.

FIRE Circulatory, } [among *Chymists*]

FIRE Reverberatory } a Furnace where the Heat goes not out by a direct Funnel, but is returned upon the Vessel of Matter to be manag'd by it.

FIRE-Cross, 2 Fire-brands fasten'd cross-ways on the Top of a Spear, for a Signal to give Notice of a sudden Invasion.

FIRE-Drake, a fiery Meteor: Also an artificial Fire-work.

FIRE-Leven, Lightning. *Chaucer*.

FIRE-Master, an Officer who directs all the Compositions or Fire-works.

FIRE-Potential. See *Cautery*.

A **FIRE-Shovel**, [*ƿirƿycyl*, *Sax.*] an Instrument belonging to a Fire Hearth.

FIRE-Workers, Officers subordinate to the Fire Masters.

TO FIRK [*ferire*, L.] to beat or whip.

FIRKIN [of *ƿeoƿer*, *Sax.* four, and *ƿin*, dimin. it being the fourth Part of a Barrel] a Measure containing 8 Gallons of Ale, and nine of Beer.

A **FIRKIN-Man**, one who buys Small-Beer of the Brewer, and sells it again to his Customers.

FIRM [*firme*, F. *firmus*, L.] fast, hard, solid, constant, steddy.

FIRMA [*Dooms-Day Book*] a Tribute anciently paid toward the Entertainment of the King of England for a Night.

FIRMAMENT [*firmamentum*, L.] the

Heaven of the fixed Stars; or that Space which is expanded and arched over us in the Heavens. F.

FIRMAN [in *India*] a Passport granted to Foreigners for Liberty of Trade.

FIRMARA'TIO, farming or holding to farm. O. L.

FIRMATIO, the Season for Does. F. L.

FIRMED } [in *Falconry*] well

Full FIRMED } fledged; an Hawk is said to be firmed, when all the Feathers of his Wings are entire.

FIRMNESS [*fermeté*, F. *firmitas*, L.] a being firm, hard; also Solidity, Constancy, Steadiness, Resolution.

FIRR [*ƿirƿer*, *Sax.* *Fyr*, *Dan.*] a Fir-tree, or Wood, Deal.

FIRST [*ƿirƿer*, *Sax.* which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *Φῑρς*, *Gr.*] Prime, Original, Chief.

FIRST-Fruits, are the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, given to the King.

FIRSTLING, the Young of Cattle which are first brought forth.

FIRTH [prob. of *ƿirƿer*, *Sax.* terror] a Bug-bear, a frightful Apparition.

FISCAL [of *fiscus*, L. the publick Treasury] an Officer of the Exchequer. F.

A **FISH** [*ƿisc*, *Sax.* *Fish*, *Teut.* *Uuch*, *Du.* of *Pisces*, L.] a Water Animal.

TO FISH [*ƿiscian*, *Sax.* *Fisker*, *Dan.*] to catch Fish.

FISH [*Sea Term*] any Timber made fast to the Masts or Yards to strengthen them.

TO FISH the Mast, is to strengthen it as above, against stress of Weather.

FISH-Garth, a Dam or Wear in a River for the taking of Fish.

A **FISHERMAN** [*ƿiscene*, *Sax.* *Fischer*, *Teut.*] one who catches Fish.

FISHERY, the Art or Trade of Fishing.

TO FISK, to run about hastily and heedlessly.

FISSILITY [of *fissilis*, L.] Aptness to be cleaved.

FISSURE [*fissura*, L.] a Cleft or Opening.

FISSURE [in *Surgery*] the breaking of a Bone which happens in the Length of it.

FISSURES [among *Naturalists*] are certain Interruptions which serve to distinguish the several *Strata* or *Layers*, of which the Body of the Earth is composed.

Perpendicular FISSURES, such Interruptions as are intersected or cut through again by others.

The **FIST** [*ƿyƿer*, *Sax.* *Faust*, *Teut.* which *Minshew* derives of *Fallen*, *Teut.* to take hold] the Hand clinched.

FISTULA, a Pipe to convey Water: Also a Flute. L.

A FI'STULA [in Surgery] a narrow callous Ulcer, hard to cure. L.

FI'STULA Lachrymalis [in Surgery] is when the little Hole in the Bone of the Nose is grown hard and callous, by Reason of which there is a continual De-fluxion of Tears. L.

FI'STULA Pulmonis, the Wind-Pipe. L.

FI'STULA Sacra [among Surgeons] that Part of the Back-bone which is perforated.

FI'STULA Urinaria [in Anatomy] the Urinary Passage of the Penis.

FI'STULAR } [fistularis, L.] of,
FISTULARY } or belonging to a
FISTULOUS } Fistula.

FISTULAR Flowers [among Botanists] are such as are compounded of many long hollow small Flowers like Pipes.

FIT [fait, F. of factum, L.] apt, meet.

A FITCH, a Pulse. See *Vetch*.

FITCHEE' [in Heraldry] the lower Part of a Cross sharpened into a Point.

FITCH } [fissan, F. Fisse, Du.] a

FITCHOW } Pole-cat, or strong scented Ferret; also the Skin of it.

FITHWHITE [fioht, a Fight, and pite, a Fine, Sax.] a Fine imposed upon one for fighting, or breaking the Peace.

FITTERS [fetta, Ital. or of fendre, F. to cut small] little Pieces.

FITS [q. d. Fights] they being the Conflicts between the Disease and Nature.

FITZ [fils, F. a Son] a Word commonly added to the Surnames of Families of this Nation, descended of the Norman Race, as *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Williams*, &c.

FIVE [vix, Sax. Uive, Du.] the Number V. or 5.

FIVE-Finger, a Fifth like the Rowel of a Spur.

To FIX [fixer, F. of fixum, sup. L.] to stick, fasten or settle; to set or appoint.

FIXA [with Chymists] such Things as cannot be exalted or raised up by Fire.

FIXA'TION, a fixing. F. of L.

FIXA'TION [in Chymistry] is a making any volatile, spirituous Body endure the Fire, and not fly away, either by repeated Distillations or Sublimations, or adding to it something of a fixing Quality.

FIXED Line of Defence [in Fortification] is a Line drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminated in the Courtin.

FIXED Nitre [in Chymistry] is Salt-petre mixed in a Crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning Coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered and dissolved in Water, and then evaporated into a fine white Salt.

FIXED Signs [in Astrology] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio* and *Aquarius*.

FIXED Stars [among Astronomers] are

such which do not, like the Planets, change their Positions or Distances in respect of one another.

FIXITY } [in Chymistry] a Quality
FIXTNESS } opposite to Volatility.

FI'ZGIG, a Dart wherewith Mariners strike Fish while they swim: A sort of Tops for Boys; a gadding idle Gossip.

To FI'ZZLE, to break Wind backwards without Noise, to *feist* or *foist*.

FLA'BBY [labilis, L. slippery, because wet things are so] limber, soft, moist, slippery.

FLABELLA'TION, a fanning, an airing or giving Wind unto. L.

FLACCE'SCENCY [of flaccessere, L.] Limberness, Flagging.

FLA'CCID [flaccidus, L.] drooping, flagging, withering.

FLACKET, a Bottle in the shape of a Barrel. N. C.

A FLAGG [Ulaghe, Du. a Banner, of yleoſan, Sax. Flaggeren, Du. to flap, from its fluttering in the Wind] an Ensign, or Banner usually set out on the Tops of Masts, or the Head of Ships, &c.

FLAG, a Groat. Cant.

To strike or lower the FLAG [Sea Term] is to pull it down upon the Cap.

To heave out the FLAG, is to wrap it about the Staff.

FLAG or Sedge, a sort of Rush: The Surface of Turf, pared off to burn.

FLAGS [in Falconry] the Feathers in a Hawk's Wing, next to the principal ones.

A FLAG-Ship, a Ship commanded by a General Officer, which has a Right to carry a Flag.

FLAG-Staves, Staves set on the Heads of the Top-gallant Masts, which serve to let fly, or shew abroad the Flags.

FLAG-Worm, a kind of Insect, bred in flaggy Ponds.

To FLAG [Flaggeren, Du.] to decay, grow limber, to wither.

FLA'GELET [flageolet, F.] a musical wind Instrument. A Pipe.

FLAGE'LLANTS [flagellantes, L.] Hereticks in the 13th Century, who preferred Whipping to Martyrdom, and held that Scourging one another was the chief Virtue in Christianity.

To FLAGE'LLATE [flageller, F. flagellatum, L.] to whip or scourge.

FLAGELLA'TION, whipping, lashing, scourging. F. of L.

FLAGITA'TION, an earnest Entreaty or Desire. L.

FLAGI'TIOUS [flagitiosus, L.] very wicked, villainous.

FLA'GON [ylaxa, Sax. flascon. F. ad-ſarſe, Gr.] a large drinking Pot.

FLA-

FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, L.] a being all in a Flame, burning, flaming, or glittering; an ardent Desire, Earnestness, Notoriousness.

FLA'GRANT [*flagrans*, L.] burning, blazing, flaming or glittering, shining; very hot, eager, earnest; also evident, manifest; notorious, infamous. F.

FLAGS, the upper Turf. S.C.

FLAIL [*Flegel*, Teut. of *flagellum*, L.] an Instrument to thresh Corn with.

FLAINS, Arrows. Chaucer.

To **FLAIR**, to sweal, or melt away

To **FLARE**, to fast, as a Candle, &c.

To **FLAIR** [among Shipwrights] is a Term used when a Ship being housed in near the Water, and the upper Part hangs over somewhat too much, she is said to *flair over*.

To **FLAITE**, to affright or scare. S.C.

FLAKE [*flocus*, L. a Lock of Wooll, i. e. a Lock of Snow, white and soft as Wooll] a small Flock of Snow; also a thin Plate of Ice, or other Thing.

FLAKY, in Flakes, or thin Slices.

A **FLAM** [probably of *plyma*, Sax. vagrant, of *plean*, to flee, q. d. a false Story that flies, or is quickly dispersed] an idle Story, a Sham, or Put-off.

FLAMBOROUGH Head [*Fleamburgh*, of *flam*, a Flame, Sax. for Mariners give it the Figure of a blazing Star; or else from *Flamburgh* in Denmark, in Imitation of which our Danish Ancestors built it, and gave it the same Name] a Town in Yorkshire.

FLA'MBOY [*flambeau*, F.] a Torch.

FLAME [*flamme*, F. of *flamma*, L.] the most subtle Part of Fire.

FLAME [according to Sir Isaac Newton] a Fume, Vapour, or Exhalation, heated red hot so as to shine, because Bodies do not flame without emitting a copious Fume, and the Fume burns in the Flame.

Vital FLAME [among Philosophers] a kind of vital Heat, which is supposed, by some, to be in the Heart of living Creatures, and is nourished by the Air we take in by Respiration.

To **FLAME** [*flamber*, F. *flammare*, L.] to blaze out in a Flame.

FLAMINS, certain Heathen Priests.

FLAMMABI'LITY [of *flammabilitas*, of *flamma*, L.] Aptness to flame.

FLAMMANT, a large Water-Fowl.

FLAMMEOUS [*flammeus*, L.] like, or partaking of the Nature of Flame.

FLAMMI'FEROUS [*flamifer*, L.] raising or bringing Flames.

FLA'MMULA vitalis [q. d. the small vital Flame] that natural Warmth that is the Effect of a circulating Blood. L.

FLANCH [in Heraldry] an embowed

Line, beginning at the Top, swelling in the Middle, and ending at the Base of an Escutcheon.

FLANCONA'DE [in Fencing] a Thrust in the Flank.

FLANK [*flanc*, F.] a Side.

FLANK [in Military Affairs] is the Side of an Army or Battalion from the Front to the Rear.

FLANK, that Part of the Bastion which reaches from the Courtin to the Face.

FLANK of the Courtin, that Part of the Courtin between the Flank and the Point where the Fichant Line of Defence terminates.

FLANK Covert [in Fortification] is the Platform of the Casemate which lies hid in the Bastion.

FLANK Fichant, that from whence a Cannon playing fireth its Bullets directly in the Face of the opposite Bastion.

FLANK Razant [in Fortification] is the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins; from the Conjunction of which with the Courtin, the Shot only razeth the Face of the next Bastion.

FLANK Retired. See *Flank Covert*.

Second or Simple FLANKS [in Fortification] Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the Courtin.

To **FLANK** [in Fortification] is to discover and fire upon the Side of any Place; also to strengthen it with Flanks.

To **FLANK** [in Military Affairs] is to fire upon the Enemy's Flank.

FLANKED Angle [in Fortif.] the Angle formed by the two Faces of the Bastion, and so forms the Point of it.

To **FLA'NKER** [*flanquer*, F. *Flancheren*, Du.] to fortify the Walls of a City, with Bulwarks or Countermures.

FLANKS [with Farriers] a Wrench, Blow, or other Grief in the Back of a Horse.

FLA'NKARDS [among Hunters] the Knots or Nuts in the Flank of a Deer.

FLA'NNEL [probably from *Lanella*, L. soft Wooll] a sort of Woollen Cloth.

FLA'NTING. See to *flaunt*.

To **FLAP** [of *flabellum*, L. or, as *Minseus*, of *βλάπτω*, Gr. to hurt] to strike with the Hand or Fly-flap, as Butchers do.

A **FLAP** [of *Flabbe*, Du.] a Blow or Stroke.

To **FLAP** [*flaccescere*, L.] to be limber, to hang down like the Brims of a Hat.

A **FLAP** [*Læppe*, Sax.] an Edge of a Thing hanging down.

To **FLARE** in one's Eyes [perhaps of *Flereu*, Du.] to stare one in the Face.

A FLASH [*Minshew* derives it from *φλας*, Gr. a Flame; but *Skinner* rather of our *Blaze*] a sudden Blaze, as of Lightning, a Spurt.

To FLASH, to blaze out suddenly; also the laying or casting of Water.

A FLASH of Flames, a Sheaf of Arrows. O. P.

A FLA'SHER [at a Gaming Table] one who sits by to swear how often he has seen the Bank stript.

FLA'SHY [probably of *flaccidus*, L.] having lost the savour; vain, frothy.

A FLASK [Flask, Dan. *ylaxa*, Sax.] a sort of Bottle, as of Florence Wine.

A FLASK [*flasque*, F.] a Box to put Gunpowder in; also a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance.

FLASK [in Heraldry] is an Ordinary made by an arched Line, drawn downwards to the Base Point, and is always borne double.

FLA'SKET [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *φασκάλος*, Gr.] a sort of great Basket.

FLAT [*plat*, F. as *Menagius* thinks of *Patulus*, L.] broad, spreading.

To FLAT in a Sail [Sea Phrase] to hale in the Forefall flat by the Sheet-rope.

FLATBURY [*yleobanbyrig*, of *ylebinig* a Flood, and *Byrig*, a City, Sax.] a Town in Worcestershire.

FLATILITY [*flatilinas*, L.] Unconstancy.

FLATLY, plainly, positively.

FLATLING, flat. *Spencer*.

FLATS, Shallows in the Sea; Sandbanks, Shelves.

To FLA'TTEN, make broader and thinner.

To FLA'TTER [*flater*, F.] to praise excessively, to soothe up, coax or wheedle.

FLA'TTERY [*flaterie*, F.] fawning, wheedling.

FLA'TULENT [*flatulentus*, L.] windy, engendering or breeding Wind.

FLA'TULENCY, Windiness. L.

FLATUOSITY [*flatuosité*, F.] Windiness.

FLA'TUOUS [*flatueux*, F. of *flatuosus*, L.] windy, or full of Wind.

FLATUS [in *Physick*] disorderly Motions stirred up in the Body by Wind, or windy Meats.

FLATUS, Milk-Meats. *Chaucer*.

A FLAUN, a Custard. N. C.

To FLAUNT, to give one's self Airs; bluster, strut, or look big; to take state upon one.

FLA'VOUR, a certain pleasant Relish, generally applied to Wine.

FLAUTO, a Flute. *Ital*.

FLAUTINO, a small Flute, like a sixth Flute, or an Octave Flute. *Ital*.

A FLAW [*gloh*, Sax. a Fragment; or

gleah, the White of the Eye. *Flaw*, C. Br. a Segment; *Jun.* derives it of *φλαω*, Gr.] a Defect in precious Stones, &c.

FLAW [of *flavus*, L.] yellow. *Chau*.

FLAW [at Sea] a sudden Gust of Wind.

FLAWN [*flan*, F.] a sort of Custard. Proverb. As flat as a Flawn.

FLAX [*yleax*, Sax.] a Plant.

FLAX-Weed, an Herb.

To FLAY, to fright. N. C. A flay'd Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

FLE'A [*ylea*, Sax.] an Insect.

FLE'A-Bane, an Herb that kills Fleas.

FLE'A-bitten Colour [in Horses] White spotted over with Spots of a darkish Red.

FLE'A-Wort, an Herb, the Seed of which resembles a Flea.

To FLE'A [*ylean*, Sax. *Ulaen*, Du.] to flay or strip off the Hide.

FLE'AK [*Ulaeck*, Du.] a Gate set up in a Gap. N. C.

FLEAM [*Uliem*, Du. *flammette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument to launce the Gums, &c. a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

FLE'AM. See *Phlegm*.

FLEANDIKE [of *yleam*, a Flight, and *bike*, Sax. probably from some Overthrow given there] in Cambridge-shire.

FLEBRING, Slander, Calumny. O.

FLE'CKED } [of *Flleck*, Teut. a Spot]

FLECK'T } speckled or spotted.

FLE'CKED [in Heraldry] arched like the Firmament.

FLECTA, a feathered Arrow.

FLEDGE } [*Uleggheren*, Du. to fly]

FLEDGED } to be well covered with Feathers, as young Birds are when they begin to fly.

FLE'DWIT [of *ylýzht*, Flight, and *pite*, a Fine, Sax.] a Discharge from fines where an outlawed Fugitive comes to the Peace of his own Accord.

A FLEE'CE [*ylýye*, Sax. *Ulies*, Du. of *Vellus*, L.] a Flock of Wooll, or so much as comes off one Sheep; also a Ram.

To FLEE'CE One, to strip or spoil him of his Goods, Money, &c.

To FLEEN, to fly. *Chaucer*.

To FLEER [*Leer*, Dan. to laugh] to cast a disdainful or saucy Look.

A FLEET [*vloota*, Sax. *flotte*, F. of *flutuare*, L.] a Number of Ships together in Company.

The FLEET [*yleot*, Sax. a Place where the Tide comes up] a Prison in London, to which none are usually committed, but for Contempt to the King and his Laws; also a Prison of Ease for Debtors.

FLEET

FLEET, swift.

To **FLEET** [*Flieffen, Teut. Ulieten, Du.*] to remove from Place to Place.

To **FLEET Milk** [*Ulieten or Uloten, Du.*] to skim it.

FLEE'TING, passing or fading away.

To **FLEG**, to whip. *Cant.*

FEMAFIARE [of *flyma*, an Outlaw, and *ylean*, to slay, *Sax.*] a Claim of the Felon's Goods.

FLEMED, daunted or frightened. *O.*

FLE'MENES *Firinb* [of *flyma*, a Fugitive, and *pinmean*, to afford Victuals] the relieving of a Fugitive.

FLE'MENES *Freme*, Chattles or Goods of Fugitives.

FLE'MES-WITE, a liberty to challenge the Chattles or Fines of one's Servant, who is a Fugitive.

FLEMER, an Expeller. *C.*

FLE'MINGS [*flyminz*, or *flyma*, *Sax.*] an Exile, or banished Man, because they were often forced to change their Habitations, and go into neighbouring Counties, because of the Inundation of the Sea; Natives or Inhabitants of *Flanders*.

To **FLENE**, to flee. *Chaucer.*

FLESH [*pleyc, Sax. Fleisch, Teut. Uleesch, Du.*] a similar and fibrous Part of an animal Body, soft and thick, which, with the Bones, serves to strengthen the Body.

FLESH [among *Botanists*] is all the Substance of any Fruit that is between the outer Rind and the Stone, or that Part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.

FLE'SHLY [*pleyclic, Sax.*] carnal, given to the Flesh.

FLE'SHLY, lovely, dear, dearly, affectionately. *Chaucer.*

FLE'TA [*pleot, Sax.*] a Place where the Tide comes up. *O. L.*

FLE'TCHER [of *fleche*, *F.* an Arrow] a Maker of Arrows.

To **FLETE** [of *pleotan, Sax.*] to swim, to float.

FLETIFEROUS [*fletifer, L.*] causing weeping.

FLEURE'TTE [in *Heraldry*] flowered, or set off with Flowers. *F.*

FLEW, a smaller sort of Net for fishing.

FLEXA'NIMOUS [*flexanimus, L.*] having a flexible or easy Mind.

FLEURO'NS [in *Cookery*] fine Tarts, or Puffs of Pastry Work for garnishing. *F.*

FLEXIB'LITY [*flexibilitas, L.*] Aptness to bend or yield, Pliantness.

FLEX'IBLE [*flexibilis, L.*] that may be bent, pliant, tractable, of a pliant Temper, easy to be entreated or persuaded. *F.*

FLE'XION, bending or bowing. *L.*

FLEXOR Carpi Radialis [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Wrist inserted to the upper

Part of the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the Fore-finger. *L.*

FLE'XOR Carpi Ulnaris [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Wrist, which is partly inserted by a short strong Tendon into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpii*, which sustains the little Finger. *L.*

FLE'XOR Tertii Internodii [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle implanted in the superior Part of the third Bone of the Thumb. *L.*

FLE'XOR Pollicis Brevis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle let into the *Offa Sesamoidea* of the Great-Toe, which bends it. *L.*

FLE'XOR Pollicis Pedis Longus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Great-Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to *Extensor Longus*: Its Use is to bend the Toe.

FLE'XOR Primi & Secundi Ossis Pollicis [in *Anatomy*] a large disgregated Muscle, which bends the first and second Bones of the Thumb.

FLE'XURE [*flexura, L.*] a Crooking, Bending or Bowing.

FLITCHWITE [of *flit*, Contention, and *pit*, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.

To **FLICK**, to cut. *C.*

To **FLI'CKER** [*flycepan, Sax. or flengeren, Du.*] to flutter as a Bird.

To **FLI'CKER**, to flee, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.

FLID, to fly from, to avoid. *Chaucer.*

FLIDE-Thrift, or rather *Slide-Thrift*, the Game called *Shovelboard*. *Sax.*

A **FLIGHT**, an Arrow. *Spencer.*

FLIGHT [*flyht, Sax.*] a Flying, Escape: Also a Witticism, or sprightly soaring Expression.

FLIGHT [of *flytan, Sax.*] to strive, or contend. *Chaucer.*

FLIGHT [among *Architects*] the Stairs from one Landing-Place to another.

FLI'MSY, limber, thin, flight.

To **FLINCH** [*Skinner* derives it of *Fling*, *Eng.* or *flycepan, Sax.*] to start, draw back, give over, to desist.

To **FLING** [*Minshew* derives it from *flenden, Goth.* to cast; but *Skinner* from *figere, L.* to smite; others again from *fly, q. d.* to set a flying] to throw or hurl.

FLINT [*flynt, Sax. Ullinte, Du. and Dan.*] a Flint-Stone.

FLIP, a sort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.

FLI'PPANT, nimble-tongued, jocund, brisk, airy.

A **FLIRT**, or *Fill-FLIRT*, a sorry Baggage, a light Housewife.

To **FLIRT**, to banter, or jeer.

To **FLIT** [of *flytter, Dan.*] to remove from Place to Place, not to have a constant Residence. *Lincoln.*

FLITCH

FLITCH [*flicke, F. ylice, Sax.*] a Side, commonly of Bacon.

To **FLITE** [*of ylitian, Sax.*] to scold or brawl. N. C.

FLI'TTER, a Rag, or Tatter.

FLI'TTER-Mouse [*Uindermuus, Du. q. d. Flutter-Mouse*] a Bat, a Bird.

FLI'TTERING, a staked Horse eating up all the Grass within his reach, removing from Place to Place.

FLI'TTING, removing from one Place to another. See *To Flit*.

FLIX-WEED, an Herb.

FLIXTON [*q. d. Fælixton, from one Felix a Burgundian, who reclaimed and confirmed the East English, when they had revolted*] a Town in *Suffolk*.

To **FLIZZ**, to fly off. O.

FLIZZING, a Splinter. N. C.

FLO, a Dart, or Arrow. O.

A **FLOAT** of a Fishing Line, the Quill or Cork which swims above Water.

To **FLOAT** [*floter, F. of fluctuare, L.*] to swim to and again upon the Water.

FLOATS, Pieces of Timber made fast together with Rafter, for conveying Burdens down a River with the Stream.

FLOA'TAGES, are Things which float on the Sea, or great Rivers.

FLOA'TING [*in Husbandry*] the Watering or Overflowing of Meadows.

FLOA'TING [*of Cheese*] is the separating the Whey from the Curd.

FLOA'TING Bridge, is a Bridge made in the Form of a Redoubt, with two Boats covered with Planks.

To **FLOCCIFY** [*floccifacere, L.*] to slight or lightly esteem.

A **FLOCK** [*flocc, Sax. flocon, F. of floccus, L. a Flock of Wooll*] a Company of Sheep, &c.

A **FLOCK-Bed** [*Uack-Bed, Du. of floccus, L.*] a Bed filled with Flocks.

FLOCKMELE [*floccmælum, Sax.*] all together in a Flock or Body. *Chaucer*.

To **FLOG**, to whip or scourge.

FLOOD [*flod, Sax. flob, Dan. of fluxus, L.*] the Flowing of the Sea or River, the first coming in of the Tide; an Inundation or Overflowing of Water.

Young **FLOOD** [*Sea Term*] the Time when the Water begins to rise.

FLOOK of an Anchor. See *Flouk*.

FLOOR [*flone, Sax. Uloer, Du.*] the Area or Surface of a Room.

FLOOR [*in a Ship*] so much of her Bottom as she rests on lying on Ground.

To **FLOOR** [*floeren, Du.*] to lay a Floor.

FLORA'LIA, Festivals held by the Romans, in Honour to the Goddess *Flora*. L.

FLORAMOUR [*q. d. Flos Amoris, L. a. e. Love-flower*] a kind of Flower.

FLOREE a sort of blue Colour used in Painting.

FLOREN, a Gold Coin in the Time of *Edward III.* Value 6 s.

FLORENCES [*of Florence in Italy*] a sort of Cloth.

A **FLO'RENTINE**, a sort of bak'd Tart, or Pudding.

FLO'RENTINE Marble, called *Land-skip Marble*, in which the Figures of Buildings, &c. are naturally represented.

FLO'RENTINES, Natives of *Florence*.

FLO'RES, Flowers. L.

FLO'RES [*in Chymistry*] are the more subtle Parts of a Substance separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

FLO'RID [*floridus, L.*] flourishing, or adorned with Flowers.

A **FLO'RID Discourse**, full of rhetorical Flowers, in which a great deal of Eloquence is displayed.

FLORI'DITY, Jollity, Gaiety.

FLORI'FEROUS [*florifer, L.*] bearing Flowers.

FLORILOUS [*florulus, L.*] full of Flowers.

FLORIN, a Coin first made by the *Florentines*, that of *Palermo* and *Sicily* in Value 2 s. 6 d. that of *France* 1 s. 6 d. in *Germany*, 3 s. 4 d. in *Spain*, 4 s. 4 d. *Halfpenny*, in *Holland* and *Poland*, 2 s. in *Savoy*, 3 d. *Halfpenny Sterling*, of Gold. 5 s.

FLORINUS, a Heretick in the second Century, who taught that God did not only permit, but do Evil.

FLO'RIST [*fleuriste, F. of flores, L. Flowers*] one who is conversant with, delights, or is skilled in Flowers.

FLO'ROUNS [*fleuron, F.*] a Border of Flower Work.

FLO'RULENT [*florulentus, L.*] flowery or blossoming, full of Flowers. L.

FLORY [*in Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are drawn, as if trimm'd with, or in the Form of Flowers.

FLOS, a Flower, a Blossom. L.

FLOS AERIS [*with Chymists*] Brass Flower, a Composition consisting of small Grains of Brass like Millet Seed, which is separated from its Body, when hot Brass is quenched in Water.

FLOTES. See *Floats*.

FLO'TING, Whistling, Piping. O.

FLO'TSON & [*of yleocean, Sax. to swim*] Goods which being lost by Shipwreck, and floating upon the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patent.

FLO'TTEN-Milk, Fleet, or Skim Milk.

FLOUK & of an Anchor, is that Part **FLOOK** & which taketh hold of the Ground.

To **FLOUNCE** [*floussen, Du.*] to jump

jump in, to roll about in the Water: To be in a Toss or Fume with Anger.

A FLOU'NDER [*Flynder, Dan.*] a sort of flat Fish.

FLOU'ND'RING, rustling, or making a Noise with its Fall.

FLOURETS, little Flowers. *Spencer.*

FLOU'RIETS, small Flowers, or Beds of Flowers. *Shakespeare.*

To FLOU'RISH [*fleurir, F. of florere, L.*] to be at one's Prime, to prosper, to be in Vogue or Esteem.

To FLOU'RISH [in Writing] to adorn Writing with ornamental Strokes, &c. performed by Command of Hand.

To FLOU'RISH Colours, is to display them artificially,

A FLOU'RISH, an Ornament in Discourse, Musick, Writing, &c.

A FLOU'RISH [*Arch.*] a Flower-work.

A FLOU'RISH [in Discourse] a Vaunt, Boast or Brag.

To FLOUT [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *παυλίζεν, Gr.* to contemn, or scorn, *Skinner* from *Blutten, Du.* a Fool, *q. d.* to mock at for a Fool] to mock or jeer.

To FLOW [*yleopan, Sax. Uloeten, Du. of fluere, L.*] to pour in as Water.

FLOWN Sheets [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to sail with flown Sheets, when her Sheets are not haled home or close to the Block.

It FLOWS South [*Sea Phrase*] it is high Water when the Sun is at that Point at New or Full Moon.

It FLOWS Tide and half Tide, signifies it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

FLOWERS [*fleurs, F. flores, plu. of flos, L.*] the Offspring of Plants.

FLOWERS [in Chym.] that fine, mealy Matter, which in Sublimations is carried up into the Head and Aludels, and adheres to them in Form of a fine Powder.

To FLOWER [*fleurir, F. of florere, L.*] to blossom like Trees: To mantle as Drink.

FLOWER-de Luce [*Fleur-de-lis, F.*] a Flower borne in the Arms of France.

FLOWER-de-Luce [in Heraldry] the distinguishing Mark for the sixth Brother of a Family.

FLOWERAGE, the setting of several sorts of Flowers together in Husks, and hanging them up with Strings.

FLOWERED, wrought with Flowers.

FLOWERY, full of, belonging to, or of the Nature of Flowers.

FLOWISH, light in Carriage. *N. C.*

FLOWK-Wort, an Herb.

FLOWRY, florid, handsome, fair, of a good Complexion. *N. C.*

A FLOWTER, a Fright. *N. C.*

FLOWTERED, affrighted. *N. C.*

FLUCTI'FEROUS [*fluctifer, L.*] bringing or causing Waves.

FLUCTI'ONANT [*fluctifonus, L.*] sounding like Waves.

FLUCTI'VAGANT [*fluctivagus, L.*] tossing or floating on the Waves.

To FLU'CTUATE [*fluctuatum, L.*] to be carried, float or tossed to and fro on the Water: To be wavering in Opinion, to be at an Uncertainty and in Suspence.

FLUCTUATING, floating, wavering in Mind.

FLUCTUA'TION, a floating or wavering. *L.*

FLU'CTUOUS [*fluctueux, F. fluctuosus, L.*] troubled, unquiet, restless like the Waves.

FLUE, the Down or soft Hair of a Rabber: Also little Feathers or Flocks, which stick to Cloaths.

A FLUE, a small winding Chimney of a Furnace, &c. carried up into the main Chimney.

FLUE'LLIN, the Herb Speedwell.

FLUENCY } [*fluentia, L.*] Readiness of Speech, Vo-

FLUENTNESS } lubility of Language.

FLU'ENT [*fluens, L.*] Ready or Eloquent in Speech.

FLUID, [*fluide, F. fluidus, L.*] that easily flows, or runs as Water does.

FLUID Body [among Philosophers] is a Body, the Parts of which easily give Place, and move out of the Way by any Force impressed upon them, and by that means do easily move over one another.

FLU'IDITY } [*fluidité, F.*] is when

FLU'IDNESS } the Parts of any Body, being very fine and small, are so disposed by Motion and Figure, that they can easily slide over one another's Surfaces all manner of Ways.

FLUISH, watly, weak, tender. *N. C.*

FLUKE, a Sort of Insect: Also that Part of an Anchor which is pecked into the Ground. See *Flouk*.

FLU'MINOUS [*flumineus, L.*] of, or belonging to Rivers or Streams.

FLU'MMERY, a wholesome sort of Jelly made of Oatmeal.

FLUOR, a Flux, Course or Stream. *L.*

FLUOR *Albus* [among Physicians] the Whites in Women. *L.*

FLUORES, Womens Monthly Courses. *L.*

FLUORES [among Miners] are a soft transparent, sparry kind of Mineral Concretions, frequently found among Oar in Mines.

A FLURCH, a Multitude, a great many; spoken of Things, but not of Persons, as a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

A FLURT [*Flure, Du. a Fool*] an insignificant Person. To

To **FLURT**, to throw out, as Spittle out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*flux*, F. *fluxus*, L.] a red Colour in the Face; also a Term in a Game at Cards, where they are all of a Suit.

FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [Sea Phrase] a Term used when the Decks of a Ship are laid level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH of Money [of *fluere*, L. to flow] full of, or abounding with Money.

FLUSHED & encouraged, put in Heart,

FLESHED & elated with good Success.

A **FLU'SHING**, a reddening in the Face, caused by some sudden Apprehension or Transport of Mind, a Blessing.

To **FLUSH** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *φλυζω*, Gr. to grow hot, to boil up] to redden in the Face on a sudden: To elevate the Mind of, or transport a Person.

FLU'STERED [possibly from *φλύσσω*, Gr. to belch, whence *Οινοφλύξ*, drunken: But *Skinner* rather derives it from *φλυτ-πιαν*, Sax. to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well Thrumb'd*] somewhat disordered with Drink.

A **FLUTE** [*flaute*, F.] an Instrument of wind Musick: A sort of Sea Vessel.

FLUTE a *Bec*, a common Flute. *Ital.*

FLUTE d'Allemanda, a German Flute. *Ital.*

FLU'TED [in *Architecture*] channelled, or wrought in Form of a Gutter.

FLUTINGS [among *Architects*] are the Channels or Gutters of Pillars, &c.

To **FLU'TTER** [*φλυτεριαν*, Sax. *Flottern*, Teut.] to try to fly, to fly about.

FLUX [*fluxus*, L.] a Flood or Tide: Also a Looseness of the Belly. F.

FLUX of the Sea, the flowing of it.

FLUX Powders [with *Chymists*] are certain Powders for dissolving harder Metal, and melting Oars.

The **FLUX** and *Reflux*, the ebbing and flowing of the Tide, occasion'd by the universal Law of Gravitation.

FLUXIBILITY, Aptness to flow. L.

FLUXING. See *Salivation*.

FLU'XION, a flowing. F. of L.

FLU'XION [among *Chymists*] signifies the running of Metals, or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise.

FLU'XION [in *Physick*] a flowing of Humours or Rheum.

FLU'XION [in *Surgery*] is that which raises a Swelling all at once, or in a very little Time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.

FLU'XIONS [in *Geometry*] are a very great New Improvement upon the Doctrine of *Indivisibles*, and Arithmetick of *Infinities*, invented by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

FLU'XUS, a Flux or flowing. L.

FLU'XUS Chylosus [among *Physicians*] the same with *Galiaca Passio*. L.

FLU'XUS Hepaticus [in *Physick*] a kind of Dysentery, in which black, shining, or serous Blood is voided. L.

To **FLY** [*ylean*, Sax. *Fliehen*, Teut. *Uligen*, Du.] to move with Wings as Birds, &c.

A **FLY** [*ylege*, Sax. *Flue*, Dan. *Fliege*, Teut. *Uliege*, Du.] an Insect.

FLY [of the *Mariners Compass*] is that Part on which the 32 Points of the Winds are described.

A **FLY-Boat**, a large Vessel with a broad Bow, used in the Coasting Trade.

FLY-Catcher, a small Creature in *America*, which clears a Place of Flies and other Vermin.

To **FLY Gros** [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk flies at great Birds.

A **FLY'ING Army** & a strong Body of

A **FLY'ING Camp** & Horse and Foot usually commanded by a Lieutenant General, which is always in motion to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, &c.

To **FLY on Head** [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk missing her Quarry, betakes her self to the next Check.

Let **FLY the Sheets** [Sea Phrase] let the Sails go out amain.

FLY'ING Bridges, two small Bridges laid one upon another.

FLY'ING Fish, a Fish having Wings.

A **FLY'ING Pinion** [of a Clock] is a Part having a Fly or Fan, thereby to gather Air, and to bridle the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion, when the Weight descends in the striking Part.

FLY'ING Tyger, an Insect in *America*, spotted like the Tyger.

A **FLY'ING Worm** [in a Horse] a Tetter or Ring-Worm.

To **FOAM**. See *Fome*.

To **FOB one off** [of *Foppen*, Teut. to vex, or *fiabare*, Ital. to sing paltry Songs] to give one the trouble of coming often to no Purpose, to put off with fair Words.

A **FOB** [*Fuppe*, Teut.] a small Pocket.

FO'CAGE [*Focarium*, L.] Hearth Money.

FO'CALE, Fuel or Fire-wood. O. L.

FOCILE Majus [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm called *Ulna*, or of the Leg called *Tibia*.

FOCILE Minus [in *Anatomy*] is the lesser Bone of the Arm or Leg.

To **FOCILLATE** [*focillatum*, L.] to refresh, cherish, nourish.

FOCILLA'TION, a comforting, cherishing, or nourishing. L.

FOCUS, a Hearth or Fire-place. L.

FOCUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Place in the Mesentery, from whence the Ancients deduc'd the Original of Fevers.

FO'CUS of an *Ellipsis* [in *Geometry*] a Point toward each End of the longer *Axis*, from whence two right Lines drawn to any Part of the Circumference shall be together equal to that longer *Axis*.

FO'CUS of a *Parabola* [in *Geometry*] is a Point in the *Axis* within the Figure, and distant from the Vertex by the fourth Part of the Perimeter.

FO'CUS of a *Glass* [in *Opticks*] is the Point of Convergence or Concourse, where the Rays meet and cross the *Axis* after their Refraction by the Glass.

FO'DDER [*foðne*, Sax. *futter*, Teut.] any kind of Meat for Cattle.

FO'DDER [*Civil Law*] a Prerogative the King has to be provided with Corn, &c. for his Horses in Warlike Expeditions.

FO'DER of Lead } [of *Feeder*, Teut. a
FO'THER } Burden] 19 *l.* and half, according to the Book of Rates 2600 *l.* at the Mines 2250 *l.* among the Plumbers at London 1950 *l.*

To **FO'DDER** Cattle, to give them Straw, Hawm, &c. to eat or lie on.

FODERTORIUM [*Old Law*] Provision of Fodder or Forage made to the King's Pourveyors.

FO'DIENT [*fodiens*, L.] digging.

FOD'NA, a Mine or Quarry. L.

FOD'NA [in *Anatomy*] the Labyrinth or lesser Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

A **FOE** [*yah*, Sax.] an Enemy.

FOE'DERAL, belonging to a Covenant.

FOEMAN, a Foe. *Spencer*.

FOEMEN, Enemies. *Shakespeare*.

FOE'MINA, a Female in Beasts, Plants, &c. L.

FOE'MINA [with *Chymists*] Sulphur.

FOENERA'TION, Usury. L.

FOE'SA, Herbage, Grass. O. L.

FOETI'FEROUS [*fatifer*, L.] bearing Fruit, fruitful.

FOE'TOR, a Stink or ill Smell. L.

FOE'TOR [with *Physicians*] a stinking Breath, proceeding from Filth about the Teeth and Gums. L.

FOE'TUS, the Young of all kinds of Creatures; but in a stricter Sense, a young Child in the Womb, whose Parts are perfectly formed; before which Time it is called an *Embryo*. L.

FOG [*foð*, Sax. *Uodghe*, Du.] a Mist, a gathering together of Vapours.

FOG [probably of *affogare*, Ital. to choke, because it is, as it were, choked with the Cold of the following Winter] Corn which grows after *Autumn*, and remains in Pasture till Winter.

FOGUS, Tobacco. *Cant*.

FO'GAGE, } rank Grass, not eaten in

FOGGE, } Summer. L. T.

FOH [*foey*, Du. *Fi*, F. of *Vah*, L.] an Interjection of Disdaining.

A **FOI'BLE**, one's weak or blind Side.

To **FOIL** [either of *affoler*, F. to wound, or *fouler*, F. to oppress or keep under] to overthrow or overcome; also to set off to Advantage.

A **FOIL**, an Instrument to fence with.

A **FOIL** [in *Wrestling*] a Foil not cleverly given.

A **FOIL** [*feuille*, F.] an Ornament or Set-off.

FOIL [of *folium*, L.] a Sheet of thin Tin to be laid on the Backside of Looking-glasses; also Leaf-Gold.

FOI'LING [among *Hunters*] the footing and treading of all Deer that is on the Grass, and scarce visible.

To **FOIN** [either of *poindre*, F. to prick, or *handian*, Sax. to try] to make a Pass or Thrust at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, push'd. *Spencer*.

FOINES [of *foine*, F. a little Weasel or Ferret] a sort of Furr of that Animal.

FOINING Fence, masterly Defence. *Shakespeare*.

FOISON, the natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass or other Herbs, the Heart and Strength of it. *Suffolk*.

To **FOIST** in [*fausser*, F. *falsificare*, L.] to put a Thing in a Book, &c. that is not genuine, to forge.

FOIST, fusty. N. C.

FOIST, a Pinnacle or small Ship with Sails and Oars.

FOKLAND, } the Land of the Com-

FOLKLAND, } mon People in the Time of the Saxons. S.

FO'LCMOTE } [*folc-gemot*, Sax.]

FO'LKMOTE } two Courts, one now called the Country Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn.

A **FOLD** [*fold*, Sax.] a Place to put Sheep in, a Sheepfold.

A **FOLD** [*yealde*, Sax. *Uonde*, Du. *faldo*, Ital.] a Plait in a Garment.

To **FOLD** [*yealðan*, Sax. *falten*, Teut. *infaldare*, Ital.] to double up or plait.

A **FOLD-Net**, a sort of Net to take small Birds in the Night.

A **FOLE** [*fol*, Sax. *Fole*, Dan. *pul-lus*, L. of *Πώλος*, Gr.] a young Colt.

FOLELARGE, foolishly liberal, extravagant, prodigal. *Chaucer*.

FOLIA'CEOUS [*foliaceus*, L.] of or like to Leaves.

FO'LIAGE [of *folium*, L.] branched Work in Tapestry, Painting, &c.

FO'LIAGE [in *Architecture*] a kind of Ornament in Cornices, Friezes, &c. representing the Leaves of Plants.

A **FO'LIAGE Curve** [in the *Mathematics*] a particular sort of Curve.

To **FO'LIATE** Looking-Glass, to lay the Foil on, to make them reflect the Image.

FO'LIATE 2 [foliatus, L.] leaved, or
FO'LIATED 5 having Leaves.

FOLIA'TION [in Botany] one of the
Parts of the Flower of a Plant, being a
Collection of those fine coloured Leaves
which constitute the Compass of the Flower.

FOLIEN, to be mistaken, to fail. Ch.

FO'LIO, a Book is said to be in Folio, or
a Folio Book, when a Sheet makes but two
Leaves.

FO'LIO [in Merchant Books] is a Leaf
or two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

FO'LIO [in Printing] is the Figure set
at the Top of every Page.

FOLK [folc, Sax. Uolch, Teut. Volgo,
Ital. of vulgus, L.] People.

FO'LLIA [in Musick Books] signifies a
particular Air, known by the Name of Far-
dinal's Ground. Ital.

FOLLI'CULUS [in Botany] the Seed-
Vessel, the Husk, Coat, or Cover which
some Fruits and Seeds have over them. L.

FOLLI'CULUS fellis [with Anatomists]
the Gall Bladder. L.

FO'LLY [folie, F.] Defect of Under-
standing, Silliness.

To FO'LLOW [folgian, Sax. Uolgen,
Du. Folgen, Teut.] to come after.

FOMAHA'NT, a Star of the first Mag-
nitude in Aquarius.

FOME [yam, Sax. Faum, Teut. pro-
bably of fumus, L.] Froth.

To FOME, to froth at the Mouth, or
as Waters do upon a great and violent Mo-
tion or Fall.

To FOME'NT [fomenter, F. of fomen-
tare, L.] to cherish or comfort by applying
warm Remedies; to nourish, to abet, or
encourage.

FOMENTA'TION [with Physicians] a
bathing any Part of the Body with a Li-
quor, or Decoction of Herbs, &c.

Dry FOMENTA'TION, the applying
Bags stuffed with Herbs and other Ingre-
dients to a Part of the Body grieved.

FON, a Fool. Spencer.

FOND [probably of fundian, Sax. to
endeavour or gape after] passionately desi-
rous of and devoted to, vainly affecting.

To FOND [fundian, Sax.] to contend
or labour.

FOND, found. Spencer.

To FONDLE, to cocker or pamper.

FONE, Foes. Spencer.

To FONNE, to be foolish. Chaucer.

FONNES, Devices. O.

FONT [fons, L.] a Place or Basin in a
Church for baptizing; a Cast or com-
pleat Set of Letters for Printing.

FONTAL' [fontalis, L.] belonging to a
Fountain.

FONTANELLA [in Anatomy] the
Mould or Root of the Nose.

FONTSTONE, a Font for baptizing. Ch.

FOOD [yo'ta, Sax. Fode, Dan. Bydd,
C. Br.] Sustenance, Victuals.

A FOOL [fol, F. folle, Ital. Dr. Skinner
derives it from Faul, Teut. a Sluggard] a
silly ignorant Person, an Idiot.

A Fool's Word is soon shot.

The Instruction of this Proverb lies in
governing the Tongue with Discretion and
Prudence. 'Tis a Lecture of Deliberation,
Courtesy and Affability in Company, of Fi-
delity and Secrecy in Affairs. It is also a
Satyr against blabbing or blurring out a
rash unlucky Word to the Prejudice of a
Person, whatever comes uppermost, with-
out any Regard to good Manners or Sobrie-
ty. The Proverb seems to be as ancient as
Solomon, who said יעִי כמִלְכָּל רִיחַ.
And, Quicquid in buccam venerit effutit, say
the Latins.

A FOOT [yo't, Sax. Uoet, Du. Foet,
Dan.] a Member of the Body; also the
Bottom of a Hill, Wall, &c.

A FOOTMAN [yo't-man, Sax.] one
who travels on Foot, a Lacquey or Page.

A FOOTSTEP [yo't-stæp, Sax.] the
Impression or Track of the Feet.

The FOOT of a Verse, a certain Number
of Syllables which measures it.

A FOOT [in Measure] the Length of 12
Inches in England and Spain; Amsterdam
and Antwerp 11 3-4; Paris 12 4-5; Bre-
men, and Rome, and Copenhagen, 11 3-5;
Frankfort and Cologne 11 2-5; Venice 13
9-10; Dantzick 11 3-10.

A FOOT [in Fortification] the sixth Part
of a Fathom.

To be on the same FOOT with another, is
to be under the same Circumstances.

To gain Ground FOOT by Foot, is to do it
gradually, by forcing the Way resolutely.

A FOOT-Bank 2 [in Fortification] is a
A FOOT-Step 5 Bank about a Foot
and a half high, and three Foot wide un-
der a Breast-work; which the Men set up
to fire over it.

FOOTGELD [of yo't, a Foot, and
Zeldan, to pay, Sax.] a Fine for not cut-
ting out the Balls of the Feet of great Dogs
in a Forest.

FOOT-Hot, straightway. O.

FOOT-Husks [in Botany] are short Heads
out of which Flowers grow.

FOOT-Hooks 2 [in a Ship] the Compass-
FUTLOCKS 5 sing Timbers which
give the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.

FOOTMANTILL, a Woman's Riding
Coat coming down to the Feet. Chauc.

FOOT-Pace, a Cloth, Mat, &c. spread
about a Chair of State, Bed, &c.

FOOTING-Time, the Upsitting of Wo-
men who lie-in. Norf.

FOP [Fohis, Teut. vain, empty] a fan-
tastical Fellow, one overnice and affected,
in Dress, Speech, and Behaviour.

FOP,

FO'PPERY, Fantasticalness, Foolery.

FOR [*for*, *Sax.*] a Particle used in assigning a Reason.

FOR [probably of *foras*, *L.*] in Composition denyeth and depriveth, as *forbid*, *forbear*, &c.

FO'RABLE [*forabilis*, *L.*] that may be bored, or penetrated.

FORA'GIUM, Straw or Stubble after the Corn is threshed out. *O. L.*

FORA'MEN, a Hole. *L.*

FORA'MEN *Ischium* [in *Anatomy*] is a large Hole in the Hip-bone.

FORA'MINOUS } that is full of
FORA'MINULOUS } Holes, *F. of L.*

FORA'NEOUS [of *forum*, *L.*] pertaining to a Court or Market.

FORBALCA, a Fore-balk, or Balk lying next the Highway. *O. L.*

To FORBARRE, for ever to deprive.

To FORBE'AR [*forþæran*, *Sax.*] to desist from, or let alone.

To FORBE'AR [*Sea Language*] is to hold still any Oar of a Boat upon the Word of Command.

To FORBID [*forþeoþan*, *Sax.*] to bid not to do, to prohibit.

FORBODIN, forbidden. *Chaucer.*

FORBRAKE, broke off, disturbed. *Ch.*

FOREBY, before and near to any Place. *Spencer.*

FORCE [*force*, *F.*] Constraint, Violence, Might, Strength.

FORCE [in *Law*] unlawful Violence.

Simple FORCE [*Law Term*] is that which is so committed that it is not complicated with any other Crime.

Mix'd FORCE } [*Law Term*] is a
Compound FORCE } Violence committed with such a Fact as of it self only is criminal.

FORCE [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is also called Power, and is whatsoever is or may be made the primary, terrestrial Cause of any Motion of Bodies, as Weight, Men, Horses, Water, Springs, &c.

To FORCE [*forcer*, *F.*] to oblige, to take by Force, to ravish.

To FORCE *Wool*, is to cut off the upper and most hairy Part of it.

FO'RCEPS, a Surgeon's Tongs, Pincers, &c. wherewith dead and corrupt Parts are seiz'd, to be cut off or pull'd out.

FO'RCERS, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

FO'RCES, an Army or considerable Body of Soldiers.

FO'RCIBLE, prevailing, strong, violent.

FO'RCIBLE *detaining a Possession* [in *Law*] is a violent Act of Resistance, by which the lawful Entry of Justices or others, is barr'd or hinder'd.

FO'RCIBLE *Entry*, is a violent actual

Entry into a House, &c.

FORC'ER, a Water Mill; an Engine to convey Water from one Place to another, as at *London Bridge*, *Islington*, &c.

FORCIR, a Coffin or Chest. *Chaucer.*

FORD [*forð*, *Sax.*] a shallow Place in a River.

FO'RD, A Cow with Calf, a milch Cow. *L.*

FO'RD [in *Old Records*] a Ford or shallow Place in a River.

FO'RDABLE, which may be forded or waded over.

FORDI'KA, Herbage, or Grass that grows on the Edges of Dikes or Ditches. *O. L.*

To FORDO, to undo. *Spencer.*

To FORDOE, to kill. *O.*

FO'RDOL } a But or Head-Land, a

FORDO'LIO } butting or shooting upon other Grounds.

FO'RDON, killed. *L.*

FORDRIVE, driven away by Force. *Ch.*

FORDWINED, wasted away. *Chau.*

To FO'REBODE [of *forþe*, and *botian*, to declare, *Sax.*] to presage, divine, foretel, be ominous: To prohibit.

FO'RE Bolts [in a Ship] certain iron Pins made like Locks.

To FO'RECAST, to consider or contrive before-hand.

FO'RE-Castle [of a Ship] that Part where the Fore-mast stands.

FORE-Closed [*Law Term*] barred beforehand, quite excluded.

FORE-Course, the Fore-sail of a Ship.

To FO'REDO, to be the Occasion of one's own Death.

FOREFARE, faring ill, forlorn; to decay, to go to Ruin. *Chaucer.*

FO'RE-Fathers [*forþæ-foreþay*, *Sax.*] Predecessors.

To FO'RE-Fend } [of *fore* and *defendere*,

To FO'REFEND } *L.*] to hinder, to keep off.

FORE-Foot [*Sea Term*] when one Ship lies or sails across another Ship's Way.

FORE-Goers, Pourveyors going before the King and Queen when in Progress, to provide for them.

To FORE Hale, to drag, to distress. *Sp.*

FORE Hent, seized. *Spencer.*

FO'REIGN [*Forain*, *F. q. foris*, i. e. *extra*, & *regnum*] Outlandish, Strange, not agreeable to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

FO'REIGN Answer, an Answer not triable in the County where it is made. *L. T.*

FO'REIGN Attachment, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City.

FO'REIGN Matter, is a Matter triable in another County.

FO'REIGN Opposer, or Apposer, is an Officer

ficer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs, after they are opposed of their Sums out of the Pipe Office, do repair to be opposed by him of their Green Wax.

FO'REIGN *Plea*, is a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, because the Matter in Hand was not in his Precinct.

FO'REIGN *Service*, is that whereby a mean Lord holds over another, without the Compass of his own Fee.

FO'RE-judg'd the Court, is when an Officer of any Court is expell'd the same for some Offence, as for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed against him.

FO'RE-Judger, is a Judgment by which a Man is deprived or put by the Thing in Question. *L. T.*

FO'RE-Knight [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood carved in the Figure of a Man's Head, and fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

FO'RELAND ? [*in Navigation*] a Point

FO'RENESS } of Land jutting out into the Sea.

FO'RELAND [*in Fortification*] is a small Space of Ground between the Wall of a Place and the Mote.

FO'RE-Locks, the Hair of the Head before.

FORE-Locks, [*in a Ship*] little flat Wedges like Pieces of Iron, used at the Ends of Bolts to keep the Bolts from flying out of the Holes.

FO'RE-Loin [*among Hunters*] is when a Hound going before the rest of the Cry meets Chace and goes away with it.

FO'RE-Mast, a Mast in the Fore-castle or Fore-part of a Ship.

FO'RE-Priz'd, a Term in Conveyancing, which signifies Excepting. *L. T.*

FO'RE-Reach [*Sea Term*] when two Ships sail together, or one after the other, the Ship which sails fastest, is said to Fore-reach upon the other.

FO'RE-Sail, the Sail of the Fore-Mast.

To FO'RE-Say, to renounce. *Spencer.*

To FO'RE-See [*þoneyeon, Sax.*] to see before-hand.

To FO'RE-Shorten [*in Painting*] is when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear shorter before.

FO'RE-Sight [*Uorsicht, Teut.*] the seeing a Thing before it comes to pass.

FO'RE-Skin, the Skin which covers the Head of the Penis.

To FO'RE-Speak, to bespeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FO'RE-Staff, a Sea Instrument for observing the Sun, Moon, and Stars, with the Face towards the Object.

To FO'RE-Stall [*of Fore and Stallen, Belg.* to expose to Sale, or *Forestellen, Teut.*] is to buy or bargain for Corn or Cattle, &c. as it is coming to any Market or Fair to be sold, in Order to sell the same at a higher Price.

To FO'RE-Stall, to prevent. *Spencer.*

FO'RE-Staller [*þone, before, and Stall, Sax.*] a Monopolizer, one who forestalls the Market: Also one who lies in Wait to stop Deer broke out of the Forest.

FO'RE-Taste; a tasting beforehand.

FO'RE-Teeth, the Teeth which grow before.

FO'REST [*foret, F. Foresta, L. Barb.*] is a large Wood, privileged to hold the King's Game of all Kinds.

FORESTA'GIUM, a Duty payable to a Forester.

FO'RESTER [*forétier, F. forestarius, L. Barb.*] a Keeper of a Forest.

FO'RESTER in Fee, one that has that Office to him and his Heirs.

FO'RE-Faid, forbidden. *Spencer.*

FORE-Fang, [*of þone and þanzen, Sax.*] a taking before-hand, the taking up of Provisions in Fairs or Markets before the King's Pourveyers are served.

To FORETHI'NK, to repine. *Spencer.*

FOREWATER, one that foreknows. *Chaucer.*

FORE-Worden with Lice, Dirt, &c. i. e. over-run. *N. C.*

To FO'RFEIT [*forfaire, F.*] to lose Estate, Goods, Employment, &c. for Neglect in doing one's Duty, or for some Crime committed.

A FO'RFEIT [*forfait, F.*] a Default, a Fine, a Penalty.

FO'RFEITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FO'RFEITURE [*forfaiture, F.*] is the Transgressing a penal Law, or rather the Effect of it.

FO'RFEITURE of Marriage, a Writ lying for the Lord against his Ward, or Tenant under Age, who refuses a convenient Marriage offered by his Lord.

To FORFEND, to forbid. *O.*

FORFRAUGHT, beset. *O.*

FORGA'BULUM [*Law Term*] Forgavel, a small reserved Rent in Money; a Quit-rent.

FORGARD, lost. *O.*

A FORGE [*forge, F.*] a Place where a Smith heats his Iron; a large Furnace where Iron Oar is melted.

To FORGE [*forger, F.*] to hammer or work as a Smith does; to contrive or frame, to counterfeit.

A FO'RGER [*forgeur, F.*] a Worker at a Forge; a Counterfeiter, a Contriver.

A FO'RGER of false Deeds [*in Law*] one who makes and publishes false Writings.

FORGERY, counterfeiting, a Cheat, a Falshood.

To FORGE'T [*þonzytan, Sax.*] to let slip out of Memory.

FO'RGIA } a Smithy or Smith's
FO'RGIA Ferraria } Forge. *O. L.*

To

To FORGIVE [*ƿonɣiʁan, Sax.*] to pass by a Fault, quit a Debt, &c.

FORGIVENESS [*ƿonɣiʁeniʁye, S.*] Pardon, or Remission of an Offence.

To FORGOE [*ƿonɣan, Sax.*] to forsake, give up, quit, &c. a Pretence, &c.

FORGROWIN, overgrown. *Chaucer.*

To FORE Heet, to predetermine. *N. C.*

FORHERDA, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

FORIETEN, to forget. *Chaucer.*

FOR'NSECUM *Manerium*, a Manour which lies without the Town, and is not included within the Liberties of it. *L. T.*

FOR'NSECUM *Servitium*, Payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impositions of Knight's Service. *L.*

A FORK [*ƿonɣ, Sax. of furca, L.*] an Instrument for several Uses.

FORK-Fish, a kind of Thornback.

FO'RKED-Heads [*Hunting Term*] all the Heads of Deer which bear two Croches on the Top, or which have their Croches doubled.

To FORKERVE, to cut off. *O.*

A FORKIN *Robbin*, an Earwig. *N. C.*

FORLA'NA, a slow kind of Jig, the same as *Starella. Ital.*

FORLET } abandoned, forlorn. *O.*

FORLORE, forlorn. *Spencer.*

FORLEVEN, to leave, to depart. *Ch.*

FORLEYEN, to mistake. *Chaucer.*

FORLO'RN [*ƿonɣloʁen, Sax.*] forsaken, left comfortless, afflicted, miserable, lost, despairing.

FORLOYN, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *O.*

FORLYVED, degenerate. *Ch.*

The FO'RLORN Hope [*of an Army*] a Body of Men put upon the most desperate Services, or appointed to give the first Onset in a Battle.

FORM [*forme, F. of forma, L.*] Fashion, Figure, Shape, Manner.

FORM [*in Printing*] one Side of a Sheet.

FORM [*among Hunters*] is the Seat of a Hare.

FORM [*in Philosophy*] is the second Principle, which, joined to Matter, makes up all natural Bodies, or the essential, specific or distinguishing Modification of the Matter of any natural Body.

To FORM [*former, F. formare, L.*] to frame, or make, to contrive or devise.

FO'RMAL [*formalis, L.*] belonging to Form: Also punctual, affected, precise.

FO'RMAL Cause [*in Logick*] is that which gives an internal Being or Essence to Substances and Accidents.

FO'RMALIST [*formaliste, F.*] a Follower of Forms or Modes, one very punctual or precise in his Words and Actions; a formal or complimentary Person.

FORMA'LITY [*formalité, F. of formalitas, L.*] Form in Law, Ceremony, Affectation, Preciseness.

FORMA'LITIES, are Robes worn by the Magistrates of a City or Corporation, &c. on solemn Occasions.

To FO'RMALIZE, to play the Formalist.

To FORMAT } to bespeak any Thing.

To FORMEL } *N. C.*

FORMA'TION, a Fashioning or Framing. *L.*

FO'RMED Stones [*among Naturalists*] are such Bodies, which being either pure Stone or Sparr, are found in the Earth so formed, that their outward Shape very nearly resembles Muscles, Cockles, &c. other Shells, &c.

FORME'DON [*q. d. Forma Donationis, L.*] a Writ which lies for one who has a right to Lands or Tenements by Virtue of an Entail.

FORMEE [*in Heraldry*] See *Patee.*

FORMEL, the Female of any Fowl. *Ch.*

FO'RMERS [*Sea Term*] round Pieces of Wood fitted to the Bore of a Great Gun, which hold the Carriages for the Powder.

FO'RMETH [*among Hunters*] a Term applied to a Hare when she squats.

FORMI'CA [*in Surgery*] a Wart, callous, black, and broad at Bottom. *L.*

A FORMI'CA [*in Falconry*] a Distemper in a Hawk's Beak, and will eat it away.

FO'RMIDABLE [*formidabilis, L.*] dreadful, to be feared, terrible. *F.*

FORMI'DOLOUS [*formidolosus, L.*] dreadful, terrible; also fearful.

FO'RMOST [*ƿonɣmoʁt, Sax.*] the first going in the Front.

FORMS, long Seats or Benches to sit on.

FORMULA [*among Physicians*] a little Form or Prescription, such as Physicians direct in Extemporaneous Practice, in Distinction from the great Forms, which are the officinal Medicines. *L.*

FO'RMULARY [*formulaire, F. formularium, L.*] a Book of Forms or Precedents for Law Matters, the Style or Manner of Proceeding in the Law: A Writing which contains the Form of an Oath to be taken upon some Occasions.

FORNA'GIUM [*fournage, F. fornax, a Furnace, furnus, L. an Oven*] a Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants bound to bake in his Oven, or for liberty to use their own; Chimney or Hearth Money. *O. L.*

FORNICA'TION, the Act of Uncleaness between single Persons. *F. of L.*

FORNICA'TOR [*fornicateur, F.*] a Whore-monger. *L.*

FO'RNIX [*in Surgery*] the brawny Substance of the Brain. *L.*

FO'RRAGE [*fouirage, F.*] Provision of Hay, Oats, Straw, &c. especially in War.

To

To FO'RRAGE } [*fourrager, F.*]

To go a FO'RRAGING } to ride about the Country to get Forrage.

To FORRAY, to forrage. *Spencer.*

To FORSAKE [*forþecan, Sax. i. e.* never to seek any more; or *forþecgan, Sax.* to renounce] to leave or quit.

FORMASKIL, inasmuch as. *O.*

FORSECHO'KE [*Old Law*] Land or Tenements seiz'd by the Law for want of Services due from the Tenant.

FORSES, Water falls.

FORSET, a little Trunk, or Coffin.

FORSLAGEN, slain or killed. *O.*

FORSONGEN, weary with Singing. *O.*

FORSOOTH [*forþoð, Sax.*] an Interjection of Contempt or Derision; also a Title of Respect and Submission used by a Servant to a Mistress, &c.

FORSLEWTHED, slothful, sluggish. *Ch.*

FORSLOUTHIN, to neglect, to lose through Sloth. *Chaucer.*

FORSO'NGIN, tired with Singing. *Ch.*

FORSPEAK, an Advocate, or one who pleads in behalf of another. *O.*

FORSTAL [*of forþe and forþal, Sax.*] being quit of Fines for Cattle arrested within one's Land.

FORSTER [*of forrester*] a Surname.

FORSTRAUGHT, distracted. *O.*

FORSWAT, over-sweat, sun-burnt. *Spencer.*

To FORSWEA'R [*forþswepian, Sax.* *Forþswer, Dan.*] to swear falsely.

FORSWONK, over-laboured. *Spencer.*

FORT [*forte, F. fortis, strong, L.*] a Castle or strong Hold of small Extent; a Work encompassed with a Moat, Rampart and Parapet, to secure some high Ground or Passage of a River, to make good an advantageous Post, to fortify the Lines and Quarters of a Siege, &c.

A FORT Royal [*in Fortification*] a Fort which has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

A Star FORT, a Redoubt, which is made of re-entring and saliant Angles.

FORTE [*of fortis, L.*] strong.

FORTE [*in Musick Books*] signifies, to play or sing loud and strong. *Ital.* And

FORTE FORTE, or F. F. signifies to play or sing very loud and strong. *Ital.*

FORTEMENT, signifies the same as Forte. *Ital.*

Piu FORTE, or P. F. [*in Musick Books*] denotes a Degree louder than only Forte. *Ital.*

FORTH [*forþ, Sax.*] abroad, or out.

FORTHEN } therefore. *N. C.*

FORTHY }

To FORTHINK [*of forþ and forþincan, Sax.*] to be grieved in Mind. *O.*

Sax. to be grieved in Mind. *O.*

To FORETHINK [*of forþe and forþincan, Sax.*] to think before, to pre-suppose, &c. Also to repent. *Chaucer.*

FORTHIN, to promote. *Chaucer.*

FORTH-Welling, springing forth. *Sp.*

FO'RTHWITH [*of forþ and forþwith, Sax.*] presently, quickly.

FO'RTIFIABLE, which is capable of being fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION, is an Art of fortifying and strengthening a Place, so that a small Number of Men within may be able to defend themselves against the Assaults of a greater Number without. *L.*

Regular FORTIFICA'TION, is one which is built upon a regular Polygon, or Figure of many Sides.

Irregular FORTIFICA'TION, one where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform.

Durable FORTIFICA'TION, is one which is so built as to be able to continue a long Time.

Temporary FORTIFICA'TION, is one which is raised but for a short Time, upon some extraordinary Occasion.

To FO'RTIFY [*fortifier, F. fortificare, L.*] to strengthen or make strong, to fence, to secure after a regular Manner.

FORTILAGE, a Fort. *Spencer.*

FORTI'LITY, a fortified Place, or House, a Castle, rather to defend the Owner, than endure a Siege. *O. S.*

FO'RTIN, a Fortlet, a Sconce or little Fort. *F.*

FO'RTINGLES, the same as a Farundel.

FORTI'SSIMO [*in Musick Books*] signifies extreme loud. *Ital.*

FO'RTITUDE, Courage, Valour, Stoutness: Also one of the Cardinal Virtues, by which a Man, in the midst of pressing Evils, always does that which is agreeable to the Dictates of right Reason. *L.*

FO'RTITUDES [*Astrology*] certain Advantages which Planets are supposed to have to make their Influences stronger.

A FO'RTLET, a little Fort. *O. L. T.*

FO'RTRESS [*forteresse, F.*] a general Name for all Places that are fortified either by Art or Nature.

FORT Star [*Fortification*] a Redoubt constituted by re-entring, and saliant Angles.

FORTU'ITOUS [*fortuit, F. fortuitus, L.*] happening by Chance, casual, accidental.

FO'RTUNATE [*fortunatus, L.*] happy, lucky.

FO'RTUNE [*fortuna, L.*] Adventure, or Chance, that which happens by Chance and

and unexpected, Luck : Also Estate, Goods, Settlement in the World, &c. *F.*

FORTUNES [in *Astrology*] are the two benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

FORTUNOUS, accidental. *Chaucer*.

FORTUNY, a Tournament, or running a-Tilt on Horse-back with Lances.

To **FORVISE**, to foresheew. *O.*

FORURTH, a long Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

FORWANDRED, tired with wandring. *Chaucer*.

FORWANY, wanting. *O.*

FORWARD [*forwepan*, *Sax.*] ready, straight on before.

FORWELKID, full of Whelks. *Chaucer*.

FORWEPT, weary with weeping. *O.*

FORWERED, worn out. *Chaucer*.

FORWETE, to Fore-know. *Chaucer*.

FORWINED, withered. *O.*

FORWORN, much worn. *Spencer*.

FORWOUNDED, dangerously wounded. *Chaucer*.

FORYELDE, to reward, to repay. *Ch.*

FORYIT, to forget. *Chauc.*

A FOSS [*Fosse*, *F.* of *Fossa*, *L.*] a Ditch, Moat or Trench.

FOSSAGE, a Composition paid, to be excused from the repairing or maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

FOSSA Magna [in *Anatomy*] the interior Cavity of the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

FOSS-Way, one of the four principal Ways of *England* made by the *Romans*, so called, because in some Places it was never perfected, but left like a Ditch.

FOSSATO'RUM *Operatio*, Foss-works, or Service formerly done by Inhabitants or repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a Town. *O. L. L.*

FOSSA'TUM, a Ditch, or a Place fenced with a Ditch or Trench. *O. L.*

FOSSET & a little Chest or Cabinet. *S.*

FOSSILE [*Fossile*, *F. & L.*] that which is or may be digged out of the Ground.

FOSSILS [*fossilia*, *L.*] all Bodies whatever, that are dug out of the Earth.

FOSTAL [for *Forestal*] a Way leading from the Highway to a great House. *Suff.*

FOSTAL, the Foot-steps of a Hare. *O.*

To **FO'STER** [*forstrian*, *Sax.* *fæsterer*, *Dan.*] to nourish, cherish, bring up.

A FO'STER-Child [*forstencild*, *Sax.*] a Child brought up by one, who is not his natural Father.

A FO'STER-Father [*forsternæder*, *Sax.*] one who brings up another Man's Child.

FO'STER Land, Land allotted to the finding of Food for any Persons.

FO'STER-Lean [*forstern-lean*, *Sax.*] a Wife's Jointure.

A FO'STER, a Forrester. *Spencer*.

FOTEHOT, forthwith, immediately. *Chaucer*.

FOTHER. See *Fodder*.

FOTINEL, a Weight of Lead, containing ten Stone, or at a certain Time about 70*l.*

FOTION, a Nourishing. *L.*

FOUDRE, a Thunderbolt, Lightning. *Ch.*

FOUGADE, a Sort of Mine, in which are Fire-works to blow any thing up. *F.*

FOUL [*faul*, *Sax.* *faut*, *Teut.* or *φαυλός*, *Gr.*] filthy, nasty, full of Dirt.

To **FOUL** [*falan*, *Sax.* *fuylen*, *Du.*] to make filthy, &c.

FOUL [*Sea T.*] entangled, as a Rope.

FOULDAGE, the Liberty of folding or penning Sheep by Night. *Norff.*

FOULDRING, Thundring, blasting with Lightning.

FOULICH, foully. *Chaucer*.

FOULK [*Camden* derives it of *foule*, *Sax.* *Folk*] a proper Name of Men.

FOULNESS [of *Neye*, *Sax.* a Promontory, and *Fowl*] a Foreland in *Essex*, where there is plenty of Fowls.

FOULNESS [*fynnyye*, *Sax.*] Filthiness.

FOUL-Water [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to make Foul-water, when being under sail, she raises the Mud, Sand, &c.

To **FOUND** [*founder*, *F.* of *fundare*, *L.*] to build, settle, establish, or ground.

To **FOUND** [*fondre*, *F.* of *fundere*, *L.*] to cast Metals.

FOUNDAT'ION, the lowest Part of a Building, the Ground-work of a Thing. *L.*

FOUNDAY, in the Iron works, the Space of six Days.

FOUNDE, to try. *Chaucer*.

FOUNDEMAUNT, a Foundation. *Cha.*

A FOU'NDER [*fundator*, *L.*] one who builds and endows a Church, College, &c.

A FOU'NDER [*Foundeur*, *F.*] one who melts Metals, to cast in Moulds, &c.

To **FOU'NDER** [a Horse] to over-ride, or spoil him with hard Working.

To **FOU'NDER** [of a Ship] is, when by an extraordinary Leak, or otherwise, she becomes so full of Water that she sinks.

FOU'NDLING, an Infant exposed, or left in any Place, and found there.

FOU'NDERING in the Feet [in Horses] a Disease causing Humours to settle in them.

Chest-FOU'NDERING [in Horses] a Disease, discovered by their often coveting to lie down, and standing straddling with their Fore-Legs.

FOUNDRID, stumbled. *Chaucer*.

FOUNES, Devices. *O.*

FOUNT'INE [*fontaine*, *F.* of *fons*, *L.*] a Place where Water breaks out of the Earth, the Source or Spring-head of a River.

FOURCHE [in *Heraldry*] forked as a *Cross fourché*, a Cross forked at each End.
FOURIER, an under Harbinger or Messenger.

FOU'RNEAU, the Chamber of a Mine. *F.*

A FOURM [probably of *𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Sax.*] a Table, a Seat to sit on at School.

FOUTGELD. See *Foot-geld*.

FOUTHERINGS, Successes. *Chaucer*.

A FOUTNART, a Fitchet. *N. C.*

A FOW, a Fowl. *Chesh.*

A FOWL [*𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Sax.* *𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Dan.* *𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Du.* *𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Teut.*] a Bird.

A FOW'LER [*𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Sax.*] a Hunter or Catcher of Fowls.

A FOWLER, a Piece of Artillery.

To FOWL [*𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Sax.*] to hunt Fowls.

FOWND, framed. *O.*

To FOWL-Faile [*q. d. fail foully*] to err greatly. *O.*

A FOX [*𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Sax.* *𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Dan.* *𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Teut.*] a Beast of Chace.

FOXERIE, the cunning of a Fox. *Ch.*

FOX-Gloves [*𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Sax.*] a Flower.

FOX-Tail, an Herb.

To FOX one, to make him Drunk.

He sets the Fox to keep his Geese.

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by entrusting either *Sharps* with their *Money*, *Blabs* with their *Secrets*, or *Enemies* or *Informers* with their *Lives*: For no Obligation can bind against Nature: a Fox will love a Goose still, though his Skin be stript over his Ears for it; and a Common Cheat will always follow his old Trade of *tricking his Friend*, in spite of all *Promises* and *Principles* of Honour, Honesty, and good Faith. Agreeable to the English is the Latin, *Ovem Lupo commisit*; and the Greek, *Τὸς κυρὶ τὸς ἀγρῶς*.

FOY [*𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Belg.* *Voy.* *F.* a Way] a Treat given to their Friends by those who are going a Journey.

To FOYL [in *Husbandry*] to fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.

FOYLING [Hunting Term] the Footsteps of a Stag upon the Grass.

FOYSON, Plenty, Abundance, Strength, Heart, Juice, Moisture, &c. *Shakespeare*.

FRA, from. *Chaucer*.

FRA'CID [*fracidus*, *L.*] rotten ripe, hoary and putrefy'd.

FRA'CTION, Dissension or Strife among Parties. *F. of L.*

FRA'CTION [in *Arithmetick*] a broken Number.

FRA'CTION Proper, is when the Numerator is less than the Denominator, as $\frac{2}{4}$.

FRA'CTION Improper, is when the Numerator is greater, or at least equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{4}{2}$ as $\frac{2}{2}$.

A Simple FRA'CTION is that which
A Single FRA'CTION consists of one Numerator, and one Denominator.

A Compound FRA'CTION, is one which has more Numerators and Denominators than one, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$.

FRA'CTURE [*fractura*, *L.*] is the breaking of a Bone, &c. *F.*

FRÆNULUM [in *Anatomy*] a skinny String under the Tongue. *L.*

FRÆNUM, a Bridle [in *Surgery*] a Membrane which ties the Fore-skin to the Nut of the Yard. *L.*

FRA'GIL [*fragilis*, *L.*] apt to break, brittle; frail or weak. *F.*

FRAGILITY [*fragilité*, *F.* of *fragilitas*, *L.*] Brittleness, Weakness.

A FRA'GMENT [*fragmentum*, *L.*] a broken Piece or Part of any Thing; also imperfect Sentences of one Writer mentioned by another, and not to be found amongst the Writings of the former. *F.*

FRA'GRANCY [*fragrantia*, *L.*] Sweetness of Smell.

FRA'GRANT [*fragrans*, *L.*] of a sweet or pleasant Smell.

FRAIGHT [*Fracht*, *Teut.* *Urecht*, *Du.* *Fret*, *F.*] the Burden, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship carries: Also the Money paid for such Carriage.

To FRAIGHT a Ship [*Urachten*, *Du.* *freter*, *F.*] to furnish a Ship with Lading.

FRAIL, a Basket of Raisins, Figs, &c. about 75 Pounds.

FRAI'LY [*fragilité*, *F.* of *fragilitas*, *L.*] Weakness of Nature, Brittleness.

To FRAIN [of *𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰* or *𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Sax.*] to ask or inquire.

FRAI'SES [in *Fortification*] Stakes fixed in Bulwarks made of Earth, on the one side of the Rampart below the Parapet. *F.*

To FRAI'SE a Battalion [Military Term] is to line it every way with Pikes.

To FRA'ME [*𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌿𐌺𐌰*, *Sax.*] to form, to create, to contrive, to build.

A FRAME, a Figure, Form, Make: The Supporters of a Chair, Table, &c. The Outwork of a Clock, &c.

FRAMPALD fretful, peevish, cross, **FRAMPART** froward. *S. C.*

FRAMPOLD, troublesome, uneasy, &c. *Shakespeare*.

FRAMPOLE-Fence, a Privilege belonging to the Inhabitants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Essex*.

FRANC, a French Livre, worth 15. 6d. Sterling.

FRA'NCHISE [of *franc*, *F.* free] Liberty, Freedom, a particular Privilege belonging to a City or Corporation.

FRA'NCHISE [in *Law*] a Privilege or Exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction; also an Immunity from Tribute.

FRAN-

FRANCHISE *Royal*, is a Grant from the King to a Man and his Heirs, to be free from Toll, &c.

FRANCES, a proper Name for Women.

FRANCIS [*franciyc*, *Sax.* Frank, *Teut.* free] a proper Name of Men.

FRANCI'SCANS, an Order of Friars founded by St. Francis in Italy, A. C. 1198.

FRANCLING, a Freeholder. O. L. T.

FRANCOLIN, a Bird for Hawking.

FRANGIBLE [*frangibilis*, L.] that may be broken.

FRANK [*franc*, F.] free, generous, bountiful, open-hearted.

A **FRANK**, a Place to feed a Boar in.

FRANKS, a People who anciently inhabited Part of Germany.

FRANK Almoyn [*Law Term*] a Tenure of Lands or Tenements bestowed for perpetual Alms.

FRANK-Bank [*Law Term*] Copyhold Lands, which the Wife, being married a Virgin, hath after the Decease of her Husband for her Dower.

FRANK-Chafe [*Law Term*] a Liberty of free Chafe, in a Circuit adjoining to a Forest, whereby all Men having Ground within that Compass, are prohibited to cut down Wood without the View of the Forester.

FRANKELEINE, a Freeman, a Country Gentleman, a Freeholder. *Chaucer*.

FRANK-Fee [*Law Term*] that which is in the Hands of the King or Lord of the Manour, being ancient *Demesne* of the Crown; whereas that which is in the Hands of the Tenant, is ancient *Demesne* only.

FRANK-Ferme [*Law Term*] is Land or Tenement in which the Nature of the Fee is charg'd by a Feoffment, &c.

FRANK-Fold [*Law Term*] is where the Lord has Power to fold or pen up his Tenant's Sheep within his Manour for the manuring of his Land.

FRANK-Law [*Law Term*] is taken for a free Enjoyment of all those Priviledges which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

FRANK-Marriage [*Law Term*] is a Tenure in Land special, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service but Fealty to the Donor.

FRANK-Pledge [*Law Term*] an ancient Custom for the Freeman of England at 14 Years of Age, to find Surety for their Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow-Subjects.

FRANKINCENSE [*q. d. Free Incense*] Incense burnt freely upon the Altar.

FRANKLIN, a Freeman or Gentleman. *Spencer*.

FRANNION, one of too free or loose Behaviour. *Spencer*.

FRANTICK [*phreneticus*, L. *oppevraet*, Gr.] that has a Frenzy, mad, distracted.

FRAPE [*of frappe*, F.] a Company, a Rabble. *Chaucer*.

FRAPPISH [*of frapper*, F.] preevish, cross.

To **FRASE**, to break. *Norf.*

FRATE'RIA [*fratria*, L.] a Brotherhood, a Society of religious Persons. O. L.

FRATE'RNAL [*fraternus*, L.] belonging to a Brother.

To **FRATERNISE** [*fraterniser*, F.] to live together like Brothers.

FRATE'RNITY [*fraternité*, F. *fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood; a Company of Men enter'd into a Band of Society.

FRA'TRICELLI, a sort of Hereticks, A. C. 1304. who held Community of Goods, that Women ought to be in common.

FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricidium*, L.] the killing of a Brother. F.

A **FRA'TRICIDE** [*fratricida*, L.] a Killer of a Brother. F.

FRAUD [*fraude*, F. of *fraus*, L.] Deceit, Guile, Cunning, Cheat, Couzenage.

FRAUDA'TION, a cheating, deceiving, or beguiling. L.

FRAU'DULENCY [*fraudentia*, L.] Deceitfulness, Craftiness, Knavery.

FRAU'DULENT [*fraudeleux*, F. *fraudentus*, L.] crafty, cunning, deceitful.

FRAY [*for Affray*, of *effrayer*, F.] a Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To **FRAY** [*frayer*, F. *fricare*, L. to rub] to fret, as Cloth does by rubbing.

To **FRAY**, to frighten. *Spencer*.

The Deer **FRAYS** her Head [*Hunting Term*] i. e. she rubs it against a Tree.

FRAYN'D, refrained. O.

A **FREAK** [*Frech*, *Teut.* a petulant Action; *fræc*, *Sax.*] a mad Action, a Maggot, a Whimsy.

FREAKISH, } whimsical, maggot-
FREAKED, } tish.

FREAM, arable or plough'd Land, worn out of Heart.

To **FREAM** [*of fremere*, L.] a Term used by Hunters of a Boar, that makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

FRECKLES, a kind of reddish or dusky Pustules on the Face or Hands.

FREDERICK [*of Fpete and pic*, *Sax.* i. e. rich Peace] a proper Name of Men.

FREE [*fræah*, *Sax.* *frîr*, *Dan.*] not in Bondage or Servitude, at Liberty.

To **FREE'**, to make free, to deliver.

FREE'-Bench, the Custom of the Manours of East and West Embourn, Chadleworth in the County of Berks, Tor in Devonshire, and other Places of the West, that if a Customary Tenant die, the Widow shall have her *Free-Bench* in all his Copyhold Lands, *Dum sola & casta fuerit*; but if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her Es-

tate; yet if she will come into the Court, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and say the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her *Free-Bench*.

Here I am,

Riding upon a black Ram,

Like a Whore as I am;

And for my Crincum Crancum,

Have lost my Bincum Bancum;

And for my Tail's Game,

Have done this worldly Shame,

Therefore I pray you, Mr. Steward, let me have my Land again.

FREE'-Booter, a Soldier who makes Inroads into an Enemy's Country for Cattle; also a Pyrate or Sea-Rover; also a Soldier that serves for Plunder without Pay.

FREE'-Bord, a certain Quantity of Ground without or beyond the Fence, which is claimed in some Places.

FREE'-Chapel, a Chapel in a Parish besides the Mother-Church; or rather one of the King's Foundation, freed from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary.

FREE'DOM [*ƿƿeodome*, Sax. *Friidom*, Du.] Liberty, Entranchisement.

FREE'DSTOLL & [*of ƿƿiðs*, Peace, *Friðstoll* & and *Stole*, a Seat, Sax.] a Stone Chair in the Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary, granted by King *Athelstan* to *John de Beverly*, Archbishop of York.

FREE'-Hold [in Deed] is the actual Possession of Lands or Tenements in Fee.

FREE'-Hold [in Law] is that Land or Tenement which a Man holdeth in Fee, Fee-tail, or at least for Term of Life.

FREE'-Holders, who enjoy a Freehold, so called because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable, by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever.

FREELEGE, Privilege. *Sheffield*.

FREELY [*ƿƿeolice*, Sax.] readily, with Freedom.

FREEMAN [*ƿƿeoman*, Sax.] of a City, Corporation, or Company.

FREESTONE, a sort of Stone used in Building.

FREE-Warren, the Power of granting or denying Licence to any to hunt in such and such Lands.

FREEZ [*frize*, F. q. d. *Frizeland* Cloth] a sort of coarse Woollen Cloth, probably so called because first made or worn by the Inhabitants of *Frizeland*.

FREEZ [in Gunnery] the same as the Muzzle-Ring of a Cannon.

To **FREEZE** [*ƿƿyƿan*, Sax. *Frieren*, Teut.] to congeal as Ice.

FREEZING Mixture [among Chymists] that which is mixed together, to cause other Bodies to freeze or congeal into Ice, as all Sorts of Salts, &c.

FREMD [*ƿƿeint*, Sax.] strange, fo-

reign, far off, not related to, at Enmity. *O*.

FREMUND [*ƿƿreoh*, free, and *Mund*, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

FRE'NCH [*François*, F.] belonging to France, or the Language of that Country.

FRE'NCH Beans, a sort of Pulse.

FRE'NCH Marigold, a Flower.

FRE'NCHIFIED, in the French Interest; addicted to the French Fashions.

FRE'NCH-Man, was wont antiently to be used for every outlandish Man.

FRENDFULICHE, friendly. *Chaucer*.

FRIE'NDLESS Man [among our Saxon Ancestors] an outlaw'd Person.

FRENDNESSE, Strangeness. *Chaucer*.

FREINTH, asketh. *Chaucer*.

FRENNY, a Stranger. *Spencer*.

FRE'NSY & [*frenese*, F. *phrenitis*, L.

FRE'NZY & of *φρενιτις*, Gr.] a sort of Madness or Dotage.

FRE'QUENCY [*frequentia*, L.] the frequent or often doing a Thing.

FRE'QUENT [*frequens*, L.] that happens often, usual, common. *F*.

To **FRE'QUENT** [*frequenter*, F. of *frequentare*, L.] to haunt, resort to, or visit often; to keep Company with.

FREQUE'NTATIVE [*frequentatif*, F. *frequentativus*, L.] a Grammatical Term applied to Verbs, which denote the Repetition of an Action.

FRE'SCA, fresh Water, Rain, or a Land Flood. *O. L.*

FRESCA'DES, shady, cool Walks, Bow-ers, &c. *Ital.*

FRE'SCO, fresh, cool; to walk in *Fresco*, i. e. to take the fresh Air. *Ital.*

To *drink in FRE'SCO*, to drink cool Liquors.

To *paint in FRE'SCO*, to paint upon bare Walls, Ceilings, &c. newly done, that the Colours may sink in, and become more durable.

FRESH [*ƿƿe ƿch*, Sax. *frais*, F. *Frisch*, Teut.] new, brisk, lively.

FRESH Disseisin [in Law] is such a Disseisin as a Man may seek to defeat of himself by his own Power, without the Help of the King or Judges.

FRESH [Law Term] a Fine levied within a Year past.

FRESH Force [Law Term] a Force done within 40 Days.

FRESH Gale [Sea Term] is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

FRESH Man, a Novice or young Student in an University.

FRESH Shot [Sea Term] is when any great River falls into the Sea.

FRESH Spell [Sea Term] a fresh Gang to relieve the Rowers in the Long-Boat.

FRESH Suit [Law Term] such a present and earnest Pursuit of an Offender as never ceases till he is apprehended.

FRESH

FRESH Suit, within the View, impowers the Officers that pursue Trespassers in the Forest, to seize them, even without the Bounds of it.

FRESH Water Soldier, a raw unexperient'd one; also the Name of an Herb.

To **FRET** as Cloth [*ƿreoðan*, Sax. *frouer*, F.] to wear out.

To **FRET** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *ƿreotan*, Sax. to gnaw, because Anger, as it were, gnaws the Heart, and that of *φρίττομαι*, Gr.] to be vexed, or chafe in Mind.

A **FRET**, a Fume, or Heat of Passion.

FRET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament consisting of two Lists or Fillets interwoven and at parallel Distances.

A **FRET** [in *Musick*] a particular Stop on a musical Instrument.

A **FRET** [in *Heral.*] a Field with several Lines running cross one another.

FRET, filled, fraught. *Chaucer.*

To **FRETE**, to devour. *O.*

FRETFUL, given to Fretting, peevish.

FRETTEd, vexed, discomposed, ruffled in Mind; also worn by rubbing.

FRETTEd, musical Instruments are said to be so, when they have their several Frets or Spots marked upon them.

FRIABLE [*friabilis*, L.] that may be easily crumbled, or rubbed into small Parts. *F.*

FRIABILITY [*friabilitas*, L.] Brittleness, Aptness to crumble, &c.

FRIA'TION, a Crumbling.

FRI'BBLING, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a fribbling Question.

FRI'BURG } [*ƿrið*, Peace, and
FRITHBURG } *Bojige*, a Surety. Sax.]
a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour.

FRICA'NDOES [in *Cookery*] a sort of Scotch Collops larded, farc'd and stew'd.

FRICASEY', a Dish of fry'd Meat, as Rabbits, Chickens, &c. *F.*

FRICA'TION } a Rubbing, or Cha-
FRIC'TION } fing. *L.*

FRI'DAY [*ƿriðe-dæȝ*, or *Friga's Day*, the *Venus* of the ancient Saxons, so called from *frigan*, to love, *Goth.*] the sixth Day of the Week; in *Lat.* *Dies Veneris.*

Good-FRI'DAY, the Friday next before Easter.

FRIDSTOLE [of *ƿrið*, Sax. Peace, and *Stole*, Sax. a Stool] a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Malefactors.

A **FRIEND** [*ƿreonð*, Sax. *Friend*, *Du.* *Freund*, *Teut.*] one who acts kindly towards a Person.

FRIE'NDLESS [*ƿreonðeleaȝ*, Sax.] destitute of Friends.

FRIE'NDLY [*ƿreonðlice*, Sax.] kindly.

FRIE'NDLY Society, the Members of an Office in London for the Insuring Houses from Casualties by Fire.

FRI'ER [*frere*, F. of *frater*, L.] a

Monk, or religious Person.

A **FRI'ER** [in *Printing*] a Page or Sheet so ill worked off at Press, that it can scarce be read.

FRI'GA [*ƿriȝe*, or *ƿriȝ*, Sax. free] an Idol worshipped by the Saxons in the Form of an Hermaphrodite, the same with *Venus* of the Romans.

To **FRIG** [either from *fregare*, Ital. from *fricare*, L. or from *Friga*, the Saxon *Venus*] to rub.

FRI'GAT [*fregate*, F. of *fregata*, Ital.] a small Man of War built somewhat lower and longer than others for swift sailing; and not having more than two Decks.

FRIGATOO'N, a Venetian Vessel, built with a square Stern, without any Fore-Mast, having only a Main-Mast, Mizzen-Mast, and Bow-sprit.

FRIGIFA'CTION, a Cooling, or making cold.

To **FRI'GERATE** [*frigeratum*, L.] to cool.

FRI'GERATORY [*frigeratorium*, L.] a Place to make or keep Things cool in.

FRI'GID [*frigidus*, L.] cold, impotent.

FRIGIDA'RIUM, a Place in the Baths of Rome, to cool People in. *L.*

FRIGI'DITY [*frigiditas*, L.] Coldness, Impotency.

To **FRIGHT** [*ƿrihtan*, Sax. *Fritter*, *Dan.*] to put into a Fright.

FRIGORI'FICK } [*frigorificus*, L.]

FRIGORI'FICAL } making or producing Cold.

FRIGORI'FICK Particles [in *Philosophy*] small Particles that are of a Matter essentially cold.

To **FRILL** [of *friller*, F.] to tremble, to shiver with Cold; as the Hawk trills, i. e. trembles with Cold.

FRIM [*ƿnemian*, Sax. to be in Health] handsome, thriving. *N. C.*

FRIM Folks [*ƿnemð*, Sax. a Foreigner] Strangers, outlandish Men. *Linc.*

FRI'PERER [*friper*, F.] one who new vampeth old Apparel to sell again.

FRI'PERY [*fripiere*, F.] the Place where Friperers drive their Trade.

To **FRISK** [*frizzare*, Ital. or *frisque*, F. fresh and brisk] to leap or jump up and down.

To **FRIST** [*fristen*, Du. *ƿriþan*, Sax. to give respite] to sell Goods at Time, or upon Trust. *N. C.*

FRIT [among *Chymists*] Ashes and Salt bak'd and fry'd together in Sand.

FRITH [of *fretum*, L. the Sea] it is now used in Scotland for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

FRITH [*ƿrið*, Sax. Peace] among the Saxons, signified a Wood; for they held several Woods to be sacred, and made them Sanctuaries. *Z z 2*

FRITH,

FRITH, a Wood. *Chauc.*

FRITHBRECH [of *ƿrið*, and *briçe*, *Sax.*] the breaking of the Peace.

FRITHGAR [of *ƿrið*, Peace, and *Leap*, an Year, *Sax.*] the Year of Jubilee.

FRITHOKEN [of *ƿrið*, and *ƿoen*, *Sax.* Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.

FRITHWALD [of *ƿrið*, Peace, and *ƿealbian*, to govern, *q. d.* a peaceable Ruler, *Sax.*] a Prince of *Surrey*, Founder of the Abbey at *Chertsea*.

A FRITTER [fritteau, as *Dr. Tb. H.* has it *frittier*, *F.* or *fritella*, *Ital.* from *frigere*, *L.* to fry] a small Pancake.

FRI'VOLOUS [frivole, *F.* *frivulus*, *L.*] of no Account or Value, vain, slight, trifling, silly, foolish.

FRIZE [frize, *F.*] a coarse nappy Cloth, perhaps so called, because first made or worn by the People of *Frizeland*.

FRIZE [in *Architecture*] is the round Part of the Entablature which is between the Architrave and the Cornice.

FRO, from. *Chaucer.*

To FRIZZLE [frizer, *F.*] to curl, or crisp the Hair.

FROBLY *Mobly*, indifferently well. *S. C.*

A FROCK [froc, *F.* a Monk's Hood] a Garment to wear over other Apparel to keep it clean.

FRODMORTEL } *ƿreo*, free, and
FREOMORTEL } *ƿoƿp-ðæð*, Man-
killing, *Sax.*] an Immunity or Freedom for Murder or Manslaughter.

A FROG [ƿnoʒʒa, *Sax.* *froc*, *Dan.*] an amphibious Creature; also a Frush on a Horse's Foot.

FROISE [of *Fry*] a sort of Pancake.

FRO'LUCK [froluck, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of Play.

To be FRO'LUCK [frolecken, *Du.* *frolecken*, *Teut.*] to be merrily disposed.

A FRO'LUCK [froluck, *Du.*] a merry Prank, a Whim.

FRO'LUCKSOM, full of Frolicks.

FROM [ƿnam, *Sax.*] away from.

FRONDA'TION, a taking away of luxuriant Branches or Sprigs of Trees. *L.*

FRO'NDO'SE [frondosus, *L.*] leafy, or full of Leaves.

FRONDO'SITY [frondositas, *L.*] Leafiness, or Aptness to bear Leaves.

FRONT [front, *F.* of *frons*, *L.*] the Forehead, the upper Part of the Face.

FRONT [in *Fortification*] the Face of a Work.

FRONT [in *Perspective*] is the orthographical Projection of an Object upon a parallel Plane.

FRONT [in *Military Affairs*] is the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

FRONTALE [among *Surgeons*] any ex-

ternal Form of Medicine to be applied to the Forehead. *L.*

FRONT-Stall, a Part of a Bridle.

FRONTA'LES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead.

FRONTA'TUM [in *Botany*] a Term signifying that the Leaf of a Flower called *Petalum*, grows broader and broader.

FRONTI'ERS [frontieres, *F.* of *frons*, the Forehead, *L.*] the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

FRONTI'NIACK, a sort of rich luscious French Wine, so called from the Place.

FRONTIS Os [in *Anat.*] a Bone of the Skull which joins the Bones of the *Sinciput* and *Temples*, by the *Coronal Suture*.

FRONTISPIECE [frontispicium, *L.*] the Forefront of a Building, the Title, or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

FRONTLET [fronteau, *F.* *frontale*, *L.*] an Attire for the Forehead.

FRONTON [in *Architecture*] a Member serving to compose an Ornament over Doors, Cross-Works, Niches, &c.

FROPPISH, fretful, froward, peevish. See *Frappish*.

FROST [ƿroʃt, *Sax.* *frost*, *Dan.* *Urost*, *Du.*] a Congelation of liquid and moist Things by Cold.

FROSTY [Urostigh, *Du.*] freezing.

To FROTE, to rub. *O.*

FROTH [frauder, *Dan.* *Mer. Caf.* derives it from *ἀφρός*, *Gr.*] the Spume of fermented or liquid Things.

FROUGH, loose, spungy. *N. C.*

The FROUNCE, a Disease in the Mouth of a Hawk: Also Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horse.

FROUNCE, a Plait, a Wrinkle. *Ch.*

FROW, a Woman. *Dutch.*

FRO'WARD [ƿnampeapð, *Sax.*] peevish, fretful, surly.

FROWER, an edged Tool used in cleaving Laths. *S. C.*

To FROWN [fronser le sourcil, *F.*] to knit the Brows, wrinkle the Forehead, &c.

FROUWY } musty, mossy. *Spencer.*

FROWSY }

FROYSE, a Pancake with Bacon.

FRUCTIFEROUS [fruitier, *F.* of *fructifer*, *L.*] bearing Fruit.

To FRU'CTIFY [fructifier, *F.* *fructificare*, *L.*] to bring forth Fruit, to make fruitful, prosper or thrive.

FRU'CTUOUS, fruitful, useful, thrifty. *Chauc.*

FRU'GAL [frugalis, *L.*] sparing, thrifty. *F.*

FRUGA'LITY [frugalité, *F.* of *frugalitas*, *L.*] Thriftiness, Sparingness in Expences, good Husbandry.

FRU'GGIN, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven.

FRU-

F R

FRUGIVOROUS [*frugivorus*, L.] that devoureth Fruit, Corn, &c.

FRUIT [*fruit*, F. of *fructus*, L.] the Product of the Earth, Trees, Plants, &c. Also Profit of Goods, Rent, Revenue, &c.

FRUITAGE, all Manner of Fruit. F.

FRUITAGE [in *Painting*, &c.] branched Work, the Representation of Fruit.

FRUITERER [*fruitier*, F.] one who sells, or deals in Fruit.

FRUITERY [*fruiterie*, F.] a place for keeping Fruit.

FRUITFUL Signs [in *Astrology*] are the Signs *Gemini*, *Cancer*, and *Pisces*.

FRUITION, Enjoyment, Obtaining. L.

FRUMEN, the upper Part of the Throat: Also a kind of Pulse.

FRUMENTACEOUS [*frumentaceus*, L.] of or belonging to Corn.

FRUMENTACEOUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as have their Stalks pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds, bearing their Seeds in Ears like Corn.

FRUMENTATION, a general Dole of Corn. L.

FRUMENTY [*frumentum*, L.] a kind

FRUMETY S of Pottage made of Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c.

FRUMMAGEM, choaked. *Cant.*

FRUMGILD, the first Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Man in Recompence for the Murder. *Sax.*

FRUMSTOLL, a chief Seat, or Mansion-House. *Sax.*

FRUM, plump, fat, jolly.

To **FRUMP** [*frumpelen*, Teut. to frizzle up the Nose, as in Derision] to flout, jeer, or mock; to taunt or snub.

A **FRUNDELE**, two Pecks. N. C.

FRUSCA *Terræ*, untilled waste Ground. O. L.

FRUSH, the tender Part of a Horse's Heel next the Hoof.

FRUSSURA *Domorum*, House-breaking. O. L.

FRUSSURA *Terræ*, Land newly broken, or lately ploughed up.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS [of *frustra*, L.] in vain, to no purpose, disappointed.

To **FRUSTRATE** [*frustrer*, F. *frustratum*, L.] to deceive, disappoint, make void.

FRUSTRA'TION, a Disappointing, &c.

FRUSTRA'TION [in *Astrology*] a Debility or Weakness happening to a Planet.

FRU'STUM, a Fragment, a broken Piece.

FRU'STUM [in *Gauging*] a Part of a Conoid, Spheroid, &c.

FRU'STUM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Piece out of, or separated from a Body.

FRU'STUM [of a *Cone*] a part of it usually cut off by a Plane parallel to the Base.

FRU'TEX, a Vegetable between a Tree and an Herb, of a woody Substance. L.

FRUTICA'TION, a Sprouting out of

F U

young Sprigs, a Springing forth.

FRUTICO'SE [*fruticosus*, L.] full of Sprigs or Stalks.

FRUTICO'SE Stalks [with *Botanists*] Stalks of a hard woody Substance.

FRY [*fray*, F.] the Spawn of young fish; a Multitude, or Company.

To **FRY** [*frire*, F. *frigere*, L. of *φρυγαν*, Gr.] to dress Victuals, &c. in a frying Pan.

Out of the **Frying-Pan**, into the Fire.

This Proverb is usually applied to Persons, who, impatient under some smaller Inconveniency, and rashly endeavouring to extricate themselves, for Want of Prudence and Caution, intangle themselves in Difficulties greater than they were in before: So *Saulter de la Poile & se jeter dans les bras*, say the French; *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, the Latins; and *Ἐς τὸ πῦρ ἐκ κάρπυς*, the Greeks.

FU'AGE [*feuage*, F.] Hearth-Money, a Tax of 1s. for every Fire-Hearth laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitain* in France, by Edward the Black-Prince.

FUB, a Fat Fub, a little plump Child.

To **FU'CATE** [*fucatum*, L.] to colour, paint, or counterfeit.

To **FUCK** [*foutre*, F. *foutere*, Ital. *futuo*, L. of *φυνάω*, Gr. to plant; but Dr. Th. H. derives it from *Fuycken*, *Fucken*, Du. to thrust or knock; others from *Foder*, Du. to beget] *Fæminam subagitare*.

FUCA'TION, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting. L.

A **FUDDER**, a Fodder. N. C.

To **FU'DDLE** [of the Word *Puddle*, q. d. to drown himself in a Puddle of Liquors, or from *Full*, by an Interposition of the Letter *d*. Hence the Scots use the Word *Full*, for one that is drunk] to bib or drink till one is tipsy or drunken.

To **FU'DGEL**, to make a shew of doing somewhat to no Purpose, to trifle.

FU'ER [*fuir*, F. *fugere*, L.] flying, or escaping by Flight. L. T.

FU'ER en fait [Law Term] is when a Man doth actually fly.

FU'ER en Ley [Law Term] is when a Man, being called in the County, does not appear till he be outlaw'd.

FUGA'CITY [*fugacitas*, L.] Aptness to fly or pass away.

FU'GA Vacui [among *Philosophers*] an Abhorrence of a Vacuum, which was an Opinion of the Peripateticks, and some other antient Philosophers, who ascribed several Effects, which we daily see, to Nature's abhorring a Vacuum.

FUGA'TION, a putting to flight. L.

FU'GHA [in *Musick-Books*] denotes a particular Way or Manner, according to which

F U

which some Musick is compos'd, and of which there are several Sorts. *Ital.*

FU'GILE, an Impostume in the Ears.

A FU'GITIVE [*un fugitif, F. fugitivus, L.*] a Deserter, a Run-away.

FU'GITIVE Goods [*Law Term*] are the proper Goods of him who flies upon Felony, which after the Flight lawfully found, do belong to the King.

FU'GUE [*in Musick*] a Chase, as when two or more Parts chase one another in the same Point. *F.*

FUIR, Fury. *O.*

FUKES, Locks of Hair. *N. C.*

FU'LCIBLE [*fulcibilis, L.*] capable of being supported.

FU'LCIMENT [*fulcimentum, L.*] a Prop or Underfet.

FU'LCIMENT [*in Mechanics*] is the same with the Point of Suspension, or that Point upon which a *Libra* or *Vestis* plays, or is suspended.

FULDRIVE, fully driven, made up, finished. *Chaucer.*

To FULFI'L [*fulfylan, Sax.*] to accomplish or perform.

FULFREMED, fully framed. *Sax.*

FU'LGENCY [*fulgentia, L.*] Shiningness, or Glisteringness.

FU'LGENT [*fulgens, L.*] shining, glistering.

FU'LGID [*fulgidus, L.*] bright, shining.

FULGI'DITY [*fulgiditas, L.*] Shiningness, Brightness, Glory.

FULGURA'TION, lightning or flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which seems to us to precede Thunder, though in reality they are both together. *L.*

FULGURA'TION [*in Chymistry*] an Operation by which all Metals, except Gold and Silver, are reduced into Vapours.

FULHAM [*fullon-Dam, of fulge, a Fowl, and Dum, a Village, Sax. q. d. Fowl Town*] a Town standing near London on the River Thames.

FULI'GINOUS [*fuligineux, F. of fuliginosus, L.*] sooty, full of Smoak.

FULK, a hollow Place. *Chaucer.*

FULL [*full, Sax. full*] filled with.

FULNES [*fullneyye, Sax.*] Plenty.

FULLY [*fullice, Sax.*] to the full, sufficiently.

FULL oft [*full oft, Sax.*] very often, frequent.

FULL nigh [*fullnech, Sax.*] almost.

FU'LLAGE, Money paid for Fulling of Cloth.

A FU'LLER [*fullepe, Sax. foulon, F. of fullo, L.*] one who fulls, mills, or scours Cloth.

FU'LLERS-Earth, a sort of Earth mixt with Nitre, which scours like Soap.

F U

FU'LLERS-Weed } a sort of Herb or
FU'LLERS-Thistle } Plant.

FULLO'NICAL [*fullonicus, L.*] belonging to a Fuller.

FUL-Mart, a kind of Pole-Cat.

FU'LMINANT [*fulminans, L.*] Thundering. *F.*

To FU'LMINATE [*fulminare, F. of fulminatum, L.*] to thunder out, to strike with a Thunder-bolt, to blast.

FULMINA'TION, a Clap of Thunder, a striking with a Thunder-bolt. *L.*

FULMINA'TION [*in Chymistry*] is when Metals heated in Crucibles make a great Noise.

FULMINATO'RY, of or belonging to Thunder.

FU'LSOM [*q. d. foulson*] nasty, noisom, distastful, loathsom, luscious.

FU'LVID [*fulvidus, L.*] of a deep Yellow Colour.

FULVOUS [*fulvus, L.*] Ruddy, of a deep Yellow.

FUMA'GIUM, Fumage, Dung; or manuring with Dung. *O. L.*

FUMA'DOES } our Pilchards, gar-

FUMA'THOES } baged, salted and dried in the Smoak, are so called in Italy and Spain.

To FU'MBLE [*Famler, Dan. to handle*] to handle a Thing awkwardly.

A FU'ME [*fumée, F. of fumus, L.*] a Smoak or Steam.

To FU'ME [*fumer, F. of fumare, L.*] to smoak or steam.

To FU'ME [*Faum, Teut. Froth, q. d. to foam or froth at the Mouth for Anger*] to chafe, to be in a Fret.

FU'METS [*Hunting Term*] the Ordure or Dung of a Hare, Hart, &c.

FUMEYED, muted. *O.*

FU'METORY, an Herb.

FUMI'DITY [*fumiditas, L.*] Smoakiness.

FUMI'FEROUS [*fumifer, L.*] bringing Smoak.

To FU'MIFICATE [*fumificatum, L.*] to make a Fume, Perfume.

FUMIGA'TION, a Perfuming with the Smoak of sweet Woods, &c.

To FU'MIGATE [*fumiger, F. of fumigatum, L.*] to perfume a Place; to smother: Also to raise a Salivation by the Fume of Mercury, &c.

To FU'MIGATE [*Chymical Term*] to make one mix'd Body receive the Smoak of another; to impregnate it with the volatile Parts of the Body burnt.

FUMIGA'TION, a perfuming by Smoak, &c. *F. of L.*

FUMIGA'TION [*among Chymists*] an Erosion, or the eating away of Metal by Smoak or Vapour.

FUMIGA'TION [*among Surgeons*] a railing

raising a Salivation by Smoke or Fumes of Mercury, &c.

FUMMER. See *Fulmart*.

FU'MOUS } [*fumeux*, F. of *fumosus*, L.]

FU'MY } apt to fume up, that sends Fumes up into the Head.

FUNAMBULA'TION, dancing upon a Rope. L.

FU'NCTION [*fonction*, F.] the Exercise, Execution or Performance of some Charge, Duty, or Office. L.

FUND [*fond*, F. *fundus*, L.] Land or Soil; also a Bank or Repository of publick Money, or publick Security.

FU'NDAMENT [*fondement*, F. of *fundamentum*, L. a Foundation] the Breech, Buttocks, or Seat of the Body.

FUNDAME'NTAL [*fondamental*, F.] of a Foundation, Principal, Chief.

FUNDAME'NTAL Diagram [in *Mathematicks*] a Projection of the Sphere on a Plane, &c.

FUNDAMENTA'LITY, Fundamentalness, the belonging to the Foundation.

FUNDAME'NTALS, the fundamental Principles; the main Points of any Art or Science.

FU'NDAMENT, Foundation. *Chaucer*.

FUNDUS *Plantæ* [among *Botanists*] that Part of a Plant where the Stalk just meets and joins to the Root. L.

FUNE'BROUS [*funebre*, F. *funeris*, L.] mournful, sad, doleful; of a Funeral.

FU'NERAL [*funeris*, L.] belonging to a Funeral.

A FU'NERAL [*funerale*, L.] a Burial.

FU'NERARY [*funerarius*, L.] relating to a Burial.

FUNE'ST [*funestus*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FUNGO'SITY, Spunginess. L.

FUNGOUS [*fungosus*, L.] full of Holes, like a Mushroom, spungy.

FUNGUS [in *Surgery*] soft spungy Flesh, which grows upon Wounds. L.

FU'NICLE [*funiculus*, L.] a little Rope; also the Navel-string.

A FUNK [*Fouuck*, *Teut.* a Spark of Fire, and by changing the Sense a little] a fungy Excrecence of some Trees dress'd to strike fire on; also a strong rank Smell, particularly that of stinking Tobacco.

A FU'NNEL [*infundibulum*, L.] an Instrument to convey Liquors into a Vessel; also the upper Part of a Chimney.

FURA'CITY [*furacitas*, L.] Thievishness, or an Inclination to steal.

FU'RBELOE, plaited or ruffled Trimming for Womens Petticoats, Scarves, &c.

To FU'R BISH [*fourbir*, F.] to polish or make bright.

FU'R BISHER [*fourbisseur*, F.] a Polisher.

FUR BOTE. See *Fire-boot*.

FURCA and *Fossa*, a Jurisdiction anci-

ently, *A.C.* 1200. of punishing Felons, the Men by hanging, and the Women by drowning. O. L.

Ad FURCAM & Flagellum [Law Phrase] the meanest servile Tenure, when the Bondman was at the Lord's Disposal for Life or Limb.

FURCA'LE Os } [in *Anatomy*] the
FU'RCULA Superior } upper Part of
FURCE'LLA } the Sternum, or
Breast-Bone.

FURCHE' [*furchée*, F.] a kind of Cross in a Coat of Arms, forked at each End.

Where FURED you? Where went you? *Cumberl.*

FURENDAL. See *Farding-deal*.

FURENDEL, two Gallons. C.

FURFURA'TION, the falling of Scurf from the Head. L.

FU'RFURES [of *furfur*, L.] Dandriff, the Scales that fall from the Head or Skin, or the other Parts of the Body, caused by the Separation of the *Cuticula*, or Scarf Skin, from the *Cutis* or true Skin.

FURIA, or } [in *Musick-Books*] signi-
Con FURIA } fies, with Fury and Violence; and is to be understood not so much in Respect to the Loudness of the Sound, as the Quickness of the Time and Movement. *Ital.*

FU'RIBUND [*furibond*, F. *furibundus*, L.] full of Madness, or like a Madman.

FU'RIES [*Furia*, L.] three imaginary Fiends of Hell, *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Typhoea*, having Snakes instead of Hair, whose Office is to torment the Souls of wicked Men in Hell. *Poet.*

FU'RIOUS [*furieux*, F. *furiosus*, L.] fierce, mad, raging.

To FURL [*ferler*, F.] to wrap up and bind any Sail close to the Yard.

FU'RLING Lines [in a Ship] are small Lines made fast to the Topails, &c. to furl up the Sails.

FU'RLONG [*furlong*, Sax.] the eighth Part of a Mile.

FU'RLOUGH [Corrupt. of *Uerlos*, Leave, or Liberty, Du.] a Licence granted by an Officer to a Soldier, to be absent for a while from his Charge.

FU'RMETY [*fourmentée*, F. of *frumentum*, L.] Pottage made of Wheat.

A FU'RNACE [*fournaise*, F. *fornax*, L.] a Kiln for Brewing, and other Uses.

Moveable FU'RNACE [with *Chymists*] one whose Shape is like that of the Reverberatory.

Wind-FU'RNACE, a Furnace built so as to draw the Air strongly, to blow the Fire in order to fuse and melt the Matter in the Vessels called Crucibles or Coppels.

FU'RNAGE [*furnagium*, F.] a Fee paid

to the Lord of the Manour by Tenants, for baking Bread in his common Oven.

FU'RNAGE, a Fee paid to the Lord of the Manour, by his Tenants, for baking their Bread in his common Oven.

To FU'RNISH [*fournir*, F.] to provide or supply with.

FU'RNITURE [*fourniture*, F.] Utensils, whatsoever is requisite to furnish a House, or any other Place or Thing.

FU'RNITURE [in *Dialling*] Lines drawn on Dials, more for Ornament and Curiosity than Use.

FU'RO, the Fitchet or Fitchow.

FUROLE [of *feu*, Fire, and *rouler*, to rowl, F.] a little Blaze of Fire appearing by Night on the Tops of Soldiers Lances; or at Sea on Sail-yards, which whirls and leaps in a Moment from Place to Place: It is sometimes the Fore-runner of a Storm. If there be two, it is call'd *Castor* and *Pollux*, and is supposed to portend Safety; but if but one, it is called *Helena*, and is thought to forebode Shipwrack.

FU'ROR *Uterinus*, a Distemper which provokes Women to transgress the Rules of common Modesty.

FURR [*furrure*, F.] the Skin of several wild Beasts, used for warmth and Ornament: Also a hoary Substance on the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel of Urine, &c.

FURRS [in *Heraldry*] are in the Doubling of the Mantles in Coats of Arms, and sometimes used in the Bearing.

To FURR [*fourrer*, F.] to line with Furr: Also to grow rough and clammy, as the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel with standing Urine, &c.

FU'RRIER [*fourreur*, F.] one who deals in Furrs.

FU'RRING [a *Ship*,] is laying on double Planks upon her Sides.

FU'RRING [in *Architecture*] is making good the Rafters Feet in a Cornish.

FU'RROW [*yrub*, Sax. *Fur*, Dan. *Uore*, Du. *Futch*, Teut.] a Trench, or Drain for the draining of moist Lands, or cast up by the Plough in Arables, for securing the Seed from too much Water.

FU'RTHER [*yrubðon*, Sax.] beyond.

FU'RTIVE [*furtif*, F. of *furtivus*, L.] done by stealth, secret.

FU'RY [*furie*, F. of *furor*, L.] Rage, Frenzy, Madness.

FURZ [*yrny*, of *ryn*, Fire, Sax.] a sort of prickly Broom used for Fuel.

FUSAROLE [in *Architecture*] a small round Member cut in Form of a Collar, with somewhat long Beads, under the Quarter Round of Pillars.

FU'SE, 2 [*fusee*, F.] a Pipe filled with

FU'SEE Wild-fire, and put into the

Touch-hole of a Bomb, so contrived, that it may burn so long and no longer, as is the Time of the Motion of the Bomb from the Mouth of the Mortar to the Place where it is to fall.

FUSEE' [*fusil*, F.] a kind of light Musket.

FUSE'E, that Part of a Watch, about which the Chain or String is wound.

FUSIBI'LITY, Aptness or Readiness to be melted. L.

FU'SILE [*fusilis*, L.] that may be melted or cast.

FU'SIL [of *fusus*, L. a Spindle] is a rhomboidical Figure in an Escutcheon, more slender than a Lozenge.

FUSILEE'R [*fusilier*, F.] a Foot Soldier armed with a Fusil or Fusée.

FUSILLY [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of an Escutcheon is divided throughout into Fusils.

FU'SION, a Founding or Melting, running Metals into Fluids. F. of L.

FUST [in *Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

FU'STIAN [*fustaigne* or *fustaine*, F. *fustan*, Span. from *Fustat*, a Town in Egypt, where it was first made according to *Bochartus*] a Sort of Cloth made of Cotton.

FU'STIAN [either from *fustaine*, or *φυστός*, Gr. blown up] a Bumbaste, swelling and affected Stile in Writing.

FU'STICK, a sort of Wood, used by Dyers, brought from *Barbadoes*.

To FU'STIGATE [*fustiger*, F. *fustigatum*, L.] to bang or beat with a cudgel.

FU'STY [*fusté*, F.] that has a rank Smell, stinking.

FU'STY-Lugs, a fluttish Woman who smells rank.

FU'TILE, [*futilis*, L.] foolish, silly. F.

FUTI'LITY [*futilité*, F. of *futilitas*, L.] Lightness, Vanity.

FUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] the compassing Timbers which make her Breadth.

FU'TURE [*futur*, F. of *futurus*, L.] that is to come or be hereafter.

FUTURITION [in *Philosophy*] a future Being or Existence.

FUTU'RITY, the Time to come. L.

FUTY [*futé*, F.] crafty, cunning.

FUTY [*futilis*, L.] foolish, silly.

FUZEN, or *Fuzzen*, Nourishment. N. C.

To FUZZ, to ravel or run out.

FY [*Fay*, Du. *fi*, F.] an Interjection of Abhorring or Loathing.

FYLTH, Vileness, Baseness. *Chaucer*.

FYNT, findeth, found. *Chaucer*.

FYNYS, Fines. *Chaucer*.

FYRDERONGA [of *yrteyrung*, S.] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition after a Summons.

FYRE-Loom, Lightning. O.

GAAL [גַּאֵל, H. i. e. an Abomination] the Son of Ebed.

To **GABB**, to prate or tattle. *Chaucer.*

GABA'RAGE, Wrappers in which Irish Goods are wrapped.

GA'BERDINE [galverdine, F.] a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Coat.

GA'BBERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

To **GA'BBLE** [either of javioler, F. or habler, F. to prate, or gabelen, Du. to chirp as Birds] to talk fast, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

GA'BEL [gabelle, F. Layel, Sax.] an Excise in France upon Salt. In our old Records it signifies a Rent, Custom, or Duty yielded to the King or Lord, not by Contract, but arbitrarily imposed.

GABIONNA'DE, a Bulwark made with Gabions. F.

GA'BIONS [in Fortification] Baskets about four Foot Diameter, and five or six foot high, which being fill'd with Earth, are placed upon the Batteries, &c.

GA'BLE End [of a House] the upright and triangular End, from the Eaves to the Top.

GABLOCKS, false Spurs for fighting-Cocks, of Steel, Silver, &c.

GABRANTOVICI, a People who antiently inhabited some Part of Yorkshire.

GA'BRIEL [גַּבְרִיֵּל of גַּבְרִי, a mighty one, and גַּבְרִי, God, H. i. e. the Strength of God] a proper Name of Men.

GAD [גַּד, H. i. e. a Troop or Band] the Son of Jacob by Zilpah.

GAD, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a Geometrical Pearch.

GAD of Steel [Labb, Sax. a small Bar to be heated in the Fire, in order to quench in Liquor.

To **GAD** [Gaen; Du. to go] to ramble, rove, range, or straggle about. O.

GADDING, rambling, or roving about.

GAD-FLY [q. d. Goad fly, because she pricketh like a Goad, or of Gad, because it makes the Cattle gad or go astray] an Insect called also the Gad Bee.

GA'DLING, stragling, gadding; also an idle Person. *Chaucer.*

GAFF, an Iron Hook to pull great Fishes into a Ship: Also a false Spur for a fighting Cock.

GAFFLE, Part of a Cross Bow.

GAFFOLD-Gild, the Payment of Custom or Tribute. O.

GAGE [gauge, or jauge, F.] a Rod to measure Casks with.

GAGE [gage, F.] a Pledge or Surety.

GAGE [or a Ship] is so many Feet of Water as she draws.

To **GAGE** [jauger, F.] to measure

To **GAUGE** with a Gage, to find

what any Vessel contains.

GAGER [jaugcur, F.] an Officer

GAUGER employed in Gauging.

A **GA'GG** [of Leazl, Sax. the Cheek-Bone, or Baghel, Du. the Palate] an Instrument to put into the Mouth, to keep it from shutting.

Weather-GAGE [Sea Term] when one Ship is to the Wind, or has the Weather of another.

GAIANITES, certain Hereticks, who sprang from the Eutychiars.

GA'ENESS [gaieté, F.] Cheerfulness,

GA'ETY Gallantry, Finery.

GAIL-Clear, a Wort-Tub. N. C.

GAIL [q. d. Guile] Wort. N. C.

GAIN, Profit, Lucre. F.

To **GAIN** [gagner, F.] to get or win.

GAIN [applied to Things] convenient [to Persons] active, expert, [to a Way] near, short. N. C.

GAIN [in Architecture] the levelling Shoulder of the Joist or other Timber.

GA'NAGE [gaignage, F.] all Plough-Tackle and Implements for Husbandry.

GA'INAGE [in Law] Land held of the meaner Sort, or Villains, also the Profit arising from the Tillage of such Land.

To **GAINCOPE**, to go cross a Field the nearest Way, to meet with one. S. C.

GAINERY [gaigere, F.] Tillage or

GAINURE Husbandry, the Profits thence arising, or of the Beasts used therein. L. T.

GA'INFUL, profitable, advantageous.

To **GAINSAY** [Lean-yeccan, Sax.] to speak against, to deny, to contradict.

GAINSBOROUGH [Geney-burgh, Sax. of Geney, a Sanctuary, and Burgh, a Town, q. d. a Town of Refuge] a Town in Lincolnshire.

To **GAINSTAND**, to resist or oppose.

GAITRE [of Letpnceop, Sax.] the Dog-Berry Tree.

GALACTOPHORI Ductus [in Anat.] Vessels that convey the Milk and Humour called Chyle to the Kernels of the Breasts.

GALA'CTOPLETICK Faculty, an Aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts.

GALAGE, a Shoe. *Spencer.*

GA'LANGAL, an Aromatick Plant brought from India.

GALANTINE [in Cookery] a particular Way of dressing a Pig, &c.

GALA'XY [galaxias, L. of Γαλαξίας, Gr.] a broad white Circle in the Sky, called the Milky Way.

GA'BA'NUM, a strong-scented Gum.

GALE [probably of Amel, Wind, C. Br.] a Blast of Wind.

To **GALE**, to yawl, bawl, or laugh aloud. *Chaucer.*

GALEATED [among Botanists] Plants bearing

bearing a Flower resembling an Helmet.

GALEN, a famous Physician.

GALE'NICK *Physick*, that which is grounded upon the Principles of *Galen*.

GA'LENIST, a Follower of the *Galenick* Practice of *Physick*.

GA'LEON, formerly the Name of a French Ship of War, now of the Spanish, &c.

GALERI'ULATE *Flowers*. See *Cuculate*.

GALIARD [*gaillard*, F.] gay, brisk, merry, pleasant, cheartul. *Chaucer*.

GALL [*Lealla*, Sax. *Gall*, Teut.] the Bile, one of the Humours of the Body: Also a Fret or Sore.

To GALL [*galler*, F.] to fret or rub off the Skin, to teize or vex.

GALL-Nut, a Fruit which grows on an Oak, used in making Ink.

GA'LLANT, fine, civil, accomplish'd, genteel, brave. F.

A GALLA'NT, a Lover, a Beau, a Spark; especially one that keeps Company with a married Woman.

To GALLANTISE [*gallantiser*, F.] to court, to play the Gallant.

GA'LLANTNESS } [*gallanterie*, F.] In-
GA'LLANTRY } trigue or Amour;
courteous Behaviour; Genteelness; Bravery, Valour.

GALLEAS [*galeasse*, F.] a great double Galley.

GALLEYHALPENS [*q. d.* Gally-Halfpence] a sort of Coin brought into England by the *Genoese* Merchants.

GALLEON } [*galion*, F.] a greater

GALLION } Sort of Galley made use of in War. Sp.

GA'LLERY [*gallerie*, F.] a kind of Balcony that surrounds a Building, or a Passage leading to several Apartments in a great House.

GALLERY [in *Fortification*] a covered Walk cross the Ditch of a besieged Town.

GA'LLERY [in a Ship] a beautiful Frame made on the Outside of the Stern.

GA'LLERY [of a Mine] is any Branch of it carried on towards any Place.

GA'LLY or Ship [*galere*, F.] a Sea Vessel with Oars.

GALLIA'MBICK *Verses*, Verses so called of the *Galli*, or Priests of *Cybele*.

GALLIA'RD [of *gaillard*, F.] a kind of merry Dance.

GALLIA'RDA [in *Musick-Books*] is the Name of the Tune that belongs to a *Galliard*, and is commonly in tripple Time, of a brisk lively Air, somewhat like a Jig. *Ital.*

GALLICAN [*Gallicanus*, L.] belonging to France, or the French Nation. F.

GALLICISM [*Gallicisme*, F.] a French Idiom, or speaking after the Manner of

the French.

GALLIE, bitter. *Chaucer*.

GALLIGA'SKINS [*q. d.* *Calligæ Gallo-Vasconicæ*, so called, because the *Vascones* used such instead of Splatterdashes] a sort of wide Slops or Breeches, used by the Inhabitants of *Gascoign* in France.

GALLIMA'FRY } [*gallimafrée*, F.]

GALLIMA'WFREY } a Hotch-potch of several Sorts of Meat.

GALLIOT [*galiote*, F.] a small Galley designed for Chase.

GALLOGLA'SSES, Soldiers among the wild *Irish*, who serve on Horseback.

GA'LLON [of Wine] a Measure containing eight Pints, or 231 solid Inches.

GA'LLON [Corn Measure] containing 272, 1 *q.* solid Inches, and is commonly called the *Winchester-Gallon*.

GA'LLON [*galon*, F. *q. d.* *Gallica Fimbria*, a French Lace] a kind of Silk or Ferret-Ribbon.

To GA'LLOP [*galopper*, F.] to ride fast.

A GA'LLOP [*galop*, F.] the swiftest Pace of a Horse.

GALLO'SHES [*galloches*, F.] Leather Cases, or Clogs worn over Shoes.

To GALLOW, to fright. *Shakesp.*

GA'LIOWS [*Galga*, *Galay*, Sax. *Galge*, Du. *Gallie*, Dan. *Galgen*, Teut. *gabalus*, L.] a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hanged: Also a Part of a Printing-Press.

A GALLY-Bank, an Iron Crane in the Chimney to hang a Pot on. N. C.

GALLS, a kind of hard Fruit like a Nut, growing on the Gall-Tree.

GA'LNES [*Scotch Law*] any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manslaughter.

To GALP, to belch, to yawn. Ch.

GALRE'DA, a thick viscons Juice, extracted, by boiling, from the grisly Parts of Animals, usually called a Jelly.

GAMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAMALIEL [*גמליאל* of *גמול*, a Reward, and *אל*, God, H. i. e. God's Reward] a Jewish Rabbi, Tutor to St. Paul.

GAMBA'DOES [of *gamba*, *Ital.* *jambe*, F. the Leg] a Sort of Leather Boots affixed to the Saddle, instead of Stirrops to put the Legs in, to preserve them from Cold and Dirt.

GAMBA'GES [*Gamaches*, F.] Gambadoes, Splatterdashes.

GAMBALOOK, a Riding-gown worn in the Eastern Parts.

GAMBE'RIA } a military Boot, or De-
GA'MBRIA } fence for the Legs.

O. L.

GAMBOI'DEA, Gamboge.

GA'MBOLS [*gambade*, F.] Games or tumbling Tricks played with the Legs certain,

certain Sports used about *Christmas Time*.

GAME [of *Gaming*, *Sax.*] a Play, Sport, or Divertisement.

To GAME [*Ganlian*, *Sax.*] to play, sport, &c. Also to play upon, to deride one.

GAMMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GA'MMON [*jambon*, *F.* *gambone*, *Ital.*] a Thigh, Ham, or Shoulder.

GA'MMON-Essence [in *Cookery*] a Dish made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon, dress'd with a Ragoo.

GA'MMOT, a sort of Incision Knife.

GAM-UT, the first Note in the ordinary Scale of Musick; the Scale itself.

GAN, or *Gannin*, began. *Spencer.*

To GANCH } [*gancher*, *F.*] to throw

To GAUNCH } one headlong from an high Place upon sharp Hooks, or Iron Spikes; a particular Way of executing Malefactors used in *Turkey*.

GA'NDER [*Gander*, *Sax.*] a Male Goose.

GA'NDER-Goffes, an Herb.

GA'NET [*canet*, *F.*] a wild Duck.

GANG [*Gange*, *Sax.* a Walk, *q. d.* a Company of Men that go the same Way, or act all alike] a Company, a Crew.

To GANG [*Gangen*, *Du.* *Gangan*, *Sax.*] to go.

GANG-Flower, a Flower which flourishes in *Rogation-Week*.

GANG-Way [*Sea Term*] all the several Ways or Passages from one Part of a Ship to the other.

GANGIATORS [in the *Scotch Law*] Officers, whose Business it is to examine Measures and Weights.

GANGLIO [in *Anat.*] a Knot of Nerves, or where they seem to be tied together.

GANGLION [*γανγλιον*, *Gr.*] an Humour in the tendinous and nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, &c. or an Exudation of nervous Juices from a Bruise or the like, which indurates into hard immoveable Tumours.

GA'NGREL [*Gangele* of *Gangan*, to go, and *Ellen*, strong, *S. q. d.* one who, by the Strength of his Legs, rides much ground] a tall ill-shap'd Fellow.

GA'NGRENE [*gangrena*, *L.* of *γανγρενη*, *Gr.*] a cadaverous Corruption of a Part, attended with a Beginning of a Stench, Blackness, and Mortification.

GANG-Week [*q. d.* going or walking Week] the Time when the Bounds of the Parishes are lustrated, or gone over by the Parish-Officers, *Rogation-Week*.

GA'NTLET } [*gantlet*, *F.*] an Iron

GAU'NTLET } Glove.

GA'NTLOPE } [of *Gant*, a Town in

GA'NTLOP } *Flanders*, and *Loop*, a

Race, or *Loopen*, to run, *Belg.* because this Punishment was first invented there] an usual Punishment among Soldiers.

To run the GA'NTLOPE, to run through a Company of Soldiers, standing on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Switch in his Hand, to scourge the Criminal.

GA'OL [*gayol*, *geole*, *jaule*, *F.* *Ghioole*, *Du.*] a Prison.

GA'OL-Delivery, the clearing of a Prison of Prisoners, when such against whom there is no Prosecution are set at liberty.

GA'NYMEDE, a Trojan Boy, so beloved by *Jupiter* (as the Poets feign) that he took him up into Heaven, and made him his Cup-Bearer. Hence it is commonly used to signify any Boy loved for carnal Abuse, or hired to be used contrary to Nature, to commit the Sin of *Sodomy*.

A GAP [of *Leapen*, *Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, &c.

To GAPE [*Leapen*, *Sax.* *Gaeppen*, *Du.*] to open the Mouth wide; also to open.

GARAGAY, a Mexican Kite, which devours a Crocodile's Eggs.

To GAR, to make. *O.*

GARB [of *garbe*, *F.* *garbo*, *Ital.* *Comliness*, or *Leapien*, *Sax.* to trim up] Attire, Dress, Behaviour, Courage, a sharp and piquant Taste applied to Liquors.

GARB [in *Heraldry*] a Wheat-Sheaf, which signifies Abundance of Plenty.

GA'RBA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of 24 Arrows. *O. L.*

GA'RBAGE [of *garble*, to cleanse, *Minshem*] the fat Tripe, Entrails, &c. of Cattel.

GARBEFEEDERS, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

To GA'RBLE [*grabellar*, *F.* *garbolare*, *Ital.*] to cleanse from Dross and Dirt; commonly used of Spices.

GA'RBLER of Spices, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of *London*, who might enter into any Shop, Warehouse, &c. to view Drugs, Spices, &c. and garble them.

GA'RBLER, the Dust, Soil, or Filth, separated by garbling.

GA'RBLING of *Born Staves*, the sorting or culling out the Good from the Bad. *O. S.*

GA'RBOARD Plank, the first Plank of a Ship, fasten'd on her Keel on the Outside.

GA'RBOARD Strake, the first Seam in a Ship, next her Keel.

GA'RBOIL [*garbouil*, *F.*] Trouble, Tumult, Disorder, Uproar.

GA'RCIFER, a Mill-Boy. *Scotch Law.*

GA'RCIO } a poor servile Lad. *O. L.*

GA'RCE } See *Guard*.

Writ of GARD, a Writ relating to Guardianship.

GARD-Manger, a Storehouse for Victuals.

GARD-Robe, a Wardrobe, or Place to keep Clothes in.

GARDANT, keeping Guard. *F.*

GARDANT [in *Heraldry*] a Creature full faced and looking right forward.

GARDECAUT [*q. d. guard du cord, F.*] is that which stops the Fuzee of a Watch when wound up.

GA'RDEN [*jardin, F. Garten, Teut. Garten, G. Br.*] a Plot of Ground furnished with Variety of Plants, Flowers, &c.

To **GA'RDEN** a Hawk, is to put her on a Turf of Grats to cheer her.

GARDE-Viant, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in. *F.*

GARDEY'NE, a Guardian, Warden. *O.*

GARDEY'NE del Esglise, a Church-Warden &c. *O. F. L.*

GARDEY'NE de l'Esteinery, Warden of the Stanneries. *O. F. L.*

GA'RDIAN. See *Guardian*.

GA'RDINER [*jardinier, F.*] a Dresser of a Garden.

GARE, a sort of coarse Wooll, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

To **GARE**, to cause. *O.*

GARE Brained, very heedless. *S. C.*

GARGANTUA, a great Giant, a Monster.

GARGA'REON [*γάργαιον, Gr.*] the Cover of the Windpipe.

GA'RGARISM [*gargarisme, F. gargarismus, L. of γάργαρασμα, Gr.*] a liquid Medicine to cleanse the Throat, &c.

To **GA'RGARIZE** [*gargariser, F. gargarizo, L. of γάργαιζεν, Gr.*] to gargle, or wash the Throat or Mouth.

GA'RGET, a mortal Disease in Cattle.

GARGIL, a Disease in Geese.

GARGILON [among *Hunters*] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.

The **GARGLE** [*gargel, Teut. gargouille, F. gurgulio, I.*] the Gullet of the Throat.

To **GARGLE** [*gargouiller, F. gargogliare, Ital. gargarizare, L.*] to wash the Throat and Mouth with Liquor.

GARISH [of *Zeapian, Sax.* to make Preparation] gawdy, gorgeously apparell'd; also heedless. *C.*

GARISH, gay, glaring. *Shakesp.*

GARISSOUN, to garrison, to defend. *Ch.*

GA'RLAND [*guirlande, F.*] an Ornament for the Head, made of Flowers.

GA'RLAND [in a *Ship*] a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of a Main-Mast to keep the Shrouds from galling.

GA'RLICK [*Eaplec, Sax.*] a Plant.

GA'RMENT [*q. d. Garnishment, of guardiment, F.*] any Vestment.

GA'RNER [*grenier, F. of granarium, L.*] a Granary.

GARNESTU'RA, Furniture, or Implements of War. *O. L.*

GA'RNET [*q. d. Cranet, i. e. a little Crane*] Tackle in a Ship, wherewith Goods are hoisted in or out.

GA'RNET [of *Barnier, or granatum, L.* a Pomgranate] a Surname.

GA'RNET [of *granata, Span. of granatus, L.*] a Granate Stone, a sort of Carbuncle, so called from its red Colour, like to that of the Seed of a Pomgranate.

GARNIAME'NTUM, any Manner of garnishing, or trimming of Clothes. *O. L.*

To **GA'RNISH** [*garnir, F. Zeapian, Sax. to prepare*] to adorn, set off or trim; also to furnish.

GA'RNISH, a Fee paid by Prisoners at their first Entrance into Gaol: Money spent on their fellow Prisoners.

GARNISHEE [in the Court of *Guild-Hall*] signifies the Party in whose Hands another Man's Money is attached.

GA'RNISHMENT, a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the better furnishing of the Cause and Court.

GA'RNISON, a Garrison. *Chaucer.*

GA'RNITURE, Furniture of a Chamber, &c. Trimming. *F.*

GARNMENT, a Garment. *Chaucer.*

To **GARRE** [*Glor, Dan.*] to force. *N. C.*

GARRE, a Disease in Hogs.

GA'RRET [perhaps of *garite, F.* a Turret, from *Uahren, Teut.* to defend] the uppermost Floor in an House.

GA'RRET [of *Berrard*] a Surname.

GA'RRISON [*garnison, F.*] a Place of Defence, into which Soldiers are put; also the Soldiers who defend it.

GARRU'LITY [*garrulitas, L.*] Talkativeness, over much Prating.

GA'RRULOUS [*garrulus, L.*] full of Talk, or Prating.

GA'RTER [of *Gar, G. Br.* the Ham, *jartiere, F.*] a Band or Ribbon to tie up the Stockings.

GARS thee Greet, makes thee weep and complain. *Spencer.*

GA'RTER King at Arms, the Chief of the three Kings at Arms, the two other being called *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; also a Bend in *Heraldry*.

Order of the GA'RTER, an Order of Knights, first founded by King *Edward III.* on account of his many signal Victories, particularly one, wherein (it is said) the King's Garter was used for a Token. See *Knights of the Garter*.

GARTH, a Yard, Backside, or little Close. *N. C.*

Fish-GARTH, a Dam in a River for the catching of Fish.

GARTH *Man*, one who owns an open Wear where Fish are catch'd.

GARZ *I.*, Hedging Wood. *N. C.*

GAS, a Spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the most subtle and volatile Parts of any Thing. *Van Helmont.*

GASCOYNS, the inner Parts of the Thighs of an Horse.

A GASH, a deep Cut.

To GASH [*hacker, F.*] to cut.

To GASP [from *gape*] by an Epenthesis of the Letter *S*] to gape for Breath.

A GASP, a Panting for Breath.

GAS. See *Agast*.

GASTED, frighted. *Shakespeare.*

GASTNESS, Terror, Dread, Fright.

GASTER [*γαστήρ, Gr.*] the whole lower Belly, the Womb, or the Stomach.

GA'STLY [*q. d.* ghostly, or ghost-like] looking frightfully, like a Ghost.

GASTRED, frightened, astonished. *O.*

GA'STRICA [in *Anatomy*] the upper Branch of the *Splenick Vein* bestowed on the Stomach.

GA'STRICK, belonging to the Belly.

GASTRICK Juice [among *Physicians*] the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNE'MIA [*γαστροκνέμια, Gr.*] the Calf of the Leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which with the *Soleus* or *Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

GASTROCNEMIUS Internus, a Muscle of the Foot, placed under the *Gastrocnemius Externus*, and *Plantaris*. *L.*

GASTROEPIPLOICA, the Vein and Artery growing to the Ventricle and Gall.

GA'STROMANCY [*gastromantia, L.* of *γαστρομαντία*, of *γαστήρ*, the Belly, and *μαντία*, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by the Belly.

GASTROMYTH [*Εγγασπίμυθος*, of *γαστήρ*, and *μῦθος*, Speech, *Gr.*] one who speaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHIA [*Anat.*] a Connexion or Suture in the Wounds of the *Abdomen*.

GASTRO'TOMY [*γαστροτομία*, of *γαστήρ*, the Belly, and *τέμνω*, to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Womb or Belly.

A GATE, an Entrance into a City, Palace, &c.

A GATE [in *Fortification*] a Door made of strong Planks and Iron-Bars, to keep out an Enemy.

GATE, a Street. *Lincolnsh.*

GATE, a Goat. *Spencer.*

GATE, a Motion or Posture of the Body in Walking.

Ne GATE Ne Geyn, neither got nor gained. *O.*

GATHER-Bag, the Bag or Skin which encloses a red Deer in a Hind's Belly.

To GATHER [*gatharian, Sax.*] to collect, or pick up; also to crop.

A GATHER [*q. d.* a Gathering or Collection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver, Lights, &c. of a Sheep, Calf, &c.

To GATHREN, to gather. *Chaucer.*

GATTERIDGE Tree, Prickwood. *S. C.*

GAUDE, a Toy or Trifle; a Scoff. *O.*

GAUDID, made gay. *Chaucer.*

GAUDIES, double Commons allowed to Students on gaudy Days.

GAUDY [of *gaudium, L.* Joy] affectedly gay or fine.

GAUDY-Days [of *gaudere, L.* to rejoice] certain Festival Days observ'd in Inns of Courts and Colleges.

GAVEL [*gavel, Sax. gavelle, F.*] Tribute, Toll, Custom, yearly Rent, or Revenue; also the Division of a Country in *Wales*, comprehending four *Randix's*.

GAVEL Bread, Corn Rent, Provision of Bread or Corn reserv'd as a Rent, to be paid in Kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCESTER, a Measure of Ale
GA'VELSESTER, s to be paid by way of Rent by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

GAVELET, is a special and ancient kind of *Cessavit*, or Custom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in *Gavelkind* shall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due Rents and Services.

GAVELGIDA, s that pays Tribute or
GAVELGILDA, s Toll. *O. L.*

GAVELERTH, s the Duty or Work of

GAVELHERTE, s ploughing so much Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

GAVEL-Kind [of *gavel*, Tribute, and *Cind*, Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Division of the Father's Lands at his Death, among all his Sons, or of a Brother dying without Issue among all his Brethren.

GAVELMED, the Duty of mowing Meadow Land, requir'd by the Lord of his customary Tenant.

GAVELREP, the Duty of reaping for the Lord of the Manour.

GAVELING-Men, Tenants who paid a reserved Rent, besides some customary Duties to be done by them.

A GAVELOCK, a Pick, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, &c. *N. C.*

GAVELOCKS [*gavelucay, Sax.*] Shafts, Javelins, warlike Engines, &c.

GAUGE-Point of solid Measure, is the Diameter of a Circle whose Area is equal to the solid Content of the same Measure.

GAUGER [*jaugeur, F.*] a Measurer of Casks and Vessels containing Liquids.

GAUGING [of *janger, F.*] is the finding the Capacities or Contents of all Sorts of

of Vessels which hold Liquids.

A GAUL, a Leaver. *Lancash.*

GAULICK-Hand, Left-hand. *N. C.*

GAU'LONITES, a Sect among the Jews, so named from Judas Gaulonites, who opposed the Tribute rais'd by Cyrenius in the Time of Augustus.

GAUNT [*Zeapanian, Sax. to decrease*] lean, having lost his Fat and Flesh.

GAUNTREE, a Frame to set Casks upon. *N. C.*

GAVOTTA [*in Musick Books*] a Gavor, an Air of a brisk and lively Nature, and always in common Time; divided into two Parts, each to be play'd twice over; the first Part commonly in 4 or 8 Bars, and the second Part in 4, 8, 12, or 16 Bars, or more. *Ital.*

To GAURIN, } to starve. *Chaucer.*

To GAWRIN, }

GAUDS, Baubles, gaudy Things; ridiculous Jests, &c. *Shakespeare.*

GAWN, a Gallon. *C.*

GAWZ, a thin sort of Silk.

GAY [*gai, F. probably of gaudere, L. to rejoice*] of a merry and pleasant Temper; also fine, neat, spruce.

GAY, or Gayment [*in Musick*] signifies gay, brisk, lively. *Ital.*

GAYNAGE, Wainage, Plough-rackle, or Instruments of Husbandry; also the Profit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by the baser kind of Soke-men.

GAYTER-Tree, Prickwood.

To GAZE [*Zeeyan, Sax. but Minshew derives it from ἀγάζομαι, to admire*] to stare, look about, or earnestly upon.

GAZE-Hound } [*agaseus, L.*] a Dog

GAST-Hound } which hunts by Night.

GAZEL, an Arabian Deer, an Antelope of Barbary.

GAZETTE, a News-paper or Book. *F.*

GAZETTIER [*gazetier, F.*] a Writer or Publisher of Gazettes.

GAZONS [*in Fortification*] Green Sods or Turfs of Earth, cut square like large Bricks us'd in facing the Outside Works made of Earth.

GAZUL, an Egyptian Weed, of which the finest sort of Glasses are made.

GEAR [*Zeapian, Sax. to make ready*] Stuff, Attire, Womens Apparel; Harness for Draught-Horses or Oxen.

GEASON, rare, uncommon. *O.*

GEAT [*gagates, L.*] a sort of precious Stone, or solid Bitumen, commonly called black Amber, or Jet.

GE'BURSCRIP, Neighbourhood, adjoining Town or Territory. *S. L. T.*

GEBURUS, a Country Neighbour.

To GECK, to cheat or defraud. *Shakes.*

GEDALIAH [*גדליה, of גדל, Greatness, and יה, the Lord, H. i. e. the*

Greatness of the Lord] a Governour left at Jerusalem, during the Babylonish Captivity.

GEDE, went. *Chaucer.*

To GEER, to dress; snogly geer'd, neatly dress'd. *N. C.*

Every Man thinks his own Geese Swans.

This Proverb intimates that an inbred Philauty runs through the whole Race of Flesh and Blood, and that Self-love is the Mother of Vanity, Pride, and Mistake. It turns a Man's Geese into Swans, his Dunghill Poultry into Pheasants, and his Lambs into Venison. It blinds the Understanding, perverts the Judgment, depraves the Reason of the otherwise most modest Distinguishers of Truth and Falshy. It makes a Man so fondly conceited of himself, that he prefers his own Art for its Excellency, his own Skill for its Perfection, his own Compositions for their Wit, and his own Productions for their Beauty. It makes even his Vices seem to him Virtues, and his Deformities Beauties; for so every Crow thinks her own Bird fairest, though never so black and ugly. *Suum cuique Pulchrum*, say the Latins.

A GEIR [*Geyer, of Gerem, Teut. to be greedy*] a Vulture.

GEHENNA [*Γέεννα, Gr. of גֵּהֶנֶם נֵי, Heb. the Valley of Hinnom*] a Place in a Valley of the Tribe of Benjamin, terrible for two sorts of Fire in it; that wherein the Israelites sacrificed their Children to the Idol Moloch; and also another kept continually burning, to consume the dead Carcases and Filth of Jerusalem, and is metaphorically taken for Hell; also a Rack to torment Persons.

GELABLE, capable of being frozen or congealed.

GELATINA [*among Physicians*] any sort of clear gummy Juice.

GELA'TINOUS, any Thing that approaches to the Consistence of a Jelly. *L.*

GELD, } Money, Tribute, or Tax;

GILD, } also Amends or Satisfaction

GYLD, } made for a Crime.

To GELD [*Gælder, Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

GELDABLE, liable to pay Taxes, &c.

A GELDING, a gelded Horse.

GELDER-Rose, a Flower.

GELID [*gelidus, L.*] cold, icy.

GELIDITY [*geliditas, L.*] a being gelid, Frostiness.

A GELLY [*gelée, F. of gelando, L.*] Liquor of Meat, &c. boil'd to a thick Consistence.

GELT, } castrated, having the Stones

GELDED, } cut out.

A GEM [*gemma, L.*] a Jewel.

GEMEL-

GEMELLES [*Heraldry*] the bearing Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms.

GEMELLUS [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Cubit or Elbow.

To **GE'MINATE** [*geminatum, L.*] to double.

GEMINA'TION, a Doubling. *L.*

GE'MINI, Twins, two Children, or Young, born at one Birth. *L.*

GE'MINI [*in Anat.*] a Pair of Muscles which move the Thigh outward.

GE'MINI [*in Astrology*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack; also a Constellation, called *Castor* and *Pollux*.

GEMINOUS Arteries [*in Anatomy*] the two small Arteries, which descend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh-bone.

GEMMÆ Sal, a sort of Salt taken out of Pits, that shines like Crystal. *L.*

GEMMARY [*of Gemma, L.*] a Jewel-House.

GEMMI'FEROUS [*gemmifer, L.*] bearing or bringing forth Jewels.

GEMMOW-Ring, a double Ring in Links.

GENDARMERIE, the Horse of the Household to the French King. *F.*

GENDARMES, Horsemen, who formerly served in compleat Arms; now a particular Body of Cavalry in France.

GEND, gentle, genteel, seemly, fine. *Ch.*

GENDER [*gendre, F. of genere, L.*] the Difference of Nouns, as they are declined with a Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article, &c.

GENEA'LOGIST [*genealogiste, F. genealogus, L. of γενεαλόγος, of γένος, a Descent, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.*] one skilled in the Method of describing Pedigrees.

GENEALOGICAL [*genealogique, F. of genealogicus, L. γενεαλογικὸς, Gr.*] belonging to Genealogy.

GENEA'LOGY [*genealogie, F. of genealogia, L. of γενεαλογία, of γενεά, Generation, and λογία, Discourse, Gr.*] a Description of the Stock, Lineage or Pedigree, of any Person or Family.

GE'NERABLE [*generabilis, L.*] that may be ingender'd or begotten.

GE'NERAL [*generalis, L.*] common, of all Kinds or Sorts. *F.*

A **GE'NERAL**, the chief Commander of an Army; also the principal Governor of a religious Order.

GE'NERAL [*in the Military Art*] a particular Beat of Drum early in the Morning, to give Notice for the Foot to be in Readiness to march.

GE'NERAL Synod, a Council in which Bishops, Priests, &c. of all Nations are assembled together.

GENERALE, the single Commons, or

ordinary Provision of the Religious in Convents.

GENERALI'SSIMO [*generalissime, F.*] a supreme General or Commander in Chief of an Army.

GENERALITY [*generalité, F. generalitas, L.*] the Whole, or greatest Part.

To **GE'NERATE** [*generatum, L.*] to ingender or beget.

GE'NERATED [*generatus, L.*] begotten or produced.

GE'NERATED Quantity [*in Arithmetick*] whatever is produced by Multiplication, Division, Extraction of the Roots, &c.

GE'NERATED Quantity [*in Geometry*] whatsoever is produced by finding out the Area's and Sides, or extream and mean Proportionals.

GE'NERATING Line or Figure [*in Geometry*] is that which by its Motion or Revolution, produces any other Figure, Plane or Solid.

GENERA'TION, is the Production of any Thing in a natural Way, which before was not in being, *L.* Also a Lineage, Race, or Descent. *F.*

GENERATIVE [*generatif, F.*] that serves to beget.

GENE'RICAL [*generique, F.*] belonging to the Genus or Kind.

GENERO'SITY [*generosité, F. of generositas, L.*] Bravery, Courage, Liberality, Nobleness of Mind.

GE'NEROUS [*genereux, F. generosus, L.*] free, bountiful, of a noble Mind or Blood.

GE'NESIS [*genesis, F. of γένεσις, Gr.*] Generation, original Rise; also the Title of the first Book of Moses, as containing the History of the Creation. *L.*

GE'NESIS [*in Geometry*] is the forming of any Figure, plane or solid.

GENET, a kind of Spanish Horse: The Furr of a little Creature of that Name. *F.*

GENETHLI'ACAL [*genethliacus, L. of γενεθλιακός, Gr.*] belonging to Casters of Nativities, Fortune-tellers, Astrologers; Also Books treating of the Calculation of Nativities, &c.

GENEVA, [*genevré, F.*] a sort of strong Waters distilled from Juniper Berries, called by several Names, as Tityre, Royal Poverty, white Tape, &c.

GE'NIAL [*genialis, L.*] festival, joyful, merry, pertaining to Marriage.

To **GENI'ULATE** [*geniculatum, L.*] to grow into Joints.

GENI'LATED [*geniculatus, L.*] jointed, full of Knots.

GENICULA'TION, a Jointing. *L.*

GENI'CULUM [*in Botany*] is the Stalk of a Plant. *L.*

GENI-

GE'NIOGLOSSI [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Chin.

GENIOHYOIDES [*Anatomy*] Muscles reaching from the Internal and lower Part of the Chin, to the Basis of the Bone *Hyoides*.

GE'NITAL [*genitalis, L.*] generative, serving to Generation. *F.*

GE'NITALS [*genitalia, L.*] the privy Parts of a Male.

GE'NITIVE Case [*genitivus casus, L.*] one of the six Cases, by which Property or Possession is chiefly imply'd.

GENUS [*genie, F.*] a good or evil Angel or Spirit supposed to attend upon every Person; also a Man's Nature, Fancy, or Inclination. *L.*

GENITING, a Sort of Apple.

GENT, spruce, fine, handsomely clad, gay. *F.*

GENTEE'L [*gentil, F.*] neat, fine, gallant, having the Air and Carriage of a Gentleman.

GENTEELNESS [*gentilisse, F.*] genteel Carriage.

GENTERIE, Gentility, Generosity, Civility. *Chaucer.*

GENTIAN [*gentiana, L.*] an Herb.

GENTIL, a kind of Maggot or Worm.

GENTILES, the Heathens [of *gentes, L.* the Nations] among the *Jews*, all were *Gentiles*, which were not of the 12 Tribes: But now we call them *Gentiles*, who profess not the Faith of Christ.

GENTILES [in *Grammar, L.*] Nouns betokening a Man's being of such Country.

GENTILES, Relations, Kindred. *Ch.*

GENTILESSE, Gentility. *Chaucer.*

GENTILISM, Heathenism, or the Opinions or Practices of the Heathens. *L.*

GENTILITIOUS [*gentilitius, L.*] that belongs to a Stock, Kindred, or Ancestors.

GENT'LITY [*gentilité, F. gentilitas, L.*] the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

GENTLE [*gentil, F.*] mild, tame, civil, obliging.

GENTLEMAN [of *gentile, F.* and *Man, Sax. q. d. e' bonâ gente*, born of a good Country or Family] a Person of good or honourable Extraction.

Jack will never make a Gentleman.

This Proverb teaches, that every one will not make a Gentleman. that is *vulgarly* called so, now-a-days: There is more than the bare Name required, to the making him what he ought to be by *Birth, Honour* and *Merit*: For let a Man get never so much Money to buy an *Estate*, he cannot purchase one Grain

of *GENTILITY* with it, but will remain *JACK* in the Proverb still, without *Learning, Virtue*, and *Wisdom*. to enrich the Faculties of his Mind, to enhance the Glory of his Wealth, and to ennoble the Blood; for put him into what Circumstance you please, he will discover himself one Time or other in Point of Behaviour, to be of a mean Extract, awkward, ungenteel, and ungenerous, a Gentleman at second Hand only, or a vain-glorious *Upstart*: For you cannot make a silken Purse of a Sow's Ear; *Ex quo vis ligno Mercurius non fit*, say the *Latins*.

GENTRY, the Order or Rank of Gentlemen, descended of ancient Families, which have always born a Coat of Arms.

GENTRY Cove, a Gentleman. *Cant.*

A **GENTRY** Mort, a Gentlewoman. *Cant.*

GENUFLE'XION, a bending the Knee. *L.*

GE'NUINE [*genuinus, L.*] natural, true.

GENUINE Teeth, *Dentes sapientie*.

GENUS, Kindred, Stock or Lineage, Sort, Manner, or Fashion. *L.*

GENUS [in *Grammar*] a Gender, a Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter.

GENUS [in *Logick*] one of the 5 Predicables, which contain the Species; as *Animal* is the Genus of a Man, a Horse, a Dog, &c.

GEOCE'NTRICK [in *Astronomy*] a Term applied to any Orb or Planet, which hath the Earth for its Center, or which hath the same Center with the Earth.

GEOCENTRICK Place of a Planet, is such as would appear to us from the Earth, if our Eyes were fixed there.

GEOCENTRICK Latitude of a Planet, is its Latitude seen from the Earth; or the Inclination of a Line connecting the Planet and the Earth, to the Plane of the Earth's (or true) *Ecliptick*: Otherwise 'tis the Angle which the aforesaid Line, (connecting the Planet and the Earth) makes with the Line, which is drawn perpendicular to the Plane of the *Ecliptick*.

GEODÆ'SIA [*γεωδαισία, or γη* the Earth, and *δαινα*, to know, *Gr.*] the Art of Measuring or Surveying of Land. *L.*

GEODÆ'TICAL Numbers, such as are considered according to the vulgar Names or Denominations, by which Money, Weights, Measures, &c. are generally known, or particularly divided, by the Laws and Customs of several Nations.

GEOFF 2 a Mow or Reck of Corn or Hay.

GEOFFERY [of *Gaw*, glad, and *Grede*,

Herde, Peace, Du. i. e. joyful Peace. *Camden*] a Christian Name.

GEO'GRAPHER [*geographe, F. geographus, L. of γεωγράφος, Gr.*] one who is skilled in Geography.

GEOGRA'PHICAL [*geographique, F.*

GEOGRA'PHICK [*geographicus, L. of γεωγραφικός, Gr.*] belonging to Geography.

GEOGRA'PHICAL Mile, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the same as a Sea Mile.

GEO'GRAPHY [*geographie, F. geographia, L. of γεωγραφία, of γῆ, the Earth, and γράφω, to describe, Gr.*] is a Description of the whole Globe of the Earth, or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situations, and other remarkable Things thereunto belonging.

GE'OMANCER [*γεωμάντις, Gr.*] one skill'd in Geomancy.

GE'OMANCY [*geomance, F. geomantia, L. of γεωμαντεία, of γῆ, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.*] a kind of Divination by Points and Circles made on the Earth, or by opening the Earth.

GEOME'TRICAL [*geometrical, F. geometrick* [*metricus, L. γεωμετρικός, Gr.*] belonging to Geometry.

GEOME'TRICAL Place, is a certain Bound or Extent, wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of a local or undetermined Problem.

GEOME'TRICAL Solution of a Problem, is when it is solved according to the Rules of Geometry.

GEOMETRI'CIAN [*geometre, F. geometra, L. of γεωμέτρης, Gr.*] one skilled in the Science of Geometry.

GEO'METRY [*geometrie, F. geometria, L. of γεωμετρία, of γῆ and μέτρον, Measure, Gr.*] originally signifies the Art of measuring the Earth, or any Distances or Dimensions on or within it; but now 'tis used for the Science of Extension, abstractedly considered without any Regard to Matter.

Practical GEO'METRY, is the Method of applying *speculative Geometry* to Use and Practice, as Surveying of Land, Dialling, Fortification, &c.

Speculative GEO'METRY, is a Science which treats of Magnitude, with its Properties, abstractedly considered, without any Relation to material Beings.

GEOPO'NICAL [*γεωπόνικος, of γῆ and πόνος, Labour, Gr.*] belonging to the Art of Tilling or Manuring of Ground.

GEORGE [*Γεωργός, of γῆ and ἔργον, Work, i. e. a Husbandman*] a proper Name of Men.

GEORGE Noble, a Gold Coin, in Value 6 s. 8 d. current in the Time of Hen. VIII.

GEORGIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called from one *David George*, born at *Delft* in *Holland*, who held that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, and that himself was the true *Christ* and *Messiah*.

GEORGICKS [*georgiques, F. georgica, L. of γεωργικά, Gr.*] Books which treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

GERAH [גר, H.] the least Silver Coin among the *Hebrews*, in Value seven Pence Halfpenny *English*, or as others say, 159 160ths of a Penny.

To **GERDIN**, to strike, smite, stab. *Ch.*

GERARD [of Ger, Teut. all, and Aerd, Nature, Du. according to *Camden*] a Christian Name.

GERE, Jest, Jeer, Frenzy. *G.*

GERGON, jargon. *Chaucer.*

GERENT [*gerens, L.*] bearing or carrying, behaving.

GEREVES [גערעס, Sax.] Guardians. *Chaucer.*

GERFALCON [*gelfalcone, Ital. from GYRFALCON* [*gyrare, to turn round, and falco, L.*] from its turning round in the Flight, which is contrary to other Birds] a Bird of Prey.

GERIFUL, unconstant, changeable. *Ch.*

A **GERMAN** [of Ger, all, and Man, Teut. q. d. all Man] a Native of *Germany*.

GERMANDER, the Herb; also *English Treacle*.

GERMAN [*germanus, L.*] a Brother or Sister by the same Father and Mother. *F.*

Cousin **GERMAN**, a first Cousin.

GERMA'NITY [*germanitas, L.*] Brotherhood.

To **GE'RMINATE** [*germinatum, L.*] to branch, sprout out, bud, or blossom.

GERMINA'TION, a Springing, Sprouting, or Budding forth. *L.*

GERMINS [*germina, L.*] young Shoots of Trees.

GERNON [גערנע, studious, Sax.] a proper Name.

GERONTO'COMY [*γεροντοκομία, Gr.*] a Part of Physick, which shews the Way of Living for old Men, in order to preserve their Health.

GERONTOCOMI'UM [*γεροντοκομείον, of γέρων, an old Man, and κομίζω, to take care of, Gr.*] an Hospital, or Alms-house for poor old People. *L.*

GERSUMA [גערסומא, Sax.] a Fine, or Income. *O. R.*

GERSUMARIUS [in Law] finable, liable to be amerced or fined at the Discretion of the Lord of the Manour.

GERT, struck. *Chaucer.*

GERTRUDE [of Ger, all, Teut. and Truth, q. d. true to her Trust] a Christian Name of Women.

GERVAS [*Gerhast*, *Teut.* i. e. all fast] a proper Name of Men.

GERUNDIVE [in *Grammar*] an Adjective made of a *Gerund.* *L.*

GERUNDS [*gerundia*, *L.*] Parts of a Verb, so called from a double Signification.

GERY, } changeable, also cruel.
GERYFUL, } *O.*

GESSERT [*Heraldry*] a Term used when a Lion's Head is born over a Chief.

GESSERTAIN, a Breast-Plate. *O.*

GESSES [in *Falconry*] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

A GEST, a Bed, a Couch. *Shakesp.*

GESTA'TION, a carrying, or bearing; also the Time which a Child is in the Womb of the Mother. *L.*

To GESTICULATE [*gesticuler*, *F.* *gesticulatum*, *L.*] to use much Gesture.

GESTICULA'TION, a representing a Person by Gestures or Postures; the using too much Gesture in Speaking.

GESTS [*gestes*, *F.* of *gesta*, *L.*] noble or heroick Acts, warlike Exploits.

GE'STURE [of *gestus*, *L.*] Behaviour, the Motion of the Body.

To GET [*ȝetan*, *Sax.*] to obtain.

GETEALED, numbered. *Sax.*

GEULES [in *Heraldry*] a Vermillion Colour.

GEWGAWS [*ȝeȝay*, Trifles, or *ȝeȝay*, Images, *Sax.*] Trifles or Playthings for Children.

GHERKINS [*Gorcken*, *Teut.*] a Sort of foreign pickled Cucumbers.

GHEUS [of *gueux*, *F.* a Beggar] a Name given to the Protestants in the Civil Com-motions in the *Low Countries*, on Account of a Banquet in the House of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulemburgh*, at which the Guests, being Protestant Persons of Quality, were habited like Beggars, and while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Foundation of a Conspiracy for the Liberty of their Religion.

GHITTAR } [*guitern*, *F.* probably of
GHITTERN } *cithara*, *L.*] a musical Instrument, formerly much in Use among the *Italians* and *French*.

GHIZZARD [*ghizzern*, *Lincolns.* perhaps of *gigerium*, *L.*] the Bag under the Throat or Claw of a Fowl.

GHOST [*ȝayt*, *Sax.*] the Spirit of a Person deceased.

GHOSTLY [*q. d.* Ghost-like] spiritual; as ghostly Advice, spiritual Advice.

A GIANT [*geant*, *F.* *gigas*, *L.* of *γίγας*, *Gr.*] a Person of an uncommon and huge Size and Stature.

GIBCLIFF [or *Guy-Cliff*, of *Guy* of *Warwick*, that famed Hero, who lived as an Hermit there; or from *Guy Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*] a Place in *Warwickshire*.

To GIBBER, to flout, to chatter, &c. *Shakespear.*

GIBBERISH [*q. d.* jabberish, from *jab-bar*, or of *gaber*, *F.* to banter, or *gabbare*, *Ital.* to put a Trick on] nonsensical Talk, Pedlars *French.*

GIBBERUS [in *Anatomy*] the backward and larger Knob of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*.

A GIBBET, a great Cudgel, or Stick, such as they throw up into Trees, to beat down the Fruit. *S. C.*

GIBET [*gibet*, *F.*] a Gallows for the Execution of Malefactors.

A GIBBON, a Nut-hook. *N. C.*

GIBBOSE } [*gibbeux*, *F.* of *gibbosus*,
GIBBOUS } *L.*] bunching out, hunch-back'd, crump-shoulder'd.

GIBBO'SITY [*gibbositas*, *L.*] a bunching out, most commonly of the Back.

GIBS } [Contractions and Corrup-
GIBSON } tions of *Gisbert*] *q. d.*
GIBBONS } the Son of *Gilbert*.

GIBBOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Term used of the Moon; which while she moves between her Quadratures, in her Opposition to the Sun, is said to be *gibbous*, her enlighten'd Part being bunch'd out, or convex.

To GIBE [*Gabberen*, *Du.* *gabber*, *F.*] to jeer, mock, or flout.

GIBELOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens. *F.*

GIBLETS [*q. d.* goblets, of *gobbeau*, *F.* a Mouthful] the Offals or Entrails, &c. of a Goose, &c.

GIBSTAFF, a Quarter-staff. *N. C.*

GI'DEON [*ȝyȝ*, *H.* i. e. a Breaker or Destroyer] a Judge of *Israel*.

GIDDY [*ȝidyȝ*, *Sax.*] vertiginous; unsettled in Mind, rash, inconsiderate.

GIDDY, mad with Anger, furious. *N. C.*

GIERFUL, vulturine, rapacious. *O.*

G F, give. *N. C.*

GIFFORD [of *ȝiȝan*, *Sax.* to give, and *ȝerȝ*, *Du.* Nature, *q. d.* one naturally liberal] a Surname.

A GIFT [*ȝyȝt*, *Sax.*] a Donation, Gratitude, Present, Endowment.

GIFTA, Marriage. *Sax.*

GIFT Rope [of a Ship] is the Boat-rope, which is fasten'd to the Bow when she is swifted, in order to her being towed at the Stern of the Ship.

A GIG, a wanton Woman.

GIGA } [in *Musick Books*] is a Fig,
GIGQUE } some of which are to be
GIGUE } play'd slow, and others brisk and lively, but always in Triple Time, of one kind or other. *Ital.*

GIGA'NTICK [*gigantesque*, *F.* *giganteus*, *L.* of *γίγαντες*, *Gr.*] Giant-like, belonging to Giants, big-bodied.

GIGANTO'MACHY [*gigantomachia*, *L.*]

of γίγαντομαχία, of γίγας, a Giant, and μάχη, a Fight, Gr.] the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

GIG-Mill, a Mill for the fulling of Woollen Cloth.

GIG, a sort of Top made of Horn, for Boys to play with; also a Hole in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry Flax.

GIGGES, Harlots, Strumpets. *Chaucer*.

GIGGING, sounding. *O*.

To GI'GGLE [*Gichelen, Du.*] to laugh out, to laugh wantonly, or silly.

GIGLET, } a wanton Woman, or Strumpet.

GIGLOT, } pet. *Chaucer*.

GIGOT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf. *F*.

GIGLOTLIKE, like a Strumpet. *Ch*.

GIGS, Swellings growing on the Insides of Horses Lips.

GILBERT [of Zealepe, *Sax.* yellow, or Guelten, *Teut.* golden, and Beopht, *Sax.* famous; or as *Vestegan* supposes, *q. d.* Gildhereht, of Gild, *Sax.* a College, and Berichten, *Teut.* to instruct] the proper Name of a Man.

GILBERTINES, 700 Friars, and 1100 Nuns, a religious Order founded by one Gilbert of Lincolnshire, A. C. 1145.

GILD } [of Gildan, *Sax.* to pay, be-

GELD } cause every one was to pay

GUILD } toward the Support and Charge of the Company] a Tribute, Fine, or Tax; a Company of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themselves, by the Licence of the Prince.

GILDABLE, liable to pay Tax, &c.

GILD-Ale [*Gild-Æle, Sax.*] a Drinking-match, where every one paid his Club or Share.

GILD-Merchant, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves.

GILD Rents, Rents payable to the Crown, by any Gild or Fraternity.

GILHALDA *Teutonicorum*, the Fraternity of Easterling Merchants at a Place in London, called the Still-Yard.

GILD-Hall, [*gildæ-aula, L.*] Guild-hall, the chief Hall of the City of London.

GILDE, gilt, golden. *Chaucer*.

GILER, a Deceiver. *Chaucer*.

GILDERS, Snares. *N. C.*

GILES [*Ægidius, L.* of Άγίς, *Gr.* a Goat's Skin] a proper Name of Men.

GILL, a Measure containing 1 qr. of a Pint.

GILL [probably of *Juliana*, a Woman's Name] a She-Companion, a Miss.

A GILL, a Rivulet, a Beck. *N. C.*

GILLA *Vitrioli* [with *Chym.*] vomitive Vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.

GILL Creep by the Ground, the Herb Ale-hoof.

GILL-Hooter, an Owl. *C*.

GILLIFLOWER [*q. d.* July-flower, because it flourishes in that Month, *giroffée, F. garoffolo, Ital.* of καρποφύλλον, *q. d.* καρπὸν, a Nut, and φύλλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] a Flower of a grateful Scent.

GILLINGHAM [of Gyllan, *Sax.* to make a Noise] a Village in Dorsetshire; so called probably from the Parting of some Brook running swiftly by it.

GILLS of a Fish [*guelras, Portug. Agal-tas, Span.* probably of gula, *L.*] Openings on the Side of the Head.

GILT-Head, a Sea-fish.

GIM, pretty, spruce, neat.

GIMLET [*giblet, F.*] a Piercer to make Holes with.

GIMER-Lamb, } an Ewe-Lamb. *S.*

GAMER-Lamb, }

A GIMMAL-Ring. See *Gemmar*.

GIMMALS, a Ring with two Rounds.

Shakespeare.

GIN, give. *N. C.*

GIN, to begin. *Spencer*.

GIN [a Contraction of *Engine*] a Snare or Trap; also an Engine for lifting up great Guns.

GINCRACKS [*q. d.* gimcrack of *Engine*] a diminutive Piece of Engine-work.

GINGER [*gingembre, F. gengoro, Ital.* of zinziber, *L. ζιγγίβερις, Gr.*] an Indian Root of a hot Quality.

GINGERLY, tenderly, gently, softly.

To GINGLE, to make a tingling Noise, or like little Bells, to use Words which have a chiming or affected Sound.

GINGLYMUS [*γίγλυμος, Gr.*] is an Articulation of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Hollow of another; and again the Head of the latter into the Hollow of the former.

To GINGREAT [*gingivre, L.*] to chir as a Bird does.

To GININ, to begin. *Chaucer*.

To GIP, to take out the Guts of an Her; ring.

GIPE, a Coat full of Plaits.

GIPPO [*gippon, F.*] a short Coat or Doublet. *Chaucer*.

GIPSIES [*q. d.* *Ægyptii, L.*] a Crew of pilfering Stragglers, who under Pretence of being Egyptians, pretend to tell People their Fortunes.

GIPSIRE, a Pouch. *Chaucer*.

GIRAFFA, an Asian Beast, called in Latin *Camelopardalus*.

GIRASOL, a precious Stone, commonly called the Sun-stone. *F*.

To GIRD [*gýrdan, Sax.*] to bind round about, to tie up close.

To GIRD, to strike. *O*.

GIRD Brew, the Dregs or coarser Substance of small Oatmeal boil'd to a Con-

istence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

GIRDERS [in *Architecture*] main Beams going a-cross a Floor of an House.

GIRDLE [*gýrnæl*, *Sax.*] a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the Loins.

GIRDLE-*sted*, the Waste, or Girding-Place. *Chaucer*.

GIRDLE [among *Hunters*] the Roe-Buck of two Years old.

GIRDING-Girt [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to have a *Girding-Girt*, when her Cable is tight or strained, that she cannot go over it with her Stern-port, but will lie a-cross the Tide.

AGIRELLA, a Vane, Weathercock. *It.*

GIRLE [*Ceorla*, *Sax.* of *garrula*, *L.* prating; *M. nshew* says, because they are addicted to Talkativeness, or of *girella*, *Ital.* a Weathercock] a young Maid.

To GIRN. See *Grin*.

GIRTH [of *gýrnæl*, *Sax.*] a Girdle buckled under a Horse's Belly; also a Saddle that is buckled and compleat for Use.

GIRTH [among *Cock-Masters*] the Compass of a Cock's Body.

GIRTH-*Web*, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle-girts are made.

GIRTHOL [in the *Scotch Law*] a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary.

GIRVII [of *gýrn*, a Fen, *Sax.*] a People who anciently inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c.

GISARME, a military weapon, with two Points or Pikes. *Chaucer*.

To GISE Ground, is when the Owner does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

GISEMENT, foreign Cattle so taken in to be kept by the Week.

GITH, an Herb growing among Corn.

To GIVE [*giſan*, *Sax.*] to bestow, afford, produce, &c.

GIVEN [in *Mathemat.*] signifies something which is supposed to be known.

GIVES [*Gebangs*, *Du.*] Fetters, Shackles.

GITE, a Gown. *Chaucer*.

GLA'CIAL [*glacialis*, *L.*] belonging to Ice, freezing Cold.

GLACIA'LIS Humor [with *Oculists*] is the icy Humour; one of the three Humours of the Eye.

To GLA'CIATE [*glaciatum*, *L.*] to congeal or freeze, to turn to Ice.

GLACIA'TION, the freezing or turning of any Liquid into Ice. *L.*

GLACIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepness, or an easy sloping Bank, but more especially that which rangeth from the Parapet of the cover'd Way to the Level on the Side of the Field. *F.*

GLAD [*glad*, *Sax.*] joyful, merry.

GLAD, is spoken of Doors, Bolts, &c. that go smoothly and loosely. *N. E.*

To GLA'DDEN [*gladian*, *Sax.*] to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADDON, the Herb *Gladwin*.

GLADE [perhaps of *αλιδ*, *Gr.* a Branch of a Tree] an easy and light Passage made through a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees along that Way; also a Beam or breaking in of Light.

GLADIA'TOR [*gladiateur*, *F.*] a Fencer or Sword-Player. *L.*

GLADIATURE [*gladiatura*, *L.*] the Feat of fighting with Swords.

To GLADIN, to make glad. *Chaucer*.

To GLAFFER, to flatter. *Chesh.*

GLAIR, the White of an Egg. *F.*

To GLAIR, to rub over with Glair.

GLAIVE, a Weapon like a Halberd. *F.*

GLANCE [*Glantz*, *Teut.* *Glantz*, *Du.*] a Cast with the Eye, an Allusion, a Reflection; also a glittering like a Lance.

To GLANCE [*Glauzen*, *Teut.* *Glantz*, *Du.* *Eslancer*, *F.* probably of *Lancea*, *L.* a Lance] to glance with the Eye, to reflect upon cursorily, to allude to; also to glitter like a Lance.

A GLAND [*glande*, *F.* *glans*, *L.*] Flesh Kernel, a Substance in the human Body of a peculiar Nature, whose Use is to secrete or separate the Fluids.

GLANDAGE, Mastage; the Season of turning Hogs into the Woods; the feeding Hogs with Mast.

GLANDERS [*glandules*, *F.* *glandulae*, *L.*] a loathsome Disease in Horses, a Running at the Nose.

GLANDI'FEROUS [*glandifer*, *L.*] bearing Mast.

GLA'NDULA, a little Acorn; also a Kernel or Glandule in the Flesh, *L.* [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule in the Plicature of the Brain, called *Choroides*. *L.*

GLANDULA Pituitaria [in *Anat.*] a little Glandule in the *Sella Equina*. *L.*

GLANDULA Pinealis [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule or Kernel in the folding of the Brain, called *Choroides*, so named of its Shape; it resembling a Cone or Pine-apple.

GLANDULÆ Lumbares [in *Anatomy*] three Glands, so denominated upon Account of their lying upon the Loins. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Odoriferæ [in *Anatomy*] are certain small Glandules in that Part of the Penis where the *Præputium* is joined to the *Balanus*. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Renales [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules lying between the *Aorta* and the Kidneys.

GLANDULO'SITY, Fulness of Glands.

GLA'NDULOUS [*glanduleux*, *F.* of *glandulosus*, *L.*] full of Kernels or Mast.

GLA'NDULOUS Flesh [with *Anatomists*] the

the Flesh of the Breast, Sweet-bread, &c.

GLANDULOUS *Roots* [in *Botany*] *Roots* which grow Kernel-like.

GLANS, Mast of Oak, Beech, &c. *L.*

GLANS [in *Anatomy*] a Kernel in the Flesh; the Nut of a Man's Yard.

GLANS [in *Botany*] that Fruit which contained within a smooth but hard Bark, and containing but one Seed, hath its hinder Part covered with a kind of Cup, while the Fore-Part is bare, as Acorns, &c. but properly the Fruit without the Cup.

To GLARE [in *esclairer*, *F.*] to over-blaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

A GLARE, a fierce Look. *Spencer.*

GLASS [in *Liex*, *Sax.* *Glaiz*, *Teut.* *Glas*, *Du.*] a transparent Substance artificially made of Flints, Sand, Ashes, &c.

GLASTENBURY [in *Glaceney*, *Sax.* i. e. the Isle of *Glass*, also *Glacenbyrig*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, memorable for the Tombs of two Kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and of *Joseph of Arimathea*, and many of the primitive Saints in *England*.

GLATION, Welch-Flannel.

GLAU'COMA [in *γλαυκωμα*, *Gr.*] a Fault in the Eye, or a Transmutation of the Crystalline Humour into a gray or sky Colour.

GLAVE, smooth. *N. C.*

GLAVE, a long Sword or Bill. *F.*

GLAVEA, a Javelin, or Hand-dart. *O. L.*

To GLAVER, to soothe up or flatter.

GLAVERING, flattering Words.

GLAYMOUS, muddy and clammy. *O.*

To GLAZE [in *q. d.* to glaze or gloss over] to work with Glass; also to set a Gloss upon, to polish.

GLAZIER, an Artificer who glazes or works glass Windows.

A GLEAD. See *Glede*.

GLEAM [of *Leoma*, *Sax.* Light] a Beam of the Sun, or Streak of Light.

To GLEAM [in *Leoman*, *Sax.*] to shine or cast Beams of Light.

To GLEAM [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Gleam*, when she throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To GLEAN [in *glaner*, *F.*] to pick up the scattered Ears of Corn after Reaping.

GLEBARIÆ, Turfs, or Earth fit to burn. *O. R.*

GLEBE [in *gleba*, *L.*] a Clod of Earth; also a Sort of Sulphur used by Fullers. *F.*

GLEBE-Land, most commonly that Land, Meadow, or Pasture, belonging to a Parsonage, besides the Tythes.

GLE'BOUS [in *glebosus*, *L.*] full of Clods.

GLE'BULENT [in *glebulentus*, *L.*] Cloddy; abounding with Clods, &c.

A GLEDE [in *Liða*, *Sax.*] a Kite.

A GLEDE [in *Gled*, *Sax.*] a hot Ember, or live Coal.

GLEDON, gone. *O.*

GLEE [in *Lle*, *Sax.*] Joy or Mirth.

GLEEFUL, merry, laughing. *Shakesp.*

GLEEK, a Game at Cards.

To GLEEK, to jeer, &c. *Shakesp.*

A GLEET [in *q. d.* a glide] a thin Matter, issuing out of Ulcers; also a Venereal Disease.

To GLE, to look awry, or side-ways, to squint.

GLEIRE, white. *Chaucer.*

GLENE [in *γλήνη*, *Gr.*] the Cavity or Socket of the Eye: By some Anatomists it is taken for that Cavity of a Bone, that receives another into it.

GLENOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the first Vertebra of the Neck.

GLENT, glanced. *Chaucer.*

GLENTWORTH [of *Glen*, *Sax.* *Glynn*, *C. Br.* a Valley, and *Wopð*, a Court or Hall situated in a Valley] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

GLIB, slippery, smooth.

To GLIDE [in *Llidan*, *Sax.*] to slip down easily, gently, &c.

A GLIM, a Candle or Light. *Cant.*

GLIMFENDERS, Andirons. *Cant.*

GLIMFLASHY, angry. *O.*

To GLIMMER [in *Glimmer*, *Dan.*] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at break of Day.

A GLIMMER, a Fire. *Cant.*

A GLIMMERING, a glancing or trembling of Light.

A GLIMPSE [perhaps of *Gleissen*, *Teut.*] a Flash or Beam of Light.

GLISCERE, to kindle or glow light as Fire does.

GLISCERE [among Physicians] the natural Heat and Increase of Spirits: Or the Exacerbation of Fevers which return periodically.

To GLISTEN [in *Glisteren*, *Du.*] to
To GLISTER } shine, to be bright or sparkling.

A GLISTER. See *Clyster*.

To GLITTER [in *Glitzenau*, *Sax.*] the same as glitter.

GLITTERANDE, glittering, shining. *Ch.*

To GLOAR [in *Gloeren*, *Du.*] to look a-skew.

GLOAR, as gloar-fat, fulsomely fat.

GLOB'D, wedded to, fond of. *Chesh.*

A GLOBE [in *globus*, *L.*] is a round solid Body, every Part of whose Surface is equally distant from a Point within it called its Center. *F.*

GLOBE *Celestial*, is an artificial Representation of the Heaven, being a round Body, having the fixed Stars, Constellations, with the imaginary Circles, &c. drawn upon its Surface.

GLOBE *Terrestrial*, is an artificial Representation of the Earth being a round Body,

Body, having the Places delineated upon it, in their natural Order and Situation, &c.

GLO'BOSE } [globosus, L.] globular,
GLO'BOUS } round as a Globe or
GLOBULAR } Bowl.

GLOBO'SITY [globositas, L.] a being round in Form of a Globe, Roundness.

GLO'BULES } [globuli, L.] little
GLO'BULETS } Globes.

GLO'BULOUS [globulosus, L.] of Globules, or little Globes.

GLO'BULUS *Nasæ* [in Anatomy] the lower gristly Part of the Nose. L.

GLOCESTER [Gloucester, Sax. i. e. a fair City] a Bishop's See.

A GLOME [glomus, L.] a Bottom of Thread. O.

To GLOMBE, to look gloomy, to frown. *Chaucer*.

To GLO'MERATE [glomeratum, L.] to wind round as Thread upon a Bottom.

GLOMERA'TION, a winding round in a Bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round Lump. L.

GLOOMY [of Glomung, Sax. the Twilight] dusky, dark, cloudy.

GLORIA Patri [Glory to the Father] a Formula in the Liturgy, called also *Doxology*.

GLORI'FICATION, a Glorifying, admitting to the State of eternal Glory. F. of L.

To GLO'RIFY [glorifier, F. of glorificare, L.] to give Glory to, to praise, to put among the Blessed.

GLO'RIOUS [glorieux, F. of gloriosus, L.] full of Glory, famous.

GLORY [gloire, F. of gloria, L.] Honour, Renown, Reputation; or the Joys of Heaven, the Majesty of God consider'd with infinite Power, and all other divine Perfections.

A GLORY [in Painting] those Beams of Light, usually drawn round about the Head of our Saviour, Saints, &c.

To GLO'RY [gloriari, L.] to brag or boast.

To GLOSE [Glejan, Sax.] to flatter or colloque, to deceive.

A GLOSS [glosse, F. glossa, L. of γλῶσσημα, Gr.] a Comment or Exposition, Shew or false Appearance.

A GLOSS [of Glessen, Teut.] a Lustre or Brightness, set upon Silk, &c.

To GLOSS [gloser, F. glossare, L.] to comment, or make Notes upon.

A GLO'SSARY [glossaire, F. of glossarium, L.] a Dictionary to explain Words, especially such as are obscure and barbarous in any Language.

GLOSS'OGRAPHER [glossographus, L. of γλωσσογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of a Glossary.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY [γλωσσογραφία, of γλῶσσα, the Tongue, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] the Art of writing a Glossary.

GLOTEN, surprized, startled. *Chesh.*

GLOTTIS [γλωττις, Gr.] the Chink of the Larynx, covered with the Epiglottis. L.

GLOSSOCO'MIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for broken Limbs.

A GLOVE [Llof, Sax.] a Covering for the Hand.

GLOVE-Silver, Money given to Servants to buy them Gloves.

GLOVERS-Stitch [in Surgery] is when the Lips of a Wound are sewed upwards, after the Manner of Glovers.

To GLOUT } to look scurvily or four-
To GLOWT } ly.

GLOUTOUS, gluttonous. *Chaucer*.

To GLOW [Lilopan, Sax.] to grow hot or red, as the Cheeks or Ears do.

GLOWDEN, glowed, shined. O.

GLOW-Worm, an Insect that shines in the Dark.

GLUE [glue, F. of gluten, L.] a sticky Composition to join Boards together.

GLUM, fullen, sour in Countenance. C.

To GLUT [glutire, L.] to overcharge.

A GLUT, an Overcharge, Abundance.

GLUTÆI [γλαττις, Gr.] the Name of six Muscles which move the Buttocks.

GLUTÆUS-Major [in Anatomy] the largest of the Muscles of the Thigh, which make up the Buttocks. L.

GLUTÆUS-Medius, a Muscle of the Thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous Beginning of the *Glutæus Major*.

GLUTÆUS-Minor, a Muscle of the Thigh lying totally under the *Glutæus-Medius*.

GLUTIA [γλαττία, Gr.] are two Prominences of the Brain called Nates.

To GLU'TINATE [glutinatum, L.] to glue or stick together.

GLUTINA'TION, a gluing together L.

GLU'TINATIVE } [glutineux, F. of
GLU'TINOUS } glutinosus, L.] that

sticks like Glue, clammy.

GLUTINO'SITY, Gluiness, &c.

GLUTOS [γλατός, Gr.] is the greater Rotator in the upper Bone of the Thigh-bone, named *Trochanter*.

GLUTTED [glutitus, L.] satiated, filled.

A GLU'TTON [glouton, F. of gluto, L.] a greedy Eater.

GLU'TTONY [gluttonie, F.] immoderate Eating and Drinking.

To GLY, to look a-squint. *Lincolns.*

To GLYKE, to jeer, &c. *Shakesp.*

A GLYM, a Light. *Cant.*

GLYM-Jack, a Link-Boy. *Cant.*

GLYM-Stick, a Candlestick. *Cant.*

GLYM [Doomsday Book] a Valley or Dale.

GLYTTRIN, to glitter. *Chauc.*

GNARR, a hard Knot in a Tree. *Ch.*

To GNASP, to vex. *Cant.*

GNAST, gnashed with the Teeth. *Ch.*

GNAT [Linæt, Sax.] a stinging Fly.

GNAT-Snapper, a Bird.

To GNAW [Linægan, Sax. Knawen, Teut.] to bite off. GNA-

GNATHO'NICAL [playing the *Gnatho*] flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing a Person's Humour to get by him.

To **GNATHONIZE**, to play the *Gnatho*, to flatter, &c.

GNA'VITY [*gnavitas*, L.] Activeness, Quickness, Indultriousness.

GNERRING, snarling. *Chaucer*.

GNEW, gnawed. *O*.

GNOFF, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff a Miser. *Chaucer*.

GNOMA [*γνώμη*, Gr.] a Sentence. *L*.

GNOMON [*γνῶμων*, Gr.] an Index.

GNOMON [in *Dialling*] is the Stile-pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow whereof pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMON of a *Parallelogram* [in *Geometry*] is a Figure made of the *Parallelograms* about the Diagonal, and is like a Carpenter's Square.

GNO'MONICK [*γνῶμονικός*, Gr.] full of Sentences.

GNOMONICKS [*gnomonique*, F. *γνῶμονική*, Gr.] the Art of *Dialling*.

GNOMONOLOGICAL, belonging to the Art of *Dialling*.

GNOSTICKS [*gnostici*, L. *γνῶστικοί*, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks sprung up, A. C. 125. who arrogated a high Degree of Knowledge in all Things: They held the Soul of Man to be of the same Substance with God; that there were two Gods, the one good, and the other bad; and denied the future Judgment.

GNOSTI'MACHI, Hereticks, who condemned all Manner of Inquisition after Knowledge, as being of no Use to them, from whom God only requir'd good Actions.

To **Go** [*gan*, Sax. *Garn*, Du.] to walk, move, &c.

To **GO to God** 2 [Law Phrase] to be

To **GO without Day** 3 dismissed the Court

GOAD [*liab*, Sax.] a Staff pointed with sharp Iron to drive Cattle with.

GOAD, an *Ell English*, by which *Welsh* Frize is measured.

GOAL [*Dael*, Du. or probably of *gaule*, F. a Pole, which being set in the Ground, was the Place to run to] the End of a Race; also a Prison or Jail.

A **GOALER**, a Jailor.

To **GOAM**, to clasp or grasp. *N. C.*

To **GOAM**, to ming or look at. *Yorksh.*

To **GOAR** [perhaps of *gebojan*, Sax. or *forare*, L.] to pierce or bore with a Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

GOARING, a Sail is said to be cut goaring, when 'tis cut sloping by degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing.

A **GOAT** [*lætte*, Sax.] a Beast.

GOAT-Chaffer, a sort of Beetle.

GOAT-Hart, a wild Beast.

A **GOATHERD** [*lætheþ*, Sax.] a Keeper or Feeder of Goats.

GOAT-Milker, 2 a kind of Bird like

GOAT-Sucker, 3 an Owl.

A **GOB**, an open or wide Mouth. *N. C.*

A **GOB**, 2 [*gobea*, F.] a Mouthful, a

GOBBET, 3 great Piece of Meat.

GOBBETY'D, as a Trout *gobbety'd*, i. e. a Trout dressed in Bits. *O*.

To **GOBBLE** [*gober*, F.] to eat voraciously.

GO'BLET [*gobelet*, F.] a large drinking Cup of a round Figure without Feet or Handles.

GOBLINS [*gobelins*, F.] Evil Spirits, Bugbears, or Hobgoblins.

GOBONATED [in *Heraldry*] as a *Bordure gobonated*, i. e. divided after such a Manner, as it were into Goblets.

GOD [*Loð*, Sax. *Guð*, Dan. *Goed*, Gott, Teut. of *Gutt*, Teut.] good.

GODARD [of *Loð*, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *Aerð*, Du. Nature, q. d. one endowed with a compliant and divine Disposition of Mind] a proper Name.

GODBO'TE, a Fine, or Amerciament anciently paid for Offences against God.

GODELICH, goodly, courteous, &c. *Ch.*

GOD ey'd us, God defend, or do us good. *Shakesp.*

GODFATHER, a Man that is Surety to a Child in Baptism.

GODMOTHER, a Woman Surety.

GODFREY [of *Loð*, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *Frið* or *Friede*, Sax. Peace, q. d. godlike Peace] a proper Name.

GODIVOE [in *Cookery*] a kind of delicious Farce. *F.*

GODMANCHESTER [of *Gorman* or *Guthurn*, a Dane, who first of all the Danish Princes embraced the Christian Faith, and erected there a Palace] a Town in *Huntingtonshire*.

GODOLPHIN, 2 [i. e. a white Eagle, in

GODOLCAN, 3 the Dialect of *Cornwall*] the Family of *Godolphin's* bears a white Eagle in its Coat of Arms.

GODRICK [of *Loð*, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *ric*, Sax. Rich, q. d. Rich in God, or Goodness] a proper Name.

As sure as *God's* in *Gloucestershire*.

This Proverb is said to have its Rise, on Account that there were more rich and mitred Abbies in that, than in any two Shires in *England* besides; but some from *William of Malmsbury* refer it to the Fruitfulness of it in Religion, in that it is said to have return'd the Seed of the Gospel, with the Increase of an hundred Fold.

GODSCAL [of *Loð*, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *Scalk*, a Servant] a proper Name.

GODSIP [of *Loð* and *Syb*, Sax. a Relation] a Gossip, a Godmother. *Chauc.*

GODWIN [of *Loð*, Sax. *God* or *Good*, and *win*, Sax. a Conqueror, q. d. a Conqueror

queror in God] a proper Name.

GODWIN *Sands*, Sands on the Coast of Kent, which were formerly the Lands of Count Godwin, a perfidious Rebel in the Time of Edward the Confessor, who died miserably; and in the Reign of Wil. Rufus, his Lands were swallowed up by the Sea.

GODWIT, a kind of Quail.

To GOE [*gan*, Sax.] See Go.

GOETIE, Witchcraft. *Yorkshire*.

GOFF [*Goff*, C. Br. a Farrier] a Name.

GOFF, a sort of Play at Ball.

GOFISH, fortish, foolish. O.

GOG Magog, a British Giant, said to be 12 Cubits high, an Image of which stands in the Guildhall of London.

GOG Magog's Leap, a steep Rock in Cornwall.

To be a GOG for a Thing [*goques*, F. great Delight] to be eagerly bent upon it.

GOGGLE-eyed, having full rolling Eyes.

GOGING Stool, a Ducking Stool.

GOING to the Vault [*Hunting Term*] said of a Hare, when she takes to the Ground like a Coney.

GOLA [*in Architecture*] a sort of Ornament, an Ogee or Wave.

GOLD [*Lolo*, Sax. *Guld*, Dan.] the most weighty, most perfect, and most valuable of all Metals.

GOLDFINCH [*Golbync*, Sax.] a Bird.

GOLD-Hammer, a Bird.

GOLD Sike, a little Spring in Westmoreland, which continually casts up small thin Pieces of a Substance which shines and resembles Gold.

GOLDA, a Gully, or Water Passage. O.

GODDEN [*Gulden*, Du.] belonging to, or like Gold.

GOLDEN Fleece, the Figure of a Ram, gilt with Gold: Also small Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered with Sheeps Skins with the Wool on.

GOLDEN Number [*in Astronomy*] a Number beginning with, and encreasing annually 1, till it comes to 19, and then begins again, the Use of which is to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

GOLDEN Rule [*in Arithmetick*] the Rule of Three, so called by way of Excellency, teaching how to find a fourth Proportional to three Numbers given. See Rule of Three.

GOLDEN Sulphur of Antimony [*among Chymists*] a Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony.

GOLDENY, the Fish called Gilt-head.

GOLD Foil, Leaf Gold.

GOLDING [*Guldelin*, Du.] an Apple.

GOLDLIN, a Fish.

GOLDSMITH [*Golbymi*, Sax. *Goltschmidt*, Teut.] a Worker or Seller of gold and silver Plate, Jewels, &c.

GOLE, big, large, full, florid. S. C.

GO'LGOTHA [*גולגותא*, Syr. i. e. a Place

of dead Mens Skulls] was at Jerusalem, on the North Side of Mount Sion, a Place full of the Bones of Malefactors.

GOLIERDEIS [*gouliard*, F.] a Buffoon. Chaucer.

GOLLS [*q. d. paly* of *pealnan*, Sax. to weild; because the Hands direct and order Business] the Hands.

GOLPES [*in Heraldry*] little Balls or Roundlets of a purple Colour.

A GOMAN, } a Husband, or Master

A GOMMAN, } of a Family.

GOME, the black and oily Grease of a Cart Wheel, Printing Press, &c.

GO'MER [*גומר*, H. i. e. consuming] a Son of Japhet: Also a Jewish Measure of dry Things, containing 510 Pints, one solid Inch, and 211 decimal Parts.

GOMPHIASIS [*γομφιασις*, Gr.] a Distemper of the Teeth, when they are loose, and ready to drop out.

GO'MPHOMA, } [*γομφωσις*, Gr.] is

GOMPHOSIS, } when one Bone is fastened into another like a Nail, as the Teeth in the Jaws.

GOMPHOS [*γομφος*, Gr.] is a Swelling in the Eye, when the Pupil of it goes beyond the Skin called *Uvena Tunica*.

GONA'GRA [*γοναίγρα*, Gr.] the Gout in the Knee.

GO'NDOLA, a Venetian Wherry-boat.

GONE out a Head [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship under Sail has passed before the Head of another.

GONFALON, } the Church Banner,

GONFANOUN, } carried in the Pope's Army. Chaucer.

GONFALONIER, the Pope's Standard-Bearer.

GONFENNON, a little Flag. O.

GONG [*Gong*, Sax.] privy. O.

GONORRHOEA [*gonorhee*, F. *γονόρροια*, Gr.] a Disease, called the Running of the Reins; the Flux or Flowing of the Seed, without any Erection of the Penis. L.

GONORRHOEA Chordata [*among Surgeons*] a Disease, when, together with the Effusion of the Semen, the Urethra is bent like a Bow with Pain.

GOOD [*Lod*, Sax. *Goed*, Du. *Gut*, Teut.

GOOD A Bearing [*Law Term*] good Behaviour toward the King and People.

GOOD Country [*Law Term*] a Jury of good Countrymen or Neighbours.

GOOD Escheat, Goods forfeited.

GOODLEFE, good Woman, good'y. Ch.

GOODLY, fair, fine, spruce.

GOODLYHEAD, Goodliness, Goodness. Spencer.

GOODMAN, a Country Appellation for a Master of a Family, &c.

GOODNESS, good Times or Mood. O.

Good

Good Wine needs no Bush.

This Proverb intimates, that *Virtue* is valuable for it *self*, and that *internal Goodness* stands in need of no *external Flourishes* or *Ornaments*; and so we say, a *good Face* needs no *Band*. It seems to be of a *Latin* Original; as *Vino vendibili hederâ suspensâ nihil opus est*; and accordingly the *French* say, *A bon vin il ne faut point d'enseigne*.

GOODSHIP, Goodness. *Chaucer*.

GOUGE, a Tool for boring Holes.

GOOL [of *Goula*, *Du.* of *Zepeallian*, *Sax.*] a Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

GOOSE [*ȝoy*, *Sax.* *Goose*, *Du.* *Gaafz*, *Dan.*] a Fowl well known; also a Tailor's Iron to press Seams with; also a Passage or Breach work'd by the Sea.

GOOSE Berries, a Fruit well known.

GOOSE Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument.

GOOS-Intentos, a Goose claimed by Custom by the Husbandmen in *Lancashire*, upon the 16 Sunday after *Pentecost*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *ac bonis operibus jugiter præstat esse intentos*.

GOOSE-Wing [*Sea Phrase*] is a Sail fitted up, so as the Ship sailing before the Wind, or with a Quarter Wind, may make the more Way.

GOPPING-Full, as much as you can hold in your Fist. *N. C.*

GOR-Belly [of *ȝor*, *Sax.* Filth, and Belly] a Glutton, or greedy Fellow.

GORCE, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, &c.

GORCROW, a Raven. *O.*

GORD, a Whirlpool.

GO'RDIAN-Knot, a Knot, which one *Gordius* a *Phrygian*, who being raised from the Plough to the Throne, hanging up his Plough and Furniture in the Temple, tyed up in so very intricate a Manner, that the Monarchy of the World was promised to him that unty'd it, which *Alexander* the Great, after several Effays, not undoing, cut with his Sword.

GORE [of *Goron*, *C. Br.*] a Triangular Piece, sew'd into a Garment to widen it.

A **GORE** [*Herald.*] as *Gore Sinister*, an Abatement for Effeminacy or Cowardice; the *Dexter* is sometimes used as a Charge.

GORE [*ȝore*, *Sax.*] clotted or corrupt Blood.

GORE, a small narrow Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

To **GORE** [*ȝeborian*, *Sax.*] to push with the Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

To **GORE**, to make up a Reck of Hay. *C.*

A **GORGE** [*in Falconry*] that Part of a Hawk which first receives the Meat. *F.*

A **GORGE** [*in Architecture*] the narrowest Part of the *Dorick* and *Tuscan* Capital, lying between the *Altragal*, the Shaft of the Pillar, and the *Annulets*. *F.*

GORGE [*in Fortification*] the Entrance

leading to the Body of a Work.

GORGE of a *Bastion*, is a Right Line, which terminates the Distance comprehended between the two Flanks.

GORGE of the *Half Moon*, is the Space contained between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place.

GORGE of *Out Works*, the Space betwixt their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

GORGE, a Throat. *Spencer*.

To **GORGE** [*gorger*, *F.*] to fill, glut, or cram.

GO'RGED [*in Heraldry*] is when a Coronet, &c. is borne about the Neck of a Lion, Swan, &c.

GO'RGEIOUS [*Skinner* derives it from *gorrier*, *O. F.* *Minshew* from *γὰρξαιρῶ*, *Gr.* to glitter; or from *glorieux*, *F.* of *gloriosus*, *L.*] costlily, gallant, itately.

GORGEIOUSNESS, Costliness, Sumptuousness.

GO'RGES [*gorges*, *L.* a Gulf] a Name.

GO'RGET [*gorgette*, *F.* *gorgietta*, *Ital.*] a Woman's Neck Dress: Also a Neck-Piece of Plate, worn by the Officers of Foot Soldiers; also the Throat. *Ch.*

To **GORMANDISE** [*gourmander*, *F.*] to eat greedily, or gluttonously.

GORMANDISE, Gluttony. *F.*

GORNEY, } [*of Gurnay*, a Town in
GURNEY, } *Normandy*] a Surname.

GORS or *Goss* [*ȝeopiy*, *Sax.*] a Shrub, called Furz.

GORSTY, }
GOSSY, } furzy, full of Furz.

GORT'NIANS, a Sect in *New-England*, not much differing from our *Quakers*, so called from *Samuel Goren*, who was banished thence about the Year 1646.

GOSEMORE, a little light Down that flies about in the Air, by every Wind blown about. *Shakesp.*

GOSHAWK [*ȝoȝhawoc*, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

GO'SLIN [*q. d.* *gooseling*, of *ȝoy*, *Sax.* a Goose, and the diminutive Term, *ling*,] a young Goose: Also a sort of Substance growing upon a Nut-Tree.

GO'STEL [*ȝoȝypell*, *Sax.* i. e. God's Word, or good saying] a Title given more especially to the four Books of the New Testament, of *St. Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*; also the Principles of Christianity therein revealed.

GO'SPELLER, one who reads the Gospel in a Cathedral Church.

GO'SSOMER, thin cobweb-like Exhalations, which fly abroad in hot sunny Weather, and are supposed to rot Sheep. *Chaucer*.

GO'SSIP [*of Goss*, and *ȝyb*, *Sax.* a Kinsman, *q. d.* Kindred in God] a God-father or Mother in Baptism.

A GO'SSIPING, a merry Meeting of Gossips, at a Woman's Lying-in.

A GOTCH, a large earthen drinking Pot, with a Belly like a Jug. S. C.

As wise as a Man of Gotham.

This Proverb passes for the Periphrasis of a Fool, and an hundred Fopperies are feigned and father'd on the Townfolk of Gotham, a Village in Nottinghamshire.

GO'THICK [*Gothique*, F.] belonging to the Goths.

GO'THICK-Building [in *Architecture*] a Building after the Manner of the Goths; whose Columns are either too massy, in Form of vast Pillars, or as slender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimensions, carved with the Leaves of *Brank-Ursin*, Thistles, &c.

To GOTHLEN, to grant. O.

GOTHS, a People whose Country border'd upon Denmark and Norway.

To GO'VERN [*gouverner*, F. *gubernare*, L.] to rule, manage, look to, take care of.

GO'VERNABLE, that may be govern'd.

GOVERNANT [*gouvernante*, F.] a Governess, one who has the bringing up of the Child of a Person of Quality.

GOVERNMENT [*gouvernement*, F.] Rule, Dominion, either supreme or by Deputation; the Province or Place governed; the Form or Manner of governing.

GOVERNAILE, Government. Chaucer.

GO'VERNOUR [*gouverneur*, F. of *gubernator*, L.] a Ruler or Commander.

GOUGE [of *gouge*, F. a Hunting-staff, *Gow*, Teut. which *Spelman* renders a Village] a Surname; also an Instrument for boring Holes, &c. See *Googe*.

GOULE [of *gula*, L. the Throat] Urry. O.

GOURD [*gouhourde*, F. *cucurbita*, L.] a Plant of the Nature of a Melon.

GOURDE, a little Bottle. Chaucer.

GOURDY-Legs, a Disease in Horses.

GOURETH, stareth. O.

GOURNET, a Bird.

GOUT [*goute*, F. of *gutta*, L. a Drop, because it is a Humour that falleth down, as it were, by Drops, into the Joints] a painful Disease in the Feet, Legs, &c.

GOUTS, Drops. Shakespeare.

GOUTY [*gouteux*, F.] troubled with the Gout; also clumsy, ill-made.

A GOWN [*gonna*, Ital. *gonnelle*, F. *Goon*, C. Br. *Minshew* derives it from *γένυ*, Gr. a Knee, because it reacheth below the Knees] a long Garment.

GOWTS, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

To GOYLTER, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. S. C.

To GRABBLE [*grabbelen*, Teut.] to handle untowardly or wantonly; also to reel in muddy Places.

GRACE [*gratia*, L.] Favour, Goodwill, Agreeableness, genteel Air. F.

GRACE [among Divines] is the Mercy of God in finding out Redemption for Mankind; also a Disposition of Mind or Power to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws.

GRACEFUL, handsome, comely.

GRACELESS, void of Grace, impious.

The GRACES, *Aglais*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*, Goddesses of Elegance, Friendship, and handsome Conversation, feign'd by Poets to be Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

To GRACE, to behave with a Grace. O.

GRACILE [*gracilis*, L.] slender.

GRACILIS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Leg, arising from the Jointing of the Os Pubis, and ending in the Tibia.

GRACILITY [*gracilitas*, L.] Slenderness, Slimness.

GRACIOUS [*gracieux*, F. of *gratiosus*, L.] full of Grace, favourable.

GRADA'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, the same that in Greek is called *Climax*.

GRADA'TION, a going Step by Step. L.

GRADATO'RY, a Place to which we go up by Steps; Ascent out of the Cloyster into the Choir of a Church.

GRADUAL [*graduel*, F. *gradalis*, L.] that is done or comes by Degrees.

The GRA'DUAL [*le graduel*, F.] a Part of the Mass, sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

GRA'DUAL *Psalms*, fifteen Psalms, from the 118th to the 134th, or from the 119th to the 134th, which were wont to be sung by the Levites, as they went up the fifteen Steps of Solomon's Temple, a Psalm on each Step.

GRADUALITY, the being gradual.

A GRA'DUATE [*gradué*, F. of *gradus*, L. a Degree] one who has taken a Degree in the University.

To GRA'DUATE [*graduere*, F.] to give the Degrees in an University.

GRADUS, a Roman Measure, in length 2 English Feet, 2 Inches, and 10 Decimal Parts. L.

GRAFF [*greffe*, F. *Grefse*, Du.] a Graft or Scion.

To GRAFF [*greffer*, F.] to inoculate or plant a Graft or Scion in another Stock.

GRAFFER, a Notary or Scrivener. O. S.

GRAFFIUM [of *γράφω*, Gr.] a Writing Book, or Register of Deeds and Evidences. O. L.

To GRAFT. See *Graff*.

GRAHAM Dike [from *Graham* a Scot, who first broke through it, or a neighbouring Mountain, called *Grampus*] the Wall or Fortrefs of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, or *Severus*, in Scotland.

GRAIL, Gravel. Spencer.

GRAIN.

GRAIN [*graine*, *F.* *granum*, *L.*] all Sorts of Corn; also the smallest Weight used in *England*, the 20th Part of a Scruple, or 24th Part of a Pennyweight Troy; the Value of a Grain of Gold is 2d. of Silver half a Farthing.

GRAIN-Colour [*grana*, *Ital.* and *Span.*] Reds and Purples dy'd with the Grain or Seed, called Cochineal.

To GRAIN, to choak or throttle, *S. C.*

GRAINED, which has Grains or Kernels.

GRAIN Staff, a Quarter-Staff, with short Lines at the End, called Grains. *S. C.*

The GRAIN [of Wood] the Way the Fibres run.

Against the GRAIN, against the Inclination of the Mind.

GRAINS of Paradise, the Plant called *Cardamum*.

GRAME, Anger, Mishap, Sorrow. *O.*

GRAMERCY [*q. d.* grant Mercy] I thank you. *F.* See *Grammercy*.

GRAMINEOUS [*gramineus*, *L.*] grassy, belonging to Grass.

GRAMINEOUS Plants [in Botany] are such which have a long narrow Leaf of Grass, and no Foot Stalk.

GRAMMAR [*grammaire*, *F.* *grammatica*, *L.* of *γραμματική*, *Gr.*] the Art of speaking and writing any Language truly: Also a Book containing the Rules of that Art.

GRAMMA'RIAN [*grammarien*, *F.* *grammaticus*, *L.* *γραμματικός*, *Gr.*] one that is skilled in, or teaches Grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL [*grammaticalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Art of Grammar.

A GRAMMATICA'STER, a Smatterer in Grammar. *L.*

GRAMMERCY [*q. d.* *grandem Mercedem det tibi Deus*, *L. i. e.* God give you a great Reward] I thank you.

GRAMPLE, a Sea-Fish.

GRAMPUS, a Fish like a Whale, but less.

GRANADI'ER [*grenadier*, *F.*] a Soldier which throws Granadoes.

A GRANADO [*granade*, *Span.* *granade*, *F.*] a little hollow Globe of Iron, &c. fill'd with Powder, fired by a Fuzee at the Touchhole; through which, when the Fire comes to the Hollow of the Ball, the Case flies into many Pieces, to the great Damage of all then near it.

GRA'NARY [*grenier*, *F.* *granarium*, *L.*] a Place where Corn is kept, a Store-house for Corn.

GRANATA'RIUS, an Officer, who kept the Corn-Chamber in a Religious House. *O. L.*

GRA'NATE, a shining transparent Gem, of a yellow-red; a kind of Hyacinth.

GRANATE [*granatus*, *L.*] that has many Grains or Kernels.

GRAND [*grandis*, *L.*] great, vast, chief.

GRAND-Cape [*Law-Term*] a Writ which

lies when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but maketh Default upon the first Summons.

GRANDCHILD, the Child of ones Child, either Son or Daughter.

GRAND-Days, are those which in every Term are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRAND-Distress [*Law Term*] a Distress taken of all the Lands or Goods which a Man hath within the County.

GRANDEE, a Nobleman of Spain, or Portugal.

GRANDE [in Musick Books] signifies grand or great, and is used to distinguish the grand or great Chorus from the rest of the Musick. *Ital.*

GRANDEUR, Greatness, Magnificence, Power, Dignity, State. *F.*

GRANDE'VITY [*grandævitas*, *L.*] very great Age.

GRANDE'VOUS [*grandævus*, *L.*] very old.

GRAND Seignour [*i. e.* great Lord, *Ital.*] a Title given to the Emperor of the Turks.

GRANDILOQUENCE [*grandiloquentia*, *L.*] Loftiness of Speech, a high Style or Expression.

GRANDIMONTENSERS, an Order of Monks instituted, *A. C.* 1067.

GRAND-Gusto [among Painters] a Term us'd to express, that in a Picture there is something very great and extraordinary to surprise, please, and instruct.

GRANDINOSE [*grandinosus*, *L.*] plentiful in Hail.

GRANDINO'SUM Os [*Anatomy*] the fourth Bone in the Foot, called also *Cuboides*.

GRANDI'SONOUS [*grandisonus*, *L.*] making a great Sound.

GRANDITY [*granditas*, *L.*] excessive Greatness.

GRAND Serjeantry [*Law Term*] holding Lands of the King by Service, which a Man ought to do in his own Person, as to bear the King's Banner, or his Spear.

GRANDSIRE [of *grandis*, *L.* and *Syr*, *Brit.*] a Grandfather.

GRANGE, a great Farm, which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places necessary for Husbandry. *F.*

GRANGERUS } an Officer of a religious House, who was to look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANI'FEROUS Pods [among Botanists] Pods which bear Seeds like Grains.

GRANITE [*granito*, *Ital.*] a Sort of speckled Marble.

GRANI'VOROUS [of *granum* and *vora-* *re*, *L.*] feeding on Grain.

To GRANT [probably of *garentir*, *F.* to warrant; but *Minshew* derives it of *gratuitò*, *L.* freely] to allow, give, bestow, &c.

GRANT [in *Law*] a Gift in Writing of such a Thing, as cannot conveniently be passed or conveyed by Word of Mouth.

To *lye in GRANT*, a Thing is said so to do, which cannot be assigned without an Instrument or Deed.

GRANTEE, the Person to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTOR, the Person who makes a Grant.

GRANVILLE [*grande Ville, F.*] a great Town] a Sirname.

To **GRANULATE** [*Chym.*] to pour melted Metal thro' an Iron Colander into cold Water, that it may become Grains.

GRA'NULATED, made or turned into Grains or Corns, like Salt, &c.

GRANULA'TION [of *granulum, L.*] the Art of reducing Metals into Grains.

GRANULE, a small Grain.

A **GRAPE** [*grape, F.*] a Berry of a Vine.

GRA'PHICAL [*graphicus, L.* of *γραφικὸς, Gr.*] curiously described or wrought, done to the Life, perfect, exact.

GRAPHICE [*γραφικὴ, Gr.*] the Art of Painting, Limning or Drawing. *L.*

GRAPHOIDES [*Anat.*] a Process about the Basis of the Brain inclining backward.

GRAPHO'METER, a Mathematical Instrument for Measuring of Heights, &c.

GRAPNEL *Anchor*, [*grapin, F.*] an Anchor for a small Ship or Boat.

GRAPNELS [in *Men of War*] are Instruments of Iron to be thrown into an Enemy's Ship to catch hold of her.

To **GRAPPLE** [*Grabbelen Du. Grappelen, Teut.*] to grasp and lay hold on; to contend or strive earnestly with.

To **GRASP**, to enclose in the Hand, to take hold on with the Hand, to seize on.

To **GRASP at**, to endeavour strenuously to obtain.

A **GRASIER** [of *gras, F.* Fat, *q. d.* a Fattener of Cattle, or of *grafs, Eng.*] one who grazes or fattens Cattle.

GRASS [*Gras, Sax. Græs, Du.*] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS Cocks, small Heaps of mowed Grass, lying the first Day to dry. *C.*

GRASS Hearth an ancient customary

GRASS Hurt Service of Tenants doing one's Day's Work for their Landlord.

GRASHOPPER, an Insect well known.

GRASS Week, *Rogation Week*, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRASSA'TION, a robbing, killing, spoiling or laying waste. *L.*

GRATCH, Apparel. *O.*

To **GRATCH**, to behave. *Chaucer.*

To **GRATE** [*grater, F.*] to scrape or crumble to Powder by rubbing on a Grater: Also to fret, gall or vex.

GRA'TEFUL [of *gratus, L.* and *full*]

willing to reward or make amends for, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; also agreeable, pleasant.

GRATES [*grata, Ital.* of *crates, L.*] a Sort of Iron Lattices: A Frame of Iron-Bars, &c. to make a Fire in on the Hearth.

GRATH, assured, confident. *N. C.*

GRATIAE Expectative, Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church-Livings before they become void. *L.*

GRATHEUSEMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *gratioso, Ital.* which see.

GRATIFICA'TION, a rewarding or making amends for some Piece of Service done: Also a Present or free Gift.

To **GRA'TIFY** [*gratifier, F.* of *gratificare, L.*] to do one a good Turn, to recompence or requite.

GRATING [of *grater, F.*] rough, harsh, disagreeable.

GRATINGS [in a Ship] Frames of lattic'd Work, between the Main-mast and the Fore-mast.

GRA'TIOUS [*gracieux, F.* *gratiosus, L.*] favourable, kind, civil, courteous.

GRATIO'SITY [*gracieuseté, F.* *gratiositas, L.*] Grace, Favour, Civility, Kindness, Thankfulness.

GRATIO'SO, signifies an agreeable Manner of Playing. *Ital.*

GRA'TIS, freely, for nothing, without Reward. *L.*

GRA'TITUDE [*gratitudo, L.*] Gratefulness, Thankfulness. *F.*

GRATUITOUS [*gratuit, F.* *gratuitus, L.*] done voluntarily, freely bestow'd without Regard to Recompence or Interest.

GRATUITY [*gratuité, F.*] a free Gift or Reward.

To **GRA'TULATE** [*gratulum, L.*] to wish Joy to another, &c.

GRATULA'TION, a rejoycing on another's Behalf, a wishing of Joy; also a thanking. *L.*

GRATULATO'RY, rejoycing with, wishing Joy to another for good Success.

GRATTON, Grass which comes after Mowing, Stubble, an Ersh, or Eddish. *C.*

GRAVA, a Grove or small Wood. *O. L.*

GRAVE [of *gravis, L.*] that has a composed Countenance, serious. *F.*

GRAVE [in *Sounds*] low or deep.

GRAVES [of *Grave, Du.* a Burying-place, or a Governour] a Sirname.

GRAVES-End [of *Grave, a governour of a County, and End, q. d.* the End of the Graviate or County] a Port in *Kent.*

A **GRAVE** [*Grave, Sax. Grane, Du.*] a Hole Dug in the Earth to bury the Dead in.

GRAVE [*Grave, Sax.* a Governour, *GREVE* *Grave, Du.* a Viscount] a

German Title signifying a great Lord, Count, or Governour. *To*

To GRAVE [*ḡḡayan, Sax. graver, F. of ḡḡow, Gr.*] to engrave.

To GRAVE a Ship [*Sea Term*] to preserve the Calking, by dawbing it over with Tallow, Train Oil, &c. mix'd.

GRAVE [*in Mus. Books*] denotes a very grave and slow Motion, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, and slower than *Largo. Ital.*

GRAVE'DINOUS [*gravedinosus, L.*] drowsy, heavy-headed.

GRAVEDO [*among Physicians*] a Weight or Liffeness, which accompanies a lessened Transpiration. *L.*

GRAVEL [*gravelle, F.*] the larger and stoney sort of Sand; also Sand in the Bladder and Kidneys of human Bodies.

To GRAVEL, to lay Walks with Gravel; to puzzle, perplex, or nonplus.

GRAVELLED Ashes [*in Chymistry*] the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Ashes.

GRAVELLING, a Distemper in Horses.

GRAVEMENT [*in Musick Books*] signifies a very slow Movement, the same as *Grave*, which see. *Ital.*

GRAVEN, buried. *O.*

GRAVELY, with a grave Air.

GRAVE'OLENCE [*graveolentia, L.*] a rank or stinking Smell.

GRAVE'OLENT [*graveolens, L.*] smelling rank, stinking.

GRAVER, a Graving Tool; also a Surgeon's Instrument for scaling Teeth.

To GRAVE [*graver, F.*] to engrave.

A GRAVER [*graveur, F.*] an Engraver.

GRAVER [*with Surgeons*] an Instrument for taking Scales off of the Teeth.

GRA'VID [*gravida, L.*] big with Child.

GRAVIDA'TION, a getting with Child.

GRAVI'DITY [*graviditas, L.*] Greatness with Child, or being with Child.

To GRAVIN, to bury. *Chaucer.*

GRAVISONOUS [*of gravis and sonus, L.*] sounding with a grave Air.

To GRAVITATE, to weigh.

GRAVITA'TION, a Weighing.

GRAVITY [*gravité, F. of gravitas, L.*] Graveness, Soberness, Serioufness.

GRAVITY [*in Philosophy*] Weight, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Center of the Earth.

Absolute GRAVITY, the whole Force whereby any Body tends downwards.

Specifick GRAVITY, that peculiar Weight or Gravity which any natural Bodies have, whereby they may be distinguish'd from all other Bodies of different Kinds.

GRAUNGE, a Granary or Farm belonging to a religious House. *Chaucer.*

GRAVOT, a Grove. *O.*

GRAY [*ḡḡaz, Sax. ḡḡaa, Dan.*] a sort of an Ash colour.

GRAY, a wild Beast call'd a Badger.

The GRAY of the Morning, the Break of Day.

GRAY-Hound, a sort of Hunting Dog. See *Grey-hound*.

GRAYLING, a Fish.

To GRAZE [*of ḡḡay, Sax. Grafs*] to feed on Grass.

To GRAZE [*escafer, F.*] to glance, pass lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

GRAZIER [*grasier, F.*] one that deals in, breeds and fattens Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graisse, F.*] Fat, mostly that of the Inwards of an Animal.

To GREASE [*graisser, F.*] to dawb or smear with Grease.

GREASE Molten, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding or Labour.

GREAT [*ḡḡeat, Sax. ḡḡoot, Du.*] large, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT Circles [*of the Sphere*] those which divide it into two equal Parts, as the *Equinoctial, Meridian, and Ecliptick*.

GREAT Circle Sailing, the steering a Ship in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere, the nearest Course between two Places.

GREAT Hare [*with Hunters*] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT Men, the Laity of the higher House of Parliament, and also the Knights of the lower House. *O. S.*

GREAT-Seal, the King's principal Seal, for the Sealing of Charters, Commissions, &c. used by the Lord-Chancellor, Lord-Keeper.

In GREATH, well. *N. C.*

GREATHLY, handsomely, towardly. *N. C.*

GREAVES [*greves, F.*] a sort of Armour for the Legs.

GRECIAN, one born in Greece; also one skill'd in the Greek Tongue.

GRECISM [*Græcismus, L.*] the Idiom or Propriety of the Greek Language.

To GREDE, to cry, to weep. *Ch.*

GREE, Degree. *Spenc.*

GREE, Contentment, Satisfaction. *F.*

GREE [*in Heraldry*] Degree, or Step.

GREEDY [*ḡḡædiz, Sax. ḡḡetigh, Du.*] very covetous of, or eager after.

GREEK, the Language of the Grecians; also belonging to Greece, &c.

GREEN [*ḡḡene, Sax. ḡḡoen, Du.*] the Colour of Leaves of Trees and Herbs.

GREEN Chaffer, a sort of Beetle.

GREEN-Cloth [*because the Table is always cover'd with a Green Cloth*] the Compting-House of the King's Household.

GREEN-Finch, a Singing Bird.

GREEN-House, a Garden-House for the Preservation of choice Greens, which will not bear the Cold.

GREEN Hue, every Thing which grows green within the Forest.

GREEN-

GREEN Silver, a Duty of one Half-penny paid annually in *Writtle* in *Essex*, to the Lord of the Manour.

GREENVIL [of *Green, Eng.* and *ville, F.* a Town] a Sirname.

GREEN Wax [Law Term] the Estreats of Fines, Issues, and Amercements in the Exchequer, deliver'd to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court, made in Green Wax, to be levy'd in the County.

GREENWICH [of *Green* and *Wich*, a Port or Haven] a Port in *Kent*, where is a stately Park and Palace, famous for the Birth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

As good as *George of Green*.

This *George of Green* was that famous *Pindar of Wakefield*, who fought with *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, and got the better of them, as the old Ballad tells us.

GREASE [*gressus, L.*] a Stair or Step.

To **GREET** [*grietan, Sax.*] to salute.

GREETING [*Grieten, Du.*] a familiar Salutation.

GREGAL [*gregalis, L.*] of a Flock.

GREGARIOUS [*gregarius, L.*] going in Drove.

GREGORIAN, a Cap of Hair made by one Mr. *Gregory*, a Barber in the Strand.

GREGORIAN Style, a Reckoning of Time according to the Reformation of the Kalendar made by Pope *Gregory XIII.* A. C. 1582, called the New Style.

GREGORY [*Γρηγόριος, i. e.* watchful] a proper Name of Men.

To **GREITHE**, to remove, to bring. *Chaucer*.

GREMIAL [*gremialis, L.*] belonging to the Lap or Bosom.

GRENADE [in *Cookery*] larded Veal Collops, Pigeons and a Ragoo, stew'd after a particular Manner. *F.*

GRENADINS [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls with a *Godivoe*. *F.*

GREIA, the Sea-shore, Beach, &c. *O. L.*

GRENEHODE, Rawness, Rashness of Youth. *Chaucer*.

GRENETH, looketh green. *Chaucer*.

GRESHAM-College, the House of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, in *Bishopsgate-Street*, now made a College for the Advancement of Learning.

To **GRETE**, to cry. *Chaucer*.

GRETTIN, smote. *Chaucer*.

GREVEN, a Coin in *Muscovy*, in value 1 s. Sterling.

GREUT, the earthy Part of that which Miners dig up, having no Mine or Oar in it.

GREY-Hound [*grihundo, Sax.* or of *Gray*, a Badger, and *Hound, q. d.* a Dog which hunts the Grey; but *Minshew* will have it from *Græcus, q. d.* Greek-Hound, because the Greeks were the first which used

such Dogs for hunting] a slender, swift, Hunting Dog.

A **GRICE**, a young wild Boar.

GRIDE, pierced. *Spencer*.

GRIDELIN, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRIDIRON [*q. d.* Grate Iron] an Utensil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF, Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind, bodily Pain, &c.

To **GRIEVE**, to be sorrowful.

GRIEVOUS, causing Grief; also troublesome, burdensome, painful.

GRIFF-Graff, by Hook or by Crook. *O.*

GRIFFIN [*griffon, F. griffone, Ital. of*

GRIFFON *gryps, L. of γρύψ, Gr.]* a fabulous Creature.

GRIG [probably of *Cnecca, Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they mostly lie and breed] the smallest Sort of Eel.

GRIG, a short-legg'd Hen. *C.*

GRILL, a kind of small Fish.

GRILL, cold. *Chaucer*.

A **GRILLIAD**, a Dish of broiled Meat. *F.*

GRIM [*grim, Sax.*] fierce and crabbed of Countenance, rugged, ghastly.

GRIMACE [of *grim, Sax.*] a wry Face or Mouth, either in Scorn or Contempt of any one, or by Reason of Pain; also Hypocrisy, Dissimulation.

To **GRIME** [*hegrimen, Du.*] to smut or dawb with Soot or Filth.

GRIMSBY [of one *Grimus*, who built it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of Dr. *Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

To **GRIN** [*grinian, Sax.*] to shew the Teeth, to laugh contemptuously.

GRIN, a Snarl. *Chaucer*.

To **GRIND** [*grindan, Sax.*] to break small with a Mill.

A **GRINDLET**, a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *S. C.*

The **GRINDERS** [*grind-toðay, Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal that break the Meat in chewing.

GRINDLE Stone, a kind of whitish gritty Stone.

GRINT, grindeth. *Chaucer*.

A **GRIP** [*grip, Sax.*] a small Ditch cut across a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

A **GRIPE**, a Handful.

A **GRIPE** [of a Ship] the Compass or Sharpness of her Stern under Water, and chiefly towards the Bottom of her Stem.

To **GRIPE** [*gripan, Sax. griper, F.*] to hold fast in the Fist, to seize, or lay fast hold on, to squeeze hard with the Hand; also to twinge or wring the Guts.

To **GRIPE** [in Navigation] a Ship is said to gripe when she runs her Head too much into the Wind.

A **GRIPE** [*gripe, Sax.*] a covetous,

tena-

tenacious, oppressive Usurer.

The **GRIPES**, a Wringing or Twisting of the Bowels.

GRIPH, a Riddle. *O.*

GRIPPLE, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser, a Gripe. *Spencer.*

A **GRIPPE** [*græp, Sax.*] a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *O. S.*

GRISLED, hairy, grey-headed.

GRISLY [*græylic, Sax.*] hideous, frightful to behold, rough, squalid, ugly.

GRISLY, speckled with black and white.

GRISLY Seeds, skinny, thin, flat Seeds.

GRISSEL, a light Flesh Colour in Horses.

GRISSEL [of *gris, F.* grey, and *hælde, Teut.* a Lady] a Name of Women.

GRIST [*græst, Sax.*] Corn ground, or fit for grinding.

GRISTLE [*græstle, Sax.*] a Cartilage

GRISTOLE. See *Fridstole*.

GRIT, a Fish call'd a *Grample*.

GRIT [*grættæ, Sax. Grætt, C. Br.*] the Dust of Stones, Metal, &c.

GRIT, smote, struck, stubb'd. *Ch.*

GRITH [*græth, Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITHBRECH [*græth-bræce, Sax.*] the Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

To **GROAN** [*græanian, Sax. groonen, Du.*] to fetch deep and hard Sighs.

A **GROAN** [*græn, C. Br.*] a deep Sigh.

To **GROAN** [*Hunt. Term*] the Buck groans, i. e. he makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

A **GROAT** [*grot, F.*] a Coin in value four Pence.

GROATS, Oats hull'd, great Oatmeal.

GROBIAN, a slovenly Fellow. *O.*

GROBIANISM, slovenly Behaviour.

To **GROCHE**, to grudge. *Chaucer.*

GROCERS [of *grosse, F.* *Minshew* says they are so called because they formerly sold nothing by small Parcels, but *a la grosse*, by the Great, or probably from *grossis*, Figs, which they very considerably trade in] one of the 12 chief Companies of London trading in foreign Fruits, Spicery, &c.

GROCERY, Commodities sold by Grocers; also small Money, as Farthings and Halfpence.

GROFE, groveling, flat on the Ground.

GROGRAM [*gross-grain, F.* i. e. thick Grain] Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

The **GROIN** [of *græpan, Sax.* to grow, from the Increase of Nature] the Part between the Belly and the Thighs.

GROIN, the Snout of a Swine. *Ch.*

A **GROINE**, a froward Look. *O.*

GROMETS [in a Ship] small Strings fastened to the upper Side of the Yard by Staples, to tie or fasten Laskers to it.

GRONIN, to groan. *Chaucer.*

GRONNA, a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quagmire. *O. L.*

A **GROOM** [*Minshew* and *Verstegan* derive it from *Grout, Du.* a Boy or Youth] one who looks after Horses.

GROOM, a Shepherd, Herdsman. *Sp.*

GROOM-Porter, an Officer of the King's Court, who has the Direction of Games.

GROOM of the Stole [of *Στολή, Gr.* a Robe] an Officer who takes the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GROOP, a Pissing-place. *G.*

GROOVE, a Channel cut in Wood, Stone, &c. a Passage into Lead-Mines.

To **GROPE** [*græpian, Sax.*] to feel untowardly.

GROPERS, blind Men. *Cant.*

GROPING, a Manner of Fishing by putting one's Hands into Water-holes, and tickling the Fish by the Gills.

GROSS [*gross, Teut. gros, F.* of *crassus, L.*] thick, fat, dull, foul.

GROSS [in a Law Sense] absolute, independent.

GROSS Weight, the Weight of Merchandizes, with their Dross and Cask, Bag, &c. containing them.

A **GROSS** [*grosse, F.*] twelve Dozen.

GROSSOME, Amercement, or Fine. *O. T. L.*

GROSVENOUR [of *le gros veneur, F.* a great Hunter] a Surname.

GROSSUS [with Physicians] the same as *crassus*, gross, or coarsely powdered. *L.*

GROT [*grotte, F. grotta, Ital.*] a

GROTTO Cave or Den.

GROTESK [*grotesque, F. grōta*

GROTESK Work [*tesca, Ital.*] antique Work, either in Painting or Carving; rude Figures made at the Pleasure of the Artist, or Pictures representing odd Sorts of Things, without any peculiar Meaning, but only to please the Eye; and it is sometimes used for any mishapen Thing.

A **GROVE** [*græve, Sax.*] a little Wood; also a kind of Mine.

GROVELING [of *grouiller, F. q. d.* groundling] lying on the Face, or with the Face to the Ground.

To **Feed GROVELING** [among Hunters] a Deer is said to do so when she feeds lying upon her Belly.

To **GROUL** [*Grullen, Teut.* to be angry] to grumble or mutter.

GROUM, grumbling. *Chaucer.*

GROUND [*græund, Sax. Grund, Din.* and *Teut. Grōnd, Du.*] the Earth, a Pavement, &c. the Bottom.

GROUND Angling, a Fishing under Water without a Float.

GROUND Ivy, the Herb Alehoof.

GROUND-Plumbing [in Fishing] is to find out the Depth of the Water.

GROUND

GROUND-Tackle [of a Ship] Timbers laid on her Keel, and fastened to it with Bolts through the Keelson.

To **GROUND**, to lay a Ground, to establish, to found an Opinion upon.

To **GROUND**, to lay, or light, or set upon the Ground.

To **GROU'ND a Ship** [Sea Term] is to bring her to the Ground to be trimmed.

GROU'NDLESS, that has no Grounds or Foundation.

GROUNDLING [Grundling, Teut.] a Fish that keeps at the Bottom of the Waters.

GROUND [Grund, Sax. the Bottom] the Principles of any Art or Science; the Settling or Dregs of Drink; Reasons.

GROUNDSEL [of Grund, Sax. and **GROUND** *S. sueil, F.*] the Threshold of a Door; also an Herb.

GROUP [in Painting, &c.] is a Knot or separate Collection of Figures, which appear to have a plain Connection with, or Relation to one another by the Piece.

To **GROUPE** [grouper, F.] to make a Complication of Figures.

GROUPADE [in Horsemanship] a lofty kind of Manage, and higher than the ordinary Curvet.

GROUT [Grut, Sax.] the great or large Oatmeal.

GROUT, Wort of the last Running, new Ale. N. C.

To **GROW** [Grōpan, Sax.] to increase, to thrive, to wax, to flourish.

I GROW, I am troubled. N. C.

To **GROWL** [Grōlen, Teut.] to make a Noise, as a Dog irritated.

GROWN, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

GROWNING, growling, snarling. Ch.

GROWSE, a Fowl in the North of England.

To **GROWSE**, to be chill before the Beginning of an Ague Fit. N. C.

GROWTH *Halfpenny*, a Rate paid in some Places for Tythe of every fat Beast.

GRUARI [in Forest Records] the principal Officers of the Forest.

To **GRUB** [Grōben, Teut.] to delve or dig up Trees; to muddle in the Dirt.

GRUB, a Sort of Maggot; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.

GRUBBAGE, a Tool to grub up **GRUB-AX**, *S* Roots of Trees, &c.

GRUBBING a Cock, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To **GRUBBLE** [Grubelen, Teut.] to

To **GROBBLE** *S* search or feel all over, or about.

To **GRUDGE** [gruger, F.] to think much of, to envy one a Thing.

A **GRUDGE**, secret Hatred, Ill-will.

GRUEL [grus, of gruau, F. great Oatmeal] Pottage made of Oatmeal and Water.

GRUFF, churlish, dogged.

GRUM [of Grim, Sax.] grim-fac'd, four-look'd.

To **GRU'MBLE** [Grummelen, Dan. grommeler, F.] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRUME [among Physicians] a thick viscid Consistence of a Fluid, like what is call'd Ropy, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.

GRUMO'SITY [grumeau, F. of grumus, L.] Fulness of Clods or Lumps.

GRU'MOUS [grumeleux, F. grumosus, L.] full of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS Roots [in Botany] knotty Roots fastened to one Head.

GRUMOUS Blood, Blood that is too thick for Circulation, and stagnates.

To **GRUNT** [Gruntzen, Teut. Grunter, Dan. grunnire, L.] to cry like a Hog.

GRUNTING Peck, Pork. Cant.

GRUSCILL, a Gristle. Chaucer.

GRY [γρῦ, Gr.] according to Mr. Lock, is a Measure containing one Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch, and an Inch one Tenth of a Philosophical Foot.

GRYFFITH [Griffith, C. Br. who has a great or strong Faith] a proper Name of Men.

GUAIAACUM, the Wood of an Indian Tree, used in Decoctions to provoke Sweat; called also *Lignum Sanctum*.

GUAIAVAS, a sort of Indian Apple.

GUARANTEE, a Person agreed on to see Articles performed in Treaties between Princes.

GUARD [garde, F.] Defence, Protection.

GUARD [in the Military Art] is a Duty performed by a Body of Men to secure the Army or Place from the Attempts and Surprize of an Enemy.

Advanc'd **GUARD**, a Party of Horse beyond, but within Sight of the main Guard, design'd for the greater Security of the Camp.

Main **GUARD** [in a Camp] is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army. [in a Garrison] is that to which all lesser Guards are subordinate.

Picquet **GUARDS**, are small Guards at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamped.

GUARDS du Corps, Troops of Horse-Guards, for the Defence of the King's Person. *Life Guards*.

Regiments of **GUARDS**, are certain Regiments of Foot, which do Duty wherever the King's Person is.

GUARDANT

GUA'RDANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term for a Lion born in a Coat of Arms, when his Face is turn'd toward the Spectator, and he appears in a Posture of Defence of himself.

GUA'RDIAN [*gardien*, F.] one who has the Care of any Person or Thing.

GUA'RDIAN [of the *Spiritualties*] is he who collects the Spiritualties of any Bishoprick, during the Vacancy of that See.

GUA'STALD, one that has the Custody or Keeping of the King's Mansion Houses.

GUASTALIANI, a religious Order of Monks, and Nuns, instituted by the Counts of *Guastalia*, A.C. 1537.

GU'BBINS [of *gobeau*, F. a Gobbet] Fragments; Parings of Haberdine, Cod-fish, &c.

GUBERNA'TION, Government. L.

GUDE, good. *Chaucer*.

GU'DGEON [*goujon*, F. *gobio*, L.] a small Fish.

GUDGEONS [in a *Ship*] Rudder-Irons.

GUELPHS and *Gibbelines*, two potent Factions in *Italy*, the one of which took Part with the Emperor of *Germany*, and the other with the Pope.

GUERDENLESS, unrewarded. O.

GUE'RDON, Recompence, Reward. Sp.

To **GUE'RDON**, to pay, reward, or give to. *Shakespeare*.

GUE'RDONABLE, that may be fit or deserving Reward.

To **GUESS** [*Ghissen*, Du.] to conjecture.

A **GUESS** [*Ghisse*, Du.] a Conjecture.

A **GUEST** [*zeyt*, Sax. and Dan. *Gust*, Du. and Teut.] a Person invited to, or received at a Feast; a Stranger that lodges with one the second Night. O. R.

GUEST-Rope [in a *Ship*] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steeving, or going too much in and out, as she lies in the Tow of a Ship.

To **GU'GGLE** [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] to make a Noise, as a narrow-mouth'd Bottle does while it is emptying.

GU'DAGE, Money paid for a safe Conduct through a strange Territory.

GU'DANCE, a Guiding or Leading.

To **GUIDE** [*guider*, F.] to direct or conduct in the Way.

A **GUIDE**, a Director or Conductor. F.

GU'DON, the Standard of a Troop; also the Standard-bearer. F.

GUILD [*Gild*, Sax.] a Tax, Tribute or Fine; a Company or Society of Men incorporated by the King's Authority.

GUILD-Hall. See *Gild-Hall*.

To **GUILD**. See to *Gild*.

GUI'LDER [*Gulden*, Teut.] a Dutch Coin, in Value 2s. or 1s. 10d. Sterling; of *Germany* 3s. 8d. 4-5ths; the Golden one 4s. 9d. halfpenny Sterling.

GUILE, Fraud, Deceit. F.

GUILEN, to beguile, or deceive. *Spencer*.

To **GUILL**, to dazzle, as the Eyes *Chesh.*

GUILDFORD [either of *Guldeford*, or *q. d.* Golden-Ford, or of *Gild*, Sax. a College, and *Ford*] a Town in *Surry*.

GUI'LLAM, a Bird.

GUILT, a Consciousness of having committed a Crime, or Fault.

GUILTINESS, a being liable to suffer for a Crime.

GUILTLESS, innocent, free from a Crime charged.

GUILTY [*schuldig*, Du.] culpable, proved to have committed a Crime.

GUI'MAD, a Fish peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheshire*, and the Lake *Pemle-meer*.

GUI'NEA [of *Guinea* in *Africa*] a

GUI'NEY S Gold Coin, in Value 21s.

GUIRDON, Reward, Prize. *Spencer*.

GUISE, Custom, Carriage, Mode, Fashion. F.

GUI'TARE, or *Guittar*, a Musical Instrument now out of use. *Ital.*

GU'LCHIN [*q. d.* Gulekin, of *gula*, L. Gluttony] a little Glutton.

GULD, a Weed growing among Corn.

GUILE of August [of *gwill*, C.Br. a Feast] the Day of St. Peter *ad vincula*, celebrated on the first of August.

GU'LES [in *Heraldry*] the Red or Vermillion Colour in a Coat of Arms.

GULF [of *golfe*, F. *Golpe*, Du.] a

GULPH S Part of the Sea that runs between two Lands called *Streights*.

Sea-GULL, a Kind of Bird.

GULL, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

To **GULL** [*guiller*, F.] to deceive, cheat, cozen, chouse, defraud, &c.

GU'LLET [*goulet*, F. of *gula*, L.] the Windpipe; also a little Stream or accidental Course of Water.

GU'LLING [*Sea Term*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast.

To **GU'LLY** [*goulet*, F. the Throat] to make a noise in Drinking.

GU'LLY-Hole, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-canals for a Passage into the Common-shore.

GULO'SITY [*gulositas*, L.] Gluttony.

To **GULP** [*Gulpen*, Du.] to swallow down with a Noise.

GU'LTWIT, an Amends for Trespass.

GUM [*gummi*, L.] a congealed, tough Juice, issuing out of Trees, &c. also a Distemper in Fruit-Trees.

GUMMA Gallicum the Eating out of a Bone by the *French-Pox*.

GUM-Ammoniac, *Arabick*, *Copal*, *Elemi*, *Lac*, *Opopanax*, *Sagapenum*, several Sorts of Gums.

GUM Sarcocolla, a Gum so called, because it glues Flesh together.

GU'MMATA [among Physicians] stru-
mous Tumours.

The GUMS [*gomay, Sax.*] the Flesh
covering the Jaw-bone, wherein the Teeth
are set.

A GUN [*Mangon* being a warlike Ma-
chine used before the Invention of Guns,
Somnerus derives *Gun* from it, by taking
away the first Syllable] a Fire-Arm, or
Weapon of Defence, of several Sorts.

GUN, a great Flagon for Drink. N. C.

GUN-Powder, a Composition of Salt-
Petre, Brimstone, and Charcoal Dust, first
invented by *Bartholdus Schwartz*.

GUN-Powder Treason Day, a Festival
Day kept the Fifth of November, for the
happy Deliverance of King *James I.* and
the Estates of the Realm, by the Discove-
ry of the Gun-powder Plot.

GUNNALE. See *Gunwale*.

A GUNNER [of a Ship] an Officer,
who takes Charge of the Ordnance and
warlike Stores, and directs the Manage-
ment of them in a Fight.

GUNNERY, an Art shewing how to
charge, level, mount and discharge great
Guns, Mortar-Pieces, &c.

GUNTER's Chain, an Instrument made
use of in surveying Land.

GUNTER's Line, Lines of Numbers
first invented by Mr. *Edward Gunter*.

GUNTER's Quadrant, an Instrument to
find the Hour of the Day, Azimuth, &c.

GUNTER's Scale, a large Scale to re-
solve Questions in Plain Sailing.

GUNWALE [of a Ship] is the upper
Part of a Ship's Sides, from the Half-Deck
to the Forecastle; also the lower Part of
the Port where any Ordnance are.

GURGIANS, a coarse Meal.

GU'RGINS, the Chaff of Wheat or
Barley.

To GU'RGITATE [*gurgitatum, L.*] to
devour or swallow down.

GURGYPTING [in Falconry] a Term
used of a Hawk when it is stiff and choak-
ed up.

GU'RNARD, or Gurney, a Fish.

GURTHELES, Girdles. *Chaucer*.

To GUSH [*geotan, Sax. Gosselen, Du. Geissen, Teut.*] to pour or run out
suddenly, and with Force.

GU'SSET [*gouffet, F.*] a Hem, a Piece
of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, &c.

GU'SSET [in Heraldry] is an Abate-
ment formed of a Traverse Line drawn
from the Dexter Chief, and descending per-
pendicularly to the extreme Base Parts, or
contrariwise.

GUST [*giyt, Sax.*] a sudden Blast or
Puff of Wind.

A GUST [*gustus, L.*] a Taste or Relish.

GUSTA'TION, a Tasting. L.

GU'STO, Taste, Savour, or Relish. It.

St. GUTHLAC [of *Luſ, Sax.* War,
and *Laac, Praise, q. d.* one praised for his
warlike Exploits, or *Lac, Sax.* a Victim,
q. d. one sacrificed or slain in the Wars]
an English Saxon Monk, in Honour of
whom *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercia*,
built the most stately Abbey of *Crowland*,
in *Lincolnshire*.

GUTHREMION [of *Guarſh, C. Br.*
a Reproach, and *Enſam, juſt*] a Castle
in *Radnorſhire*, given by King *Vortimer*
to a German Saint, in Compensation of the
ill Treatment he had from *Vortigern*, for
juſtly and friendly reproving him.

GUTS [*Kutteln, Teut.*] the Bowels.

GU'TTA Rosacea, is a Redneſs with
Pimples in the Noſe and Cheeks, and some-
times in the whole Face.

GU'TTA Serena [among Oculiſts] a Dis-
eaſe in the Eye, wherein there is an Ap-
pearance of a clear Speck, cauſing a Dim-
neſs or total Loſs of Sight. L.

GUTTÆ Drops [in *Archit.*] little
Parts like Bells, which, to the Number
of ſix, are put below the Triglyph in eve-
ry Architrave of the *Dorick Order*. L.

GUTTE de l'Eau [in Heraldry] are
Drops painted Argent or White. F.

GUTTE de l'Armes [in Heraldry] is
when Drops of Tears are represented in a
Coat of Arms, of a blue Colour. F.

GUTTE de l'Or [in Heraldry] Drops of
melted Gold borne in a Coat of Arms, and
painted Or, or Gold Colour. F.

GUTTE de Poix [in Heraldry] Drops of
a black Colour. F.

GUTTE de Sang [in Heraldry] Drops of
Blood. F.

GU'TTER [*efguter, F.*] a Canal or Rain-
ſpout for Water.

GU'TTERA, a Gutter or Spout. O.

GU'TTULOUS [of *guttula, L.*] belong-
ing to, or full of little Drops.

GU'TTURAL [of *guttur, L.* the Throat]
belonging to the Throat.

GU'TTURAL Letters [in Grammar]
Letters which are pronounc'd with the
Throat.

GUTTIDE, Shrovetide. O.

GUVE de Ronde [in Fortification] ſig-
nifies the ſame as *ſingle Tenaille*. F.

All goes down Gutter-Lane.

This Proverb is applied to thoſe who
ſpend all in Drunkenneſs and Gluttony,
mere Belly-Gods, alluding to the *Latin*
Word *Guttur*, which ſignifies the Throat.

GUY [of *guide, a Leader, or guidon, F.*
a Banner] a proper Name.

GUY [in a Ship] is a Rope uſed to keep
off Things from bearing againſt the Ship's
Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

To GUY, to guide. *Chaucer*.

GUZEZ [Heraldry] little Balls in a
Coat

Coat of Arms of a murry Colour. *F.*

To GU'ZZLE, to drink greedily, or much; to tipple.

GWABR *Merched*, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of some Manours, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwise upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Welsh.*

GWA'LISTOW [*gwal*, a Gallows, and *ytop*, a Place, *Sax.*] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors. *Br.*

GWAYF, Goods left in the Highway, by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

GY, a Guide. *O.*

GYBE, any Writing or Pass. *O.*

To GYBE, to joke or banter.

GYDERESSE, a Woman-guide. *Ch.*

GYLT-Wite [*gylt wite*, *Sax.*] Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespass.

GYMNA'SIARCH [*gymnasiarcha*, *L.* of *γυμνασιάρχης*, of *γυμνάσιον*, a Place of Exercise, and *ἀρχός*, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a chief School-master, the Governor of a College.

GYMNA'STICKS [*gymnastica*, *L.* of *γυμναστική*, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which teaches how to preserve Health by Exercises.

GYMNOSO'PHISTS [*gymnosophistes*, *F.* *gymnosophistæ*, *L.* of *γυμνοσοφισταί*, of *γυμνός*, naked, and *σοφιστής*, a Sophister, *Gr.*] certain Philosophers in *India*, who went always naked, and lived solitarily in Woods and Deserts, feeding on Herbs.

GYNÆCI'A [*gynæcia*, *Gr.*] such Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more strictly for their monthly Terms or Causes.

GYNECO'CRACY [*gynækocratia*, of *gynê*, a Woman, and *κρατος*, Power] Feminine Rule, Petticoat Government.

GYNÆCOMASTOS [among ancient Physicians] Tumours of the Breasts in Women.

GYRA'TION, a Turning-round, a Dizziness.

GYRE [*gyrus*, *L.*] a Circle, a Ring; turning round. *Spencer.*

GYRE [of *gyro*, to turn round, *L.*] a Trance, a Fit, a Dizziness. *Chaucer.*

GYRFALCON, a Bird of Prey.

GYRON [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary, consisting of two straight Lines, issuing from divers Parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in the Fesse Point.

H A

HAAK, or Hake, a sort of dry'd Fish.

HABAKKUK [*חבקק*, *H.* *i. e.* Wrestler] one of the smaller Prophets.

HABANDON, to abandon. *Chaucer.*

HABEAS Corpora, a Writ that lies for

the bringing in a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to come upon the *Venire Facias*. *L.*

HABEAS Corpus, a Writ, which a Man imprisoned may have out of the King's Bench, to remove him thither, and to answer the Cause there. *L.*

HABE'NDUM, a Word or Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which must be two Parts, *viz.* the *Premisses* and the *Habendum*, *i. e.* to have or to hold. *L.*

HA'BERDASHER [*Minshew* derives it of *Habt tsher Das?* *Teut.* Will you have this? as Shopkeepers commonly say] a Seller of small Wares, Hats, &c.

HABERDINE [*habordeau*, *F.* *Abberdaen*, *Du.*] a sort of salt Fish.

HABERE *facias Seisinam*, a Writ judicial, which lieth where a Man has recovered Lands, commanding the Sheriff to give Possession of the Land so recovered.

HABERE *facias Visum*, a Writ lying in divers Cases, where View is to be taken of Lands or Tenements in Question.

HABE'RGEON [*haubergeon*, *F.*] a little Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

HA'BERJECTS, a sort of Cloth of a mix'd Colour.

HABI'LE [*habilis*, *L.*] active, nimble. *F.*

HABI'LIMENT [*habilimens*, *F.*] Apparel, Clothing, Attire.

HABI'LIMENTS of War, all sorts of Armour and warlike Stores.

HABI'LITY [*habilité*, *F.* *habilitas*, *L.*] Ableness, Fitness or Capacity.

To HA'BIT [*habiller*, *F.*] to attire or dress; also to accustom one's self to.

HA'BIT [*habitus*, *L.*] the Constitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Use or Custom, Dress or Attire: Also one of the Predicaments in *Logick*. *F.*

HA'BIT [among Physicians] any particular Disposition or Temperament of Body, obtained by Birth or Manner of Living.

HA'BITABLE [*habitabilis*, *L.*] that may be inhabited. *F.*

HABITA'TION, a Dwelling-Place, or Dwelling. *F.*

HA'BITACLE [*habitaculum*, *L.*] a Dwelling-Place. *F.*

To HABITEN, to dwell. *Chaucer.*

HABI'TUAL [*habituel*, *F.*] grown to a Habit by long Use, customary.

HABI'TUATED [of *habitus*, *L.*] that has got a Habit of, or is accustomed to a Thing.

HA'BITUDE [*habitus*, *L.*] a Disposition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirm'd by repeated Acts; as the Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, &c. *F.*

HA'BLE, a Sea-Port or Haven.

HABLE, apt, nimble. *Spencer.*

HABNAB [Contraction of Nabban, to have, and Nabban, not to have, or *q. d.* happen, hap, *i. e.* whether it happen or no] rashly, at a venture.

To HABOUND, to abound. *Chaucer.*

HACE [of Haje, Sax.] hath; also harsh, hoarse.

A HACH } [*hachis*, F.] a Dish of min-

A HASHE } ced Meat, a Hash.

To HACK [Hacken, Teut.] to hew or cut.

An HACK [Hacka, Sax. Heck, Du. a Door Bar] an Hatch. *Lincoln.*

An HACK, a common hackney Horse.

A HACK, a Cratch for Hay. *N. C.*

A HACK, a Pick-ax, a Mattock. *N. C.*

To HA'CKLE [Hackelen, Du.] to cut small.

HA'CKLE, the Slough, or cast-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

HA'CKNEY, a Town about three Miles from London, whence any Coach or Horse which is let out to Hire, is called a Hackney, &c. unless you had rather have it from the French *Hacquenée*, the same.

HADAD [הדד H. *i. e.* rejoicing] a

HADERAZER [הדרצר H. *i. e.* of הדר Beauty, and עזר Help, beautiful Help] a King of *Zobab*.

HADBOTE, a Recompence made for Holy Orders, and Violence offered to Clergy Men. *S.*

HA'DDER, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

HA'DDOCK, a sort of Cod-fish.

HADERU'NGA [הדר, a Person, and נגה, Respect, Sax.] Partiality, Respect of Persons. *O. L.*

HADES } [*q. d.* I wist, or thought I

HAD-ymist } had it] an Uncertainty, a dubious Matter, a Court Preferment. *Spem.*

HÆCCEITY [with *Chymists*] the same specifick Essence or active Principle, by which a Medicine operates.

HÆMALOPS [ἁμαλάψ, Gr.] the Extravasation of Blood about the Eye. *L.*

HÆMATOCHYSIS [ἁματοχύσις, Gr.] any preternatural Flowing of Blood, whether critical or symptomatical; the same as *Hæmorrhage*.

HÆMATOKE'LE [ἁματοκήλη, Gr.] a Tumour turgid with Blood. *L.*

HÆMATO'SIS [ἁμάτωσις, Gr.] the Art or Faculty of making Blood. *L.*

HÆMODIA [ἁμοδία, Gr.] a painful Numbness of the Teeth. *L.*

HÆMOPHOBUS [ἁμαφοβός, Gr.] one that is afraid of being let Blood.

HÆMOPTYICA [ἁμοπτυσικά, Gr.] Remedies which cure Spitting of Blood. *L.*

HÆMOPTICK [of ἁμα, Blood, and πτύω, to spit, Gr.] one that spits Blood.

HÆMOPTYSIS [ἁμόπτυσις, Gr.] a Spitting Blood from the Lungs. *L.*

HÆMORRHAGE [ἁμορροαγία, Gr.] is a Flux of Blood from the Nostrils, Mouth, Eyes, or any Part of the Body. *L.*

HÆMORRHOIDAL Veins [among *Anatomists*] Veins which spread about the Fundament and the *Sphincter Ani*.

HÆMORRHOIDES [ἁμορροΐς, of ἁμα, Blood, and ῥέω, to flow, Gr.] swelling Inflammations in the Fundament; the Piles. *Lat.*

HÆ'REDE *abducto*, a Writ lying for a Lord, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under Age, can't come by his Body, he being conveyed away. *L.*

HÆ'REDE *deliberando alii qui habet custodiam terræ*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to command one, having the Body of another's Ward, to deliver him to him whose Ward he was, by reason of his Lord. *L.*

HÆRE'SIARCH [heresiarche, F. *heresiarcha*, *L.* of ἡρεσιάρχης, of ἡρεσι, an Heresy, and ἀρχή, Dominion, Gr.] an Arch-Heretic.

HÆRETARE, to give a Right of Inheritance. *L. L. T.*

HÆRE'TICO *comburendo*, is a Writ, which lies for the burning of one who has been convicted of Heresy.

A HAFT [Hæft, Sax. Heft, Du.] an Handle of a Knife, &c.

An HAG [Hægeye, Sax. Hackle, Du. Here, Teut.] a Witch.

HA'GA [Hæga, Sax.] a Mansion, or Dwelling-House.

HAGAR [הגר H. *i. e.* a Stranger] *Sarah's* Handmaid.

HA'GARD, that has a fierce or wild Look. *F.*

HA'GARD Hawk, a wild Hawk which prey'd for herself, before she was taken.

A HAGESTER, a Magpie. *Kent.*

HAGGAI [הגאי H. *i. e.* pleasant] the Name of a Prophet.

HA'GGESS [Hacken, Du. to cut small] a sort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, &c. a Sheep's Maw fill'd with minc'd Meat.

HAGGER [of hagard, F.] lean, thin.

To HA'GGLE, to stand hard in buying.

To HA'GGLE [*q. d.* to Hackle, of Hacklen, Du.] to cut unhandisomely.

It HAGGLES, it hails. *N. C.*

HAGHES, Haws. *N. C.*

HAGIOSIDERE [*q. d.* Holy Iron, of ἅγιος, holy, and σιδῆρος, Iron] an Instrument used by the Greeks, under the Dominion of the Turks, to call People to Church instead of a Bell, the Use of which is prohibited.

HAGS, a kind of fiery Meteor, which appears on Mens Hair, or on the Manes of Horses. See *Hag*.

HACWORTHINGHAM [of *Hæz*, an Hedge, *ponðig*, a Street, and *Ham*, an Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

HAI [*Hæz*, *Sax.*] an Hedge. *Chauc.*

HAIL [*Hæzele*, *Sax.* *Hæghel*, *Du.* *Hogel*, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a known Meteor.

HAIL [*Hæel*, *Sax.*] all Health.

To **HAIL** a Ship [*Sea Term*] to salute her, or enquire whether she is bound, &c.

HAILES, Happiness. *Chaucer.*

HAILSIN, to salute. *Chaucer.*

HAIL-Stone [*Hægolytan*, *Sax.*] small Globules of the Meteor Hail.

HAIL Work Folk [*i. e.* holy Work-Folk] Persons who hold Lands for the Service of repairing or defending some Church or Sepulcher.

HAIMHA'LDATIO *Catallorum* [in the Practick of *Scotland*] a seeking Restitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAIN, Hatred. *Chaucer.*

HAI'NOUS [*haineux*, *F.*] odious, hateful, horrid, outrageous.

HAI'NOUSNESS, Odiousness, &c.

HAINS [*Camden* derives it of *Ainulph*, and that from *Ana*, alone, and *Ulph*, *Sax.* Help, *q. d.* one who needs not the Assistance of others] a Surname.

HAIR [*Hæpie*, *Sax.* *Hæpr*, *Du.*] a flexible Substance growing out of the Skin.

HAIRS-Breadth, among the *Jews*, accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

HAKE, a Pot-hook.

To **HAKE** [*Hæcken*, *Du.*] to hanker, or gape after, to sneak or loiter. *N. C.*

HA'KEDS, a sort of large Pike-fish, taken in *Ramsay Moor*.

HAKETON, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chaucer.*

HALBARD, 2 [*halebarde*, *F.*] an offensive Weapon, well known.

HALBERD [among *Farriers*] a Piece of Iron soldered to the Fore-Part of an Horse's Shoe, to prevent a lame Horse from treading on his Toe.

HALBERDEER [*halebardier*, *F.*] one who carries an Halberd.

HA'LCYON [*Ἀλκυών*, *Gr.*] a Bird called a King's-Fisher, which breeds on the Sea-shore, about the Winter Solstice; and for about fourteen Days the Eggs are hatching there is no Tempest or Storm. Hence

HA'LCYON Days, quiet or peaceable Times, pleasant Days, fair Weather.

To **HALE** [*haler*, *F.*] to pull or drag.

A **HALE**, a Trammel. *Essex.*

HALEDON [of *Halið*, holy, and *Dun*, *Sax.* an Hill, a Place where *Oswald* by divine Help got the Victory over *Cadwalla* the Briton: It is also called *Hæapen*, *Sax.* of *Hæapen*, Heaven, and Field, *q. d.* the heavenly Field, whereunto Aid was

sent from above] a Place in *Northumberland*.

HALF [*Haly*, *Sax.* *Half*, *Du.*]

HALF-Bloom [among *Miners*] a round Mass of Metal, which comes out of the Finery of an Iron Work.

HALF-BORD, Six-pence. *Cant.*

HALFENDEAL, Half. *Spencer.*

HALF Moon [in *Fortification*] an Out-work, having only two Faces, forming together a salient Angle, flanked by some Part of the Place, and of the other Bastions.

HALF-Seal [in *Chancery*] sealing Commissions to Delegates appointed upon any Appeal in Ecclesiastical Cases, &c.

HALF-Tongue, a Jury impanelled in a Cause where a Foreigner is a Party.

HA'LIDOM [*Haliðom*, *Sax.* *i. e.* holy Judgment] whence in old Times, By my *Halidom*, was a solemn Oath among Country People.

HALIEU'TICKS [*halieutica*, *L.* of *Ἀλιευτική*, *Gr.*] Books treating of Fishes, or the Art of Fishing.

HALIFAX [of *Halið*, holy, and *feax*, *Sax.* Hair] from the sacred Hair of a certain Virgin, whom a Clerk beheaded, because she would not prostitute her Body to him; she was afterwards canonized.

HA'LIMAS, the Festival of All-Saints, or *All-Hallows*, Nov. 1.

HA'LIMOTE, a Court-Baron, the Meeting of the Tenants of a Hall or Manour.

HALINITRON [among the *Paracelsians*] *Salt Nitre*, or *Salt Petre*.

HALIO'GRAPHY [of *ἅλιος*, the Sea, and *γραφία*, Description, *Gr.*] the Description of the Sea.

HALITUOUS [of *halituosus*, *L.*] thin, vaporous, passing through the Pores.

HALL [*Hæal*, *Sax.* of *aula*, *L.*] a large Room at the Entrance of a House, a public Building belonging to a Society; also a pleading Place, or Court of Justice.

HA'LLAGE, a Fee paid for Cloaths brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall*, *London*.

HALLELUJAH [*הללויה* of *הלל*, praise ye, and *יהוה* the Lord, *H.*] praise ye the Lord.

HA'LLIARDS 2 [in a Ship] are those **HALYARDS** 5 Ropes which serve for hoisting up the Yards, except the Cross-Jack and the Sprit-Sail Yards.

HA'LLIBUT, a Fish like a Plaice.

HA'LLIER, a Net for catching Birds.

To **HA'LLOW** [*Haliðian*, *Sax.* to make holy] to consecrate, to set apart for divine Service.

HALLOWES, Saints. *Chaucer.*

To **HALLOO'** [probably of *haller*, *F.* *Hohlen*, *Teut.*] to set on or incite a Dog.

To **HALLU'CINATE** [*hallucinatum*, *L.*] to

L.] to mistake, blunder.

HALLUCINA'TION, a Blunder, or Oversight, an Error of Opinion. L.

HALM } [Healm, Sax.] the Stem, or
HAULM } Stalk of Corn.

HALMYRO'DES [ἁλμυρόδης, Gr.] a Fever attended with sharp brackish Sweats.

HALO [ἅλῳ, Gr.] a certain Meteor in Form of a bright Circle, that surrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

HALO [among Physicians] the red Circle round the Breasts of Women.

HALOOE, hallow. Chaucer.

HALLOWID, hallowed to. Chaucer.

HALP, helped. Chaucer.

HALSE, the Neck. Chaucer.

To HALSE, to embrace. O.

HA'LSER } [of Daly, Sax. the Neck,

HAW'SER } and Seel, a Rope] a Cable to haul a Barge, &c. along a River or Channel.

HA'LSER } one who so hauls a Barge,

HA'LSTER } Ship, &c.

To HALT [Healtan, Sax.] to go lame.

HALT [Healt, Sax.] lame, crippled.

To HALT [faire halte, F.] to stand still, to discontinue the March.

HALT, holdeth. Chaucer.

An HA'LTR [Hælytne, Sax. Hæltet, Du.] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horse or Malefactor.

HALYSTON [q. d. Holy-Stone, a Place where St. Paul, the first Apostle of the North of England, baptized many thousand Persons] a Place in Northumberland.

HALYWORKFOLK } [Haliḡ peḡk
HALIWORKFOLK } yolk, Sax. i. e. holy Work Folks] People who held Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tomb; upon which Account they were freed from feudal and military Services.

HAM [חם H. i. e. crafty or Heat] one of the three Sons of Noah.

HAM [Ham, Sax.] a Home or Dwelling Place; also a Borough or Village.

HAM [Ham, Du. Hamme, Teut.] that Part of the Body of an Animal behind the Knee; the Leg and Thigh of an Hog.

HAMAN [חמא H. i. e. making an Uprore] the Son of Hamedatha.

HAMBLES, a Port or Haven. O.

HA'MBLING of Dogs, the same as expeditating. F. L.

HAMELED [Hamelan, Sax.] abated. O.

HAMES } the two crooked Pieces of

HAUMES } Wood which encompass a Horse-Collar. N. C.

HA'MKIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HA'MLET [hameau, F. a Village; Menagius derives it from Ham, Sax. and Let, Teut. a Member] a little Village, Division of a Town or Suburbs of a City into Precincts, as the Tower Hamlets, &c.

HA'MMA, a Home-Close, a little Meadow. O. L.

To HA'MMEL } to cut the Ham, to
To HA'M-String } hough.

A HAMMER [Hamme, Sax. Hammar, Dan.] a Tool used by most Mechanicks.

HA'MMOCKS [Hamaca, Sax.] little hanging Beds on Shipboard.

HAMOR [חמור H. i. e. an Ass, or Dirt] the Father of Shechem.

A HA'MPER } [as Minshew thinks, q. d.

HA'NAPER } Hand Pannier] a sort of large strong Basket.

To HA'MPER, to entangle, to perplex.

HAMSEL, a Hamlet or small Village.

HAMSHIRE [Hanteycipe, Sax.] so called from the River Anton] a County on the South-West Part of England.

HAMSOKEN } [in the Scotch Law]

HOMESOKEN } the Crime of violently assaulting a Man in his own House.

HAMPTON [formerly called Avon, from Avon, C. Br. a Water or River, q. d. River Town] a Town on the River Thames in Middlesex, where is a stately Palace, built by Cardinal Woolsey.

HAMUS } [among Surgeons] an In-
HAMULUS } strument used to extract the Child in difficult Labour. L.

HAN, have. Spencer.

HANAPER, a sort of large Basket.

Clerk of the HANAPER [in Chancery] is an Officer whose Business is to receive all Moneys due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, &c.

HANCELED, cut off. O.

HA'NCHEs [in Architecture] are the Ends of Elliptical Arches.

HA'NCHEs [in a Ship] Falls or Descents of the Fife-rails, placed on Banisters in the Poop, &c. and down to the Gang-way.

HANCH [henche, F. Hanke, Du.] the Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANCLING, is the measuring the Girth of a fighting Cock's Body, by the Grasp of the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [Hand, Sax. Hand and Handt, Du. and Teut.] a Member of the Body, Part of the Arm; the Index of a Clock, Watch, &c.

To HAND, is to pass a Thing by Hand from one to another.

HAND-Borrow, a Surety, a manual Pledge. S. L. T.

HAND-Breadth, a Measure of 3 Inches.

HAND, in the height of a Horse 4 Inches.

HANDFUL [Handfulle, Sax.] as much as can be grasp'd in the Hand.

HAND-Girth [Handgriḡ, Sax.] his own Hand.

HAND-Habend [Hæbbenḡnehanda, Sax.] a Thief taken in the very Fact, with the Thing stolen in his Hand.

HAND-Hoven-Bread, Bread with little Leaven, stiff. HANDI-

HANDICRAFT, a working Trade.

HANDKERCHER γ [of *Hand* and *Kerchief*] an Utensil for wiping the Face, &c. See *Kerchief*.

HAND-SPEEK, γ a sort of wooden Lever for moving heavy Things.

HA'NDLE [*Handle*, *Sax.*] a Part of any Instrument or Vessel to be held in the Hand.

To **HA'NDLE** [*Handlian*, *S.* *Handler*, *Dan.*] to hold or feel with the Hand; also to treat of.

HA'NDSOM, comely, beautiful; also becoming.

HA'NDY [*Handigh*, *Du.*] ready with the Hand.

HANDY-WARP, a sort of Cloth.

HANDY WORK [*Handpeop*, *Sax.*] Work done by the Hand.

HANE'GA, a Corn Measure at *Bilboa* in *Spain*, 1. 3 Fifths of a Bushel *English*.

To **HANG** [*Hangan*, *Sax.* *Hanger*, *Dan.*] to suspend or hang upon.

HA'NGER [*Hanger*, *Du.*] a broad short crooked Sword.

HA'NGERS, Irons to hang a Pot with.

HA'NGINGS, Linings or Curtains for Rooms, of Arras, Tapestry, &c.

HA'NGING PEAR, a kind of Pear which ripens about the End of *September*.

Save a Thief from Hanging, and he'll cut your Throat.

This Proverb is as severe a Lecture against doing an *unthankful* Person a *Kindness*, as against saving a Thief from the Gallows, intimating that there is as much *Impudence* in the one, as *Danger* in the other; for nothing can engage an *Ingrate* against abusing his *Benefactor*, or a Thief *unhang'd* against cutting his Friend's Throat. Thus say the *Romans*, *Perit quod facis ingrato*, and the *French*, *Ostez un vilain du Gebet, il vous y mettra*.

HANGMAN, an Executioner.

HANGWITE [*Hangan*, *Sax.* to hang, and *pite*, a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon hang'd without a Trial.

HANK, a Skeen of Thread or Silk.

A **HANK**, a Habit, Custom, or Propensity of Mind.

To **HA'NKER** [*q. d.* hanger] to cover after, to be very desirous of.

HANNAH [*חנה*, *H.* *i. e.* gracious] the Mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

HANOCK, a Corn Measure at *Malaga*, in *Spain*, containing unheaped 29 Pound, or heaped 144 Pound *Avoirdupois*.

HA'NSEL [*q. d.* Handfale, perhaps of *Hand* and *Syllan*, *Sax.* to give, or *Handsel*, a New Year's or Day's Gift] the Money taken upon the first Part sold of any Commodity, or first in a Morning.

HANS in *Kelder* [*i. e.* Jack in the Cel-

lar] a Child in the Mother's Belly. *Du.*

HANSE [an old *Gothic* Word] a Society or Corporation of Merchants, combin'd together for the good Usage, and safe Passage of Merchandise from Kingdom to Kingdom.

HANSE TOWNS, certain Free Towns in *Germany*, in Number 27, as *Hamburg*, *Lubeck*, *Magdenberg*, &c. join'd in a League offensive and defensive, and against all Enemies whatsoever.

HANSELINES, upper Slops or Hose. *Ch.*

HANSIA'TICK, belonging to the *Hanse* Towns or *Hanse* Merchants.

HANSON [of *Ham*, the Diminutive of *Randal*, and *Son*, *q. d.* the Son of *Randal*] a Surname.

To **HANTEN**, to accustom or use. *O.*

HANTY, wanton, unruly; spoken of a Horse, or the like, when too much pampered. *N. C.*

HAP, Fortune. *Chaucer*.

HAPLESS, unfortunate, unhappy.

To **HAP** γ [*q. d.* to heap up, of *Heap*]

To **HAPPE** γ [*q. d.* to heap up, of *Heap*, *Sax.*] to cover or wrap up warm with Bed Cloths. *N. C.*

HAPPA [*hap ye*] thank you? *N. C.*

To **HAPPE** [of *happer*, *F.*] to snatch, catch, or seize. *F. L. T.*

To **HA'PPEN** [*happer*, *F.* *Happen*, *Du.* to snatch up a Thing] to fall out.

HAPPERLET, γ a sort of a coarse Co-

HAPPARLET, γ verlet for a Bed.

HA'PPY [*happus*, *C. Br.*] prosperous, felicitous, blessed.

HAPSE, a Catch or Bolt of a Door.

HAQUE, a Hand-Gun.

HA'QUELIN, a Piece of Armour.

HA'QUEBUT, a Gun called also a *Harquebuss*.

HARAN [*חרן* *H.* *i. e.* Anger] the Father of *Lot*.

HARA'NGUE, an Oration or Speech made in Publick. *F.*

To **HARA'NGUE** [*haranguer*, *F.*] to make a Speech in Publick.

To **HA'RASS** [*harasser*, *F.*] to tire, to weary out, to disquiet, to ruin a Country with continual Inroads.

HARA'TIUM, a Race or Stud of Horses kept for Breed. *O. L.*

HARBERE, an Arbour. *Chaucer*.

HA'RBINGER [*Herberger*, *Teut.* and *Du.*] an Officer of the Court, who provides Lodgings in a Prince's Progress.

HARBOROUGH [of *Haber*, *Teut.* *Haber*, *Du.* Oats, and *Burgh*, *Sax.* a Borough] a Town in *Leicestershire*, so called from its producing great Plenty of Oats.

HARBOTTLE [of *Heppe*, an Army, and *Botl*, *Sax.* an House, so called, because it was a Place where Soldiers kept their Quarters] a Town in *Northumberland*.

HAR.

HARBOUR [Hebebenza, Sax. Herbergh, of Mere, and Bergen, to hide, Teut.] a Station where Ships may ride safely at Anchor; also a Lodging, Shelter, or Place of Refuge.

To **HA'RBOR** [heberger, F.] to receive, entertain, or lodge.

To **HA'RBOR** [among Hunters] a Hart is said to do so, when it lodges or goes to rest.

HARBROUGH, a Harbour. *Spencer.*

HARD [Heapn and Napn, Sax. Hard, Du.] close, compacted, difficult.

HARD Beam, a kind of Tree.

To **HA'RDEN** [Heapnian, Sax.] to grow or make hard.

To **HA'RDEN**, as, the Market hardens, i. e. Things grow dear. *N. C.*

HARDIMENT [in Musick Books] signifies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

HARDIMENT, & Hardiness, Boldness.

HARDISHED, & *Spencer.*

HARD Meat [for Horses] Hay and Oats.

HARDS of Flax and Hemp [Heopney, Sax.] the coarser Part separated from the fine Stuff.

HARDSHREW, a kind of wild Mouse.

HARDY [hardi, F.] bold, daring, stout, patient of Labour and Weather.

An **HA'RE** [Haja, Sax. Hare, Dan.] an Animal well known, and peculiarly so called in the second Year of her Age.

HARE-brained, heedless.

HARE Lip, a Lip cloven, or parted like that of a Hare.

HARE Pipe, a Snare to catch Hares.

To **HARE** [harier, F.] to hurry, or put into Confusion.

HARFAGER [Hap-rægen, Sax. i. e. fair hair'd] as Harold Harfager, a Danish King of England.

HA'RICOT [in Cookery] Mutton Cutlets, with several Sorts of Fish and Fowl in a Ragoo, &c. *F.*

HARIED, pulled. *O.*

HA'RIER, a sort of Hunting Dog.

HARIFF and Catchweed, Goose Grease. *N. C.*

HARIOLATION, a Sooth-saying. *O.*

HARIOT & [Hepezat, Sax. of Hepe,

HERIOT & Lord, and zat, Sax. Beast, as Sir Edward Coke thinks] the best Beast that a Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manour by Custom.

HARIOT Custom, is the holding of Lands by paying Hariot at the Time of Death.

A **HARL**, a Mist. *N. C.*

HARLOT [q. d. Whorelet, i. e. a little Whore, as Dr. Th. H. thinks; but some derive it from Arletta, Mils to Robert Duke of Normandy, and Mother to William the Conqueror; but Camden draws it from one Arletha, Concubine to William the Con-

queror; others take it from Arlotta, Ital. a proud Whore] a Prostitute.

HARLOTREIS, Bawdry. *Chaucer.*

HARM [Heapm, Sax.] Hurt, Damage.

To **HARM** [Heapman, Sax.] to hurt, damage, &c.

Harm watch, Harm catch.

This Proverb intimates, that *Malice*, *Spite*, and *Envy* are generally Self-murderers upon the Uphot; that to intend, study, or contrive any Harm to our Neighbours, is Birdlime all over, and will catch ourselves at last. This, though Persons are generally apt to forget in the Raging of their Anger, or in Insensibility, is a trite Adage, and accordingly מהפח סברון פתון ונתהל, say the Hebrews, and Sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat, say the Latins.

HARMO'NIA, Harmony; the Result or Agreement of several different Notes or Sounds, join'd together in Accord. *Ital.*

HARMO'NIA [in Anat.] a Joining of Bones by a plain Line, as may be seen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.

HARMO'NICAL & [harmonicus, L. of **HARMO'NICK** & αρμονικός, Gr.] belonging to Harmony, musical.

HARMO'NICAL Division of a Line [in Geometry] is the Division of a Line so, that the whole Line is to the one of the Extreams, as the other Extream is to the intermediate Part.

HARMO'NIOUS [harmonicus, L.] full of Harmony or Melody, agreeable.

HA'RMONY [harmonie, F. harmonia, L. αρμονία, Gr.] Melody, a musical Concert, a due Proportion, or agreeable Union in Sounds; Agreeableness, or due Proportion of any Thing, mutual Agreement.

HA'RNESS [Harnisch, Teut. harnois, F.] all the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman; also the Furniture for a Horse in a Coach or Waggon.

To **HA'RNESS** [harnacher, F.] to accoutre, or dress with Harness.

Hasting HA'RNESS, a sort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but single Allowance.

HARNS, Brains. *N. C.*

HA'RO & [Norman Law] a Hue and

HA'RRON & Cry after Malefactors.

A **HARP** [Heappe, Sax. Harpe, Du. harpe, F.] a musical stringed Instrument.

To **HARP** [harper, F.] to play upon an Harp.

To **HARP** on the same String, pertinaciously to insist on a particular Matter; to mention a Thing over and over.

HARPEGGIO & [in Musick Books]

HARPEGGIATO & signifies to cause the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard not together, but one after another,

another, beginning always with the lowest. *Ital.*

A HA'RPER [hæppe, *Sax.*] one who plays upon a Harp.

HA'RPYES [harpæ, *L.* 'Αρπυία, *Gr.*] poetical Monsters, feigned to have the Faces of Virgins; the Bodies of Vultures, and crooked Talons.

HARPINEE'RS, they who catch Fish with Harping-Irons.

HA'RPING-Irons [harpeu, *F.* harpago, *L.*] certain Irons to strike great Fish with, being at one End like a barbed Arrow, and having a Rope fastened to the other.

HA'RPINS [Sea Term] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers, called Bends.

HA'RPSICORD } [harpficorde, *F.*] a
HA'RPSICOL } musical Instrument.

HA'RQUEBUSS [arquebuse, *F.*] a sort of Hand-Gun.

A Sea HARR, a Sea Storm. *Linc.*

HARRECTI Canes, Hounds for hunting the Hare.

HA'RRIER [of harier, *F.* to hurry] a Hound of an admirable good Scent and Hold in the Pursuit of his Game.

HARRIOT. See Harriot.

HA'RROW [of herse, *F.*] a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after Ploughing.

To HA'RROW [herfer, *F.* herfian, *Sax.*] to break the Clods, &c. to lay waste, ravage, or destroy. *Spencer.*

HA'RROW [of haro, *Norm. F.*] alas! *Chaucer* and *Spencer.*

To HA'RRY [harier, *F.*] to hare or hurry.

To HARRY, to daunt, to fright, to scold at, to handle roughly. *Shakesp.*

A HARRY-Gaud, a Rigsby, a wild Girl. *N. C.*

HA'RSLET } [hastilles, *F.* of haste, a
HA'SLET } Spit, because roasted on a Spit] the Liver, Heart, and Lights of a Hog.

HARSH [Herbisch, *Teut.*] sharp, tart, severe.

A HART [heopt, *Sax.* Hert, *Du.*] a Stag of five Years old.

HART Royal proclaimed, a Hart, that having been hunted by the King or Queen, has fled so far from the Forest or Chace, that it is unlikely he will ever return of his own Accord to the Place aforesaid; and that thereupon Proclamation is made in all Towns or Villages thereabouts, that none shall kill or offend him, but that he may safely return if he list.

HART Royal, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen, and has escaped with his Life.

HARTICHOKE. See Artichoke.

HART-Claver, Melilot. *N. C.*

HA'RTLE Pool [q. d. the Isle of Harts, of *Deoprt, Sax.* an Hart, and *Pool*] in the Bishoprick of *Durham.*

HA'RVEST [hæpkeyt, *Sax.* probably q. d. Herb-Feast, Farmers usually making a Feast for their Reapers] the Time of reaping Corn.

HARVY [of hepe, an Army, and Wic, *Sax.* a Fort] a Sirname.

HARWICH [of hepe, an Army, and Wic, *Sax.* a Port or Bay] a Haven in *Essex.*

HARYID, carried out by Force, hurried out. *Chaucer.*

To HASE, to fright with a sudden Noise.

HA'SEL-Tree } [hæyl, *Sax.* Hasel,
HA'SLE-Tree } *Teut.*] a Nut-Tree.

To HASH Meat [hacher, *F.*] to stew Meat already dress'd, with Herbs, Seasoning, &c. See Hach.

HASK, a Fisher's Rod, or Basket. *Sp.*

HASK, harsh. *Lincolnsh.*

HASK, a Sign in the Zodiack, as Fishes Hask, i. e. the Sign *Pisces. O.*

HA'SLE-Nut [hæyl-Nutu, *Sax.*] the Fruit of a Hasel-Tree.

HA'SLE-Wort, an Herb.

An HASP [hasper, *F.*] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An HASP [hæpy, *Sax.*] a sort of fastening for a Door, Window, &c.

HASPAT, } a Stripling, or young
HASPNALD, } *Lad. N. C.*

HA'SSOCK [Hasek, *Teut.* probably of Hase, *Teut.* an Hare, and Socks, because Hare Skins are sometimes worn instead of Socks, to keep the Feet warm in Winter] a Bass or Cushion made of Ruthes to kneel upon in Churches.

HA'STA-Porci, a Shield of Land. *O. L.*

HA'STE [Hæste, *Du.* hâte, *F.*] Expedition, Speed, Hurry.

To HA'STEN [Hæsten, *Du.* hâter, *F.*] to quicken, press, push on.

HA'STINGS, Fruit early ripe; also green Peas, or Peascods.

HA'STINGS [Somnerus writes hæytin, and hæytinaceayten, *Sax.* derives it of hæyte, Heat, because of the bubbling or boiling of the Sea in that Place; but *Camden* surmises, that it was so called from one Hasting, a Dane, a great Robber, who either seized, built, or fortified it] a Haven in *Sussex.*

HASTOW, hast thou. *Chaucer.*

HA'STY [hâtif, *F.*] done in haste, sudden, quick, hurrying; soon angry, passionate.

A HAT [hæt, *Sax.* Hett, *C. Br.*] a Covering for the Head.

A HATCH [hæca, *Sax.* Hecke, *Du.*] a Half-Door, frequently grated, and having Iron Spikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weasels, &c.

To HATCH [*Hecken, Teut.*] to breed Young, by sitting upon Eggs; also to contrive or plot.

A HATCH, a Brood of young Birds.

To HATCH [in *Drawing*] to draw small Strokes with a Pen.

A HATCHEL, } a Tool to dress Flax,

A HITCHEL, } Hemp, &c.

To HA'TCHEL [*Hatchelen, Du.*] to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

HA'TCHES, Flood-gates in a River, to stop the Current of the Water.

HA'TCHES [of a *Ship*] the Coverings in the Midship, as it were Trap-Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

HATCH Way [in a *Ship*] that Place which is directly over the Hatches.

A HA'TCHET [*hachette, F.*] a little Ax.

HA'TCHING [in *Drawing*] a Manner of shadowing by a continual Series of many Lines shorter or longer.

HA'TCHMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Marshalling of several Coats of Arms in an Escutcheon; also an Escutcheon erected over a Door where a Person died.

HA'TCHMENTS, Achievements.

To HATE [*hatian, Sax. Hæten, Du.*] to bear ill Will to.

HATE, or Hatte, is called or named. *Ch.*

HATFIELD [probably of *Hæt*, hot, and *Field*, from the hot sandy Soil of the Ground] a Town in *Essex*, called *King's Hatfield*, from a Country House of the King's there, and *Hatfield Broad-Oak*, from a large Oak there.

HA'TLETS [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweet-breads, &c. fried and roasted. *F.*

HATTLE, skittish, wild, mischievous. *N. C.*

A HATTOCK, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. *N. C.*

HAUBER-Fannock, an Oaten Loaf or Cake. *N. C.*

To HAVE [*Habban, Sax. avoir, F.*] to possess, to hold, to enjoy.

HAVEN [*Haven, Du. Havn, C. Br. Hæfen, Dan.*] an Entrance of the Sea at the Mouth of a River, a Harbour for Ships.

HA'VEN, a Skin which Snakes cast yearly. *C.*

HAVER, Oats. *O.*

HAVERING [of *Aher, C. Br.* a Port, and *Ring*, which a Pilgrim there gave to King *Edward* the Confessor, as if it had been sent from *John* the Baptist] a Town in *Essex*.

HAUGH } [*Camden* expounds it a
HAWGH } little Meadow, lying in a Valley] a noted Sirname in the North of *England*.

HAUGHT, haughty. *Spenc.*

HAU'GHTINESS [*hauteffe, F.*] Loftiness.

HAU'GHTY [*hautain, F.*] proud, lofty, elated.

HAUL-Bots, great Woods. *F. L. T.*

HAUNCH, that Part of the Body which is between the Ribs and the Thigh. See *Hanch*.

HAUNCIN [*hauster, F.*] to enhance, to promote. *Chaucer*.

HAUNSING, Elevation. *Chaucer*.

To HAUNT [*hanter, F.*] to go often to a Place.

A HAUNT, a Place frequently resorted to; a Habit or Custom. *Chaucer*.

A HAUNT [with *Hunters*] the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary Passage.

HA'VOCK [so called from the destroying Bird the Hawk, in *Sax.* ha voc] Waste, Spoil, great Slaughter, Destruction.

HAU'RIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when a Fish is represented in a Coat of Arms in an erect Posture.

The HAUSE } the Throat. *N. C.*

The HOSE }

HAU'SIBLE [*hausibilis, L.*] that may be drawn or emptied. *L.*

HAUSELINES, } Breeches, or Slops.

HANSELINES, } *O.*

HAUST, or Hoste, a dry Cough. *N. C.*

HAUT, high or shrill.

HAU'TBOIS, a Hoboy, or Hautboy. *Ital.*

HAUT Contre [in *Musick Books*] signifies Counter Tenor. *Ital.*

HAUT Dessus, first Treble. *Ital.*

HAU'TBOY, a musical Instrument, corruptly called a Hoboy.

An HAW [of ha'gan, *Sax.*] a sort of Berry, the Fruit of the Whirethorn.

HAW [of hæ'g, *Sax.*] a Close or small Piece of Land near a House. *Kent.*

HAW [among *Farriers*] a Gristle growing between the Nether Eye-lid and the Eye of a Horse.

HAW, a Web or Spot in the Eye. *C.*

HAWS [in *Doomsday-Book*] Mansions, or Dwelling-houses.

HAWGH, a green Plat in a Valley.

A HAWK [ha'roc, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

A HAWK, a fore Finger bound up. *C.*

A HAWK of the first Coat [*Falconry*] a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

To HAWK, to go a Fowling with Hawks; also to spit or spawl.

HA'WKERS, Pedlars who go about the Town or Country selling Wares.

HAWKS, Corners. *O.*

HAWM [*Healm, Sax.*] the lower Part of the Straw after the Ears are cut off.

HA'WSER [of *hausser, F.*] a three strand Rope, or small Cable.

HAWSES [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under the Head, through which the Cables pass, when she is at Anchor.

A Bold HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the

the Hole is high above Water.

A *Fresh HAWSE* [*Sea Term*] is when there is Reason to suspect the Cable may be fretted in those Holes.

Burning in the HAWSE, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Stress.

Clearing the HAWSE, is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at two different Hawses, are twisted about one another.

Freshing the HAWSE, is when new Pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawse.

Riding upon the HAWSE, is when any weighty Substance lies across, or falls directly before the Hawse.

HAWTEN, haughty, proud. *O.*

To HAWZE, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. *C.*

HAY [*hie*, *Sax.* *Hay*, *Du.*] Grass cut and dried.

HAY [*hæ*, *Sax.* *haye*, *F.* an Hedge] a Net to catch Conies in; an Enclosure, a Forest or Park fenced with Rails; hence to dance the Hay, is to dance in a Ring.

HAY-Boot, a Permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges. *L. T.*

HAYDEGINES, a Country Dance or Round. *O.*

To HAYSLE, to charge or command. *O.*

HAYNE, Hatred. *O.*

HAY'WARD, a Keeper of the common Herd of Cattle of a Town.

HAYZ [*Astrology*] a Strengthening of a Planet by its being in a Sign of its own Sex, and in a Part agreeable to its own Nature.

HAZAEI [*חזאי* of *חזק* he saw, and *חזק*, God, *H. i. e.* seeing God] a King of Syria.

HA'ZARD, Chance, Peril; also a Term at Tennis-Play.

HA'ZARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard-Table.

To HA'ZARD [*hazarder*, *F.*] to run the Risque, to venture.

HAZA'RDOURS, Gamesters. *Chaucer.*

HAZARDOUS [*hazardeux*, *F.*] full of Hazard, dangerous.

HAZARDRIE, Gaming. *Chaucer.*

A HAZE, a thick Fog or Rime.

To HAZE. See to Hawze.

It HAZES, it mingles small Rain. *N. C.*

HAZY, thick, foggy, rainy.

HE [*hy*, *Du.* *hye*, *Sax.*] a Pronoun of the third Person, singular, masculine.

A HEAD [*heafod*, and *heod*, *Sax.*] that Part of the Body which contains the Brains, the Top of a Tree, &c.

To HEAD, to behead, to cut off the Head; to put a Head on any Thing; to lead on, or be the Ringleader of a Party.

HEAD [of an Anchor] is the Shank or

longest Part of it.

HEAD of a Camp [*Military Term*] is the Ground before which an Army is drawn out.

HEAD of Flax, is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD of a Work [*in Fortification*] the Front of it, that is next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place.

HEAD-Borough [of head and Borge, *Sax.*] he that was the Chief of the Frank-Pledge, now an Officer subordinate to a Constable.

HEAD-Land, that Part plough'd across at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD-Land [*in Navigat.*] a Point of Land lying farther out at Sea than the rest.

HEAD-Lines [*in a Ship*] are the Ropes of the Sails which are uppermost, and next the Yard.

HEAD Mould-shot [*among Anatomists*] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, that is, have their Edges shot over one another.

HEAD-Pence, the Sum of 51 l. which the Sheriff of Northumberland anciently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County, every third and fourth Years, without any Account to be made to the King.

HEAD-Piece, Armour for the Head, an Helmet.

HEAD-Sails [*in a Ship*] are those Sails which belong to the Fore-mast and the Bolt-sprit.

HEAD-Sea [*Sea Term*] is a great Wave coming right a Head of a Ship.

HEADSMAN, an Executioner who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles which are laid at the Eaves of an House.

HEADY, headstrong, stubborn.

HEADY [*Liquors*] strong, which are apt to fly up into the Head.

To HEAL [*hælan*, *Sax.* *heelen*, *Du.* *heylen*, *Teut.*] to cure a Wound, Sore, &c.

To HEAL [*hælan*, *Sax.* to hide] to cover up with the Bed Clothes. *Suffex.*

HEAL-Fang [*hælfang*, *Sax.*] a Pillory.

HEALING, curing, restoring Health.

HEALING & Covering with the Bed-HYLLING S Clothes. *C.*

HEALTH [*hæle*, *Sax.* *heyl*, *Teut.* *hwyl*, *C. Br.*] Soundness of Body.

HEA'LTHINESS [*hwyl*, *C. Br.*] Soundness of Constitution.

HEAM, is the same in Beasts as the After-Burthen in Women.

HEAM, Home. *Spencer.*

An HEAP [*hæpe*, *Sax.*] a Pile of Things laid one upon another.

HEAPED [*Behype*, *Sax.*] piled up.

To HEAP up [*Behypan*, *Sax.*] to lay or pile one upon another.

To HEAR [hƿƿan, Sax. hœren, Teut.] to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear: To examine a Cause as a Judge does.

The HEARING [hæpning, Sax.] the Sense of receiving Sounds, &c.

To HEA'RKEN [heopnien, Sax.] to listen, to give Ear to.

HEARSE [of *Herrisch*, noble, grand; or *q. d.* Here see] a Monument hung with the Achievements of an honourable Person deceased; also a covered or close Waggon to carry a dead Corps in.

HEARSE [among Hunters] is a Hind in the 2d Year of his Age.

HEART [heopn, Sax.] the most noble Part of the Body.

HEART of the Sun [in *Astrology*] the same as *Cazimi*.

To HEARTEN [hƿnƿtan, Sax.] to animate, encourage, or put into heart, to strengthen.

HEART-Burning, a Pain in the Stomach; also a Grudge or Spleen against a Person.

HEART of a Tree, the middle Part of it.

HEARTY [heopnƿta, Sax.] healthy, lusty, lively: Also cordial, sincere.

HEARTS-Ease, an Herb.

An HEARTH [heopnƿ, Sax.] the Floor or Pavement of a Chimney.

HEARTH-Money, a Tax upon Fire-Hearths: Chimney-Money.

HEAT [according to the new Philosophy] very much consists in the Rapidity of Motion, in the smaller Parts of Bodies, and that every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all Ways. Its Operation upon the Senses we call *Heat*, and is estimated according to its Relation to the Organs of Feeling: Which Motion of its small Parts, must be brisk enough to increase or surpass that of the Parties of the Sentient; for if it be more weak or languid, it is said to be cold.

HEAT [heat, Sax. hitte, Du. heit, Teut.] one of the four primary Qualities.

To HEAT [hætan, Sax. heeten, Du.] to warm, to make hot.

HEATH [hæθ, Sax.] a sort of wild Shrub, or a Plain covered with it.

HEATH-Cock } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH-Powt }

HEATH-Rose, a Flower.

HEATHEN [hæθen, Sax.] Pagans, Idolaters, Worshipers of false Gods.

To HEAVE [heavian, Sax. heben, Teut. and Du.] to lift up; also to swell or rise as Dough does.

To HEAVE [Sea Term] to throw or sling any Thing.

To HEAVE at the Capstain [Sea Term] is to turn it about.

To HEAVE a F'g overboard, is to hang it out.

To HEAVE and set [Sea Phrase] is said of a Ship, when being at Anchor, she rises and falls by the force of the Waves.

To HEAVE out the Top-sails, is to put them aboard.

HEAVE Offerings, the first Fruits given to the Priests of the Jews.

HEA'VEN [heven, of heavian, Sax. to elevate or lift up, because it is placed on high, or because we must lift up our Eyes to behold it] the Firmament or Abode of heavenly Beings.

The HEAVER, the Breast. *Cant.*

HEAU'LME } [in *Heraldry*] an Helmet,

HEAU'ME } or Head-Piece.

HE'AVY [heaviz, of heve, Sax. a Weight] weighty: Also sad, melancholy.

HE'BBERMAN, a Fisherman below London-Bridge, who fishes at ebbing Water. *L. T.*

HE'BBERTHEF, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Trial of him, within a particular Liberty.

HE'BBING-Wears, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at ebbing Water.

HEBDO'MADAL [of *hebdomada*, *L.* of *ἑβδομας*, *Gr.* a Week] weekly.

HEBDO'MADE [of *ἑβδομας*, *Gr.* the Number Seven] as seven Years, seven Weeks, but most commonly seven Days.

HE'BE [i'Hen, *Gr.*] the first Hair appearing about the genital Parts, also the Parts themselves; but more especially the Time of Youth, at which it first appears.

To HE'BETATE [hebetar, *F.* of *hebetatum*, *L.*] to make dull or blunt.

HE'BETATED [hebetatus, *L.*] blunted, made dull.

HE'BETUDE [hebetudo, *L.*] Bluntness, Dulness.

HE'BRAISM [hebraism, *F.*] an Idiom of the Hebrew Language.

HE'CATOMB [hecatombe, *F.* and *L.* *ἑκατόμβη*, of *ἑκατόν*, a Hundred, and *βες*, an Oxe, *Gr.*] a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Oxen were sacrificed at one Time, at different Altars.

HECK, a Door; a Rack for Cattle: Also an Engine to take Fish in the River *Owze* by *York*. *N. C.*

To HECKLE Flax [Hackelen, *Du.*] to break Flax.

A HECKLE, an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

HECKLED, wrapped. *Chaucer.*

HECTICA, an hectic Fever; a slow habitual Fever, gradually preying on and consuming the Moisture of the Body, often accompanied with an Ulcer in the Lungs and a Cough.

HECTICK [hecticus, *F.* of *ἑκτικός*, *Gr.*] subject to such a Fever, Consumptive.

HE'CTOR [the Son of Priamus, who resolutely defended the City of Troy against the Greeks] it is now commonly taken for a Bully, or vapouring Fellow. To

H E

To HE'CTOR, to play the Hector, to insult, to vapour, vaunt.

HE'DA, a Haven or Port, a Landing-place, a Wharf. *O. I.*

HEDA'GIUM, Toll or Custom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods.

HEDE, Care, Attention. *Chaucer.*

HEDDE, hid. *Chaucer.*

HEDERAL [of *hedera*, *L.*] of Ivy.

HEDERIFEROUS [*hederifer*, *L.*] bearing or producing Ivy.

HEDERIFO'RMIS *vena* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein passing along the Sides of the Womb.

An HEDGE [he'ʒe, *Sax.* Heege, *Du.* Hage, *Teut.*] a Fence about Lands.

To HEDGE [he'ʒian, *Sax.* Hagen, *Teut.*] to encompass with a Hedge.

HEDGE-Hog, an Animal covered all over with a sort of sharp Bristles.

An HEDGE-Sparrow, a Bird.

HEDY'SMATA [with *Phys.*] any Thing that gives Medicines a good Scent, *Gr.*

To HEED [he'dan, *Sax.*] to beware, mind, or observe.

HEED, Head. *Chaucer.*

HEEDFUL, careful or wary.

A HEEL [Hele, *Sax.* Hael, *Dan.*] the Back Part of the Foot.

HEEL of a Mast [in a Ship] that Part of the Foot of it, that is pared away slanting, that it may be staid aftward on.

To HEEL, a Ship is said to *heel* when she lies down on her Side.

HEE'LER [among *Cockfighters*] is a Cock which strikes much with his Spurs.

HEEP, Help. *O.*

HEER and Hace, hoarse and harsh. *O.*

HEER and Houn, a Hare and a Hound. *Chaucer.*

HEFT [he'ʒe, *Sax.*] the Heaviness or Weight of any Thing.

HEFTED, disposed, as *tender-hefted*, tenderly disposed, &c. *Shakesp.*

HE'GIRA, a Term in Chronology, signifying the Epocha or Account of Time used by the *Arabians* and *Turks*, who begin their Accounts from the Time that *Mihomet* was forc'd to make his Escape from the City of *Mecca*, which was on *Friday, July 16. A. C. 622.*

HE'GLER, a Forestaller, a Huckster; one who buys Provisions which are brought out of the Country, in order to sell them again by Retail.

HEIDEGIVER, a Country Dance. *Sp.*

An HEI'FER [heah'ʒoʒe, *Sax.*] a young Cow.

HEIGHT [Heah, *Sax.* high, *haut*, *F.*] the Tallness of a Thing.

HEIGHT [in *Rhetorick*] is an Excellency in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT of a Figure [in *Geometry*] is a perpendicular Line drawn from the Top to the Base.

H E

HEIGHT of the Pole. See *Elevation.*

HEINFARE. See *Hindfare.*

HE'INUSE [among *Hunters*] a Roebuck of the fourth Year.

An HEIR [*heretier*, *F.* of *hæres*, *L.*]

HEIR [in *Civil Law*] he who by Will succeeds in the Right of the Testator.

HEIR of Blood [in *Common Law*] is he who by Right of Blood succeeds in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HEIR of Inheritance [in *Law*] is one that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Displeasure.

HEIR-Loom, Household Furniture, which having belonged for certain Descents, are never inventoried after the Owners Decease, but come to the Heir. *O. L.*

HEIRE, a Hair Cloth. *O.*

HEIRESS, a Female Heir.

HEISAGGE, an Hedge Sparrow. *O.*

HELAW, Bashfulness. *N. C.*

HELCHE'SAITES, a Sect of Hereticks, who had one *Helchesaus* for their Ring-leader, who held it was no Sin to deny Jesus Christ in Time of Persecution.

HELDER, rather, before. *N. C.*

To HELE [Helan, *Sax.*] to hide, to cover. *Chaucer.*

HELE, Health. *Chaucer.*

HELELESSE, void of Health. *Chau.*

HELENA, a beautiful Lady of Greece, who was the Occasion of the Trojan War, and Destruction of Troy; also a Sort of Light or Fire which sometimes appears about the Masts and Yards of Ships.

St. HELEN's Head [so called from St. Helen, the Mother of Constantine the Great, who had a Temple there] a Place in Ireland.

HELI'ACAL [*heliacus*, *L.* of *ἡλιακός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Sun.

HELI'ACAL Rising of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is when a Star having been under the Sun's Beams, and so invisible, gets from the same so as to be seen again.

HELI'ACAL Setting of a Star, is when a Star can be no longer seen, by reason of the near Approach of the Sun.

HELICO'METRY, } an Art which

HELICO'SOPHY, } teaches how to draw or measure Spiral Lines upon a Plane, and shew their respective Properties.

HELICO'NIAN, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill in *Phocis*, sacred to the Muses. *L.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK [of *ἥλιος*, the Sun, and *κεντρικός*, Centrick, *Gr.*] belonging to the Centre of the Sun.

HELIOCHRYSUM [of *ἥλιος* and *χρυσός*, Gold, *Gr.*] any Flower of a yellow Colour, but especially the Sun-Flower.

HELIO'SCOPE [*ἡλιοσκοπείον*, *Gr.*] a Prospect-Glass, to view the Body of the Sun.

HELIOTRO'PE [*ἡλιοτρόπιον*, *Gr.*] the Plant

Plant Turnsole, which is said always to follow the Course of the Sun.

HELISPHE'RICAL Line [in Navigation] is the Rumb Line.

HE'LIX [*ἑλῖξ*, Gr.] is the exterior Brim of the Ear. *Anatomy.*

HELIX [in Geometry] is a Spiral Line or Figure.

HELL [*Helle*, Sax.] the State of the Dead, or the Residence of damned Spirits.

HE'LLBORE [*belleborum*, L. of *ἑλλέβορος*, Gr.] a Plant.

HELL-Becks, little Brooks in *Richmondshire*, which are so called from their Ghastriness and Depth.

HELL-Hound, a Fiend or outrageous Devil; a very impious and flagitious Person.

HELL-Kettles, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham*.

HE'LLENISM [*hellenismus*, L. of *ἑλληνισμός*, Gr.] an Imitation in *Latin*, or any other Language, of the proper Idiom or peculiar Phrases in the *Greek* Tongue.

HE'LLENIST [*Hellenista*, L. of *ἑλληνιστής*, Gr.] a *Grecian*; also a *Grecizing Jew*, who used the *Septuagint* Translation of the Bible.

HELLENISTICAL } [*ἑλληνιστικός*, Gr.]
HELLENISTICK } belonging to *Greece*, or to the *Hellenists*.

HELLENISTICAL Language, is that used in the *Apocryphal* Writings, and the *New Testament*, according to *Heinsius*.

HE'LLESPONT [*ἑλλεσποντός*, Gr.] the narrow Sea, or Strait of *Constantinople*.

HELM [*Helm*, Sax.] a Piece of Timber, or a Bar put into the Rudder of a Ship or Boat, to guide or steer it.

To *alee* the HELM [Sea Phrase] is to put the Helm to the Lee Side of the Ship.

Bear up the HELM, is let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM, put the Helm over to the Left Side of the Ship.

Right the HELM, or } [Sea Phrase] is
HELM a Midship, } keep it even with the Middle of the Ship.

Starboard the HELM, is put it to the Right Side of the Ship.

HELM, a Covering. N.C.

HELM [among *Chymists*] is the Head of a Still or Alembick, so called because it is something like an Helmet.

HE'LMET [*Helm*, Sax. *heaume*, F.] an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

HELMED in *stark Stowers* [Old Phrase] defended in sharp Attacks.

HELMID, wearing an Helmet. *Chauc.*

HELMI'NTHAGOGUES } [*ἑλμινθικά*,
HELMINTHICKS } Gr.] Medi-
cines which expel Worms by Stool.

HELLUA'TION, a playing the *Helluo*, or Glutton. L.

HELO'DES [*ἑλωδός*, Gr.] a particular

kind of Fever, attended with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HELP [*Helpe*, Sax.] Aid, Assistance.

To HELP [*Helpan*, Sax. *Helfen*, Du.] to aid and assist, &c.

HELTER-Skelter [perhaps of *heole-ter* *Sceado*, Sax. Chaos of Darkness] confusedly, disorderly, violently.

A HELTING, a Coverlet. N.C.

HELVE [*helve*, Sax.] the Handle of a Hatchet, Ax, &c.

HELVETICK Body, the Republick of *Switzerland*, consisting of 13 Cantons.

HEM, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

A HEM [*Hem*, Sax.] an Edge or utmost Part of Cloth; also the Edge turn'd down and sewed.

To HEM in [*Hemmen*, Teut.] to enclose, surround, or encompass.

To HEM a Person [*Hummen*, Du.] to call him by crying Hem!

HEMEROBA'PTISTS [*ἡμεροβαπτίται*, Gr.] daily Baptists, a Sect among the *Jews* who baptized themselves every Day.

HEMEROCA'LLIS [*hemerocalle*, F. *ἡμεροκάλλις*, Gr.] a sort of Lily that opens itself in a very clear Day, and shuts itself up at Night. L.

HEMEROLOGIUM [*ἡμερολόγιον*, Gr.] a Book in which the Transactions of every Day are register'd.

HEMERALOPIA [*ἡμεραλωπία*, Gr.] a Distemper when a Person can only see by Day-light, in Opposition to *νυκταλωπία*, wherein the Patient can see only by Candle-light.

HEMI [*ἡμισυ*, Gr.] Half, a Word used only in Composition.

HEMICRA'NIA [*ἡμικράνιον*, Gr.] a Pain in either Half Part of the Head. L.

HE'MICYCLE [*ἡμικύκλιον*, Gr.] an half Cycle.

HEMIPL'EGIA } [*ἡμιπλεξία*, Gr.] a
HEMIPL'EXIA } Palsy on one Side only. L.

HEMISPHERE [*hemisphaerium*, L. of *ἡμισφαίριον*, Gr.] Half a Globe or Sphere, cut by a Plane through the Center; the conspicuous Hemisphere is so much of the Heavens as is visible above our Horizon; also Prints of the Heavens. F.

HEMISTICH [*hemistiche*, F. *hemistichium*, L. *ἡμιστίχον*, Gr.] Half a Verse.

HE'MITONE [in *Musick*] a Half Tone.

HEMLOCK, a poisonous Plant.

HEMORRHAGIA [*hemorrhagie*, F. *αιμορραγία*, Gr.] a Flux of Blood. L.

HE'MORROIDS [*αιμορροΐς*, Gr.] E-
merods, a Disease in the Fundament, com-
monly call'd the Piles.

HEMP [*Hamp*, Du.] coarse Flax.

HE'MUSE [among *Hunters*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN-

H E

HEN-Bane, a poisonous Herb.
 A HEN [*Henne, Sax.*] a female Fowl.
 HENBIT [*Heonan, Sax.*] from this Place, Time, &c. *O.*
 HENCEFO'WARD [*heononƿord, Sax.*] after this Time, for Time to come.
 HENCHMAN } a Foot Page, a Sirname.
 HEINSMAN } *Germ.*
 To HEND, to hold. *Spencer.*
 HEND, neat, fine, genteel. *O.*
 HENDE'CAGON [*of ενδεκα, 11, and γωνια, a Corner, Gr.*] a Figure in Geometry that has 11 Sides and as many Angles.
 HENDECASY'LLABON, a Word consisting of eleven Syllables. *Gram.*
 HENDI'ADIS [*ενδιadis, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when two Noun Substantives are used instead of a Substantive and Adjective. *L.*
 HE'NFARE [*Doomsday-Book*] a Fine for Flight upon Account of Murther.
 HE'NGEN, a Prison, or House of Correction. *O. L. T.*
 HENGIST [*hengezƿt, Sax.*] *Hengst, Teut.* an Horse, probably so call'd, because he had the Figure of a Horse in his Standard, or because his Brother's Name was *Horsa*] a famous Captain, the first English Saxon that led the *Angles* or *English* into the Island of Britain.
 HEN-Hearted, timorous, cowardly.
 HEN-Peck'd, is commonly apply'd to a Man who is govern'd by his Wife.
 HENGSTON Hill [*hengezƿdoun, Sax.* the Downs or Banks of *Hengist*, a Saxon General] a Place in *Cornwall* formerly famous for Stannaries or Mines of Tin.
 HENOCH [*חִנּוּךְ H. i. e. taught or dedicated*] the Son of *Cain*.
 HENRY [*Camden* derives it of *honore, L.* Honour: *Verstegan*, from *han, Teut.* Haven, and *Rice, Sax.* rich: But *Kilian* writes it *Heynrick, q. d. Heymrick, i. e. rich at Home*] a Christian Name.
 HENSHAW [*of han, Teut.* for Haven, and *Shaw, Du. Schawe, Teut.* a Wood or Shade] a Village in *Cheshire*.
 HENT, caught, took hold of. *Spencer.*
 HENTERS, Huntsmen. *Chaucer.*
 To HENTIN [*hentan, Sax.*] to get, to take or catch. *Chaucer.*
 A HENTING, one that wants good Breeding. *N. C.*
 HEPATICAL } [*hepaticus, L. of επαιστι-*
 HEPATICK } *κισ, Gr.*] belonging to the Liver.
 HEPATIC Flux, a bilious Looseness, occasion'd by overflowing of Choler.
 HEPATIC Vein [*in Anatomy*] the Liver Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.
 HEPATIC Medicines, such as are good for the Liver.
 HEPATIC Duct, a Passage in the Liver, called also the *Porus Biliaris*.

H E

HEPE, a Company, a Troop. *Chaucer.*
 HEPHTHEMI'MERIS [*εφδμημερις, Gr.*] is a *Cesura* in a *Latin Verse*, when after the third Foot there is an odd Syllable which serves to help to make a Foot with the next Word.
 HEPPEN, or *Heply*, neat, handsome. *N. C.*
 HEPS } the Fruit of the Black Thorn
 HIPS } Shrub.
 HEPTAEDRON [*επταεδρον, Gr.*] a geometrical Figure consisting of seven Sides.
 HEPTAGON [*επταγων, of επτα, seven, and γωνια, a Corner, Gr.*] a Figure of seven Sides and as many Angles. *Geom.*
 HEPTAGON [*in Fortification*] is a Place which has seven Bastions for its Defence.
 HEPTA'GONAL, of, &c. an *Heptagon*.
 HEPTA'NGULAR [*of επτα, Gr. and angularis, L.*] that hath seven Angles.
 HEPTA'PHONY [*επταφωνια, Gr.*] the having seven Sounds.
 HEPTA'RCHY [*επταρχια, Gr.*] a Government of seven Kings, or Sovereign Princes, as that of the *Saxon Kings* here in *England*.
 HE'RALD [*herauld, heralt, F. heraldo, Span. herold, Teut. Verstegan* derives it from *hepe, Sax.* an Army, and *Held, a Champion, Teut.* But *Minsevus* takes it from *Hierholden*, to put an end to, because they are sent to bring Wars to an end, and to proclaim future Peace] an Officer at Arms, whose Duty is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employed by the King in martial Messages; they are Judges and Examiners of Gentlemens Coats of Arms, marshal all Solemnities at the Coronation of Kings, Funerals of Princes, &c.
 HE'RALDS College, a Corporation which consists of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants.
 HE'RALDRY [*heraldique, F.*] the Art of blazoning Coats of Arms.
 To HERAUDE, to proclaim. *Chaucer.*
 HERAWDES, Feats of Activity. *O.*
 An HERB [*herbe, F. of herba, L.*] a Name common to all Plants, whose Stalks die away every Year.
 HERBA Sancti Pauli } is commonly taken
 HERBA Paralytica } ken to be the Primrose. *L.*
 HERBÆ Capitatae [*Botany*] Herbs whose Flowers are made up of many small, long, and hollow Flowers, collected in a round Knob or Head. *L.*
 HERBA Salutaris, the white Thorn, so called upon a Supposition that our Saviour was crown'd with it in Derision, when he suffered on the Cross.
 HE'RBAGE, is the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle, &c. *F.*
 HE'RBAGE [*in Law*] the Liberty to feed

feed Cattle in another Man's Ground; also what is customarily paid in lieu of Tithe for Pasture Ground.

HE'RBAL [*herbale, Ital. of herba, L.*] a Book which gives an Account of the Name, Nature, and Use of Plants or Herbs.

HE'RBALIST } [*herboriste, F. herbarius, L.*] one who is skill'd in distinguishing the Forms, Virtues, and Nature of all Sorts of Herbs.

HE'RBALISM, Skill in Herbs.

HERBER, an Arbour. *O.*

HERBEROWE, an Harbour.

HERBERGEOURS, Inn-keepers. *O.*

HERBERT [of *heþe*, an Army, and *Beoþht*, *Sax.* bright, *q. d.* the Glory of an Army: *Verstegan* derives it of *heþe*, *Sax.* and *Bericht*, *Teut.* instructed, *q. d.* an expert Soldier] a Christian and Sirname.

HERBI'FEROUS [*herbifer, L.*] bearing or bringing forth Herbs.

HERBIGAGE [*Loaþinȝ, Sax.*] an Inn, a Lodging. *Chaucer.*

HERBI'VOROUS [of *herba*, and *vorax, L.*] devouring or eating Herbs or Grass.

HERBO'SE [*herbosus, L.*] grassy, full of Grass or Herbs.

HERBO'SITY [*herbositas, L.*] Abundance of Herbs or Grass.

HE'RBULENT [*herbulentus, L.*] the same as *herbosus. L.*

HERCU'LEAN, belonging to *Hercules*, a famous ancient Hero.

HERCU'LEAN Labours, great and dangerous Exploits, such as *Hercules* performed.

HERCULES's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is said to have erected, one at *Cadix* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

HERCU'LEUS *Morbus*, the Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness: So called from the Terror of its Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

HERD [*heoþð, Sax. Herd, Teut.*] a Company of Cattle, or of wild Beasts.

HE'RDSMAN, a Keeper of Cattle.

HERDEGROMES, Herdsmen. *Chaucer.*

HE'RDELENGE [among Hunters] the dressing of a Roe.

HE'RDWERCH } Labours of Herd-
HEE'RDWERCH } men, formerly done at the Will of their Lord. *Sax.*

HERE [*heþe, Sax.*] an Army.

HERE [*heþe, Sax. Her, Du. Hier, Teut.*] in this Place.

HEREAFTER [*hyþe Eʒter, Sax.*] after this Time.

HERE *de Cesar*, an Account of Time, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their Number of Years; it took Date 38 Years before Christ, and was in use in *Spain* till *A. C.* 1383.

HERE'DITAMENTS [in Law] are all such Things as descend to a Man and his Heirs, by way of Inheritance, not falling

within the Compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chattels do.

HERE'DITARY [*hereditaire, F. of hereditarius, L.*] belonging to Inheritance or Succession, that which passes from Family to Family, or from Person to Person, by Right of a natural Succession.

HERE'DITARY Diseases, such which Children derive from their Parents, in the first Rudiments of the *Fœtus*.

HEREFARE, a being engaged in Warfare. *Sax.*

HE'REFORD [of *heþe*, *Sax.* an Army, and *ford*] the Name of a Place, a Bishop's See.

HE'RGATE, a Tribute paid in ancient Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. *Sax.*

HE'REGELD, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. *Sax.*

HERE'SIARCH [*heresiarche, F. of heresiarchus, L. of ἀρειάρχης, of ἀρεσις, a Heresy, and ἀρχός, a Chief, Gr.*] the Chief of a Sect of Hereticks, or the Author of an Heresy.

HERESTITA } a Soldier who goes from
HERE'STIA } his Colours without Leave. *Sax.*

HE'RESY [*heresie, F. heresis, L. of ἀρεσις, Gr.*] an Opinion contrary to the fundamental Points of Religion.

HE'RETEG } [of *heþe*, an Army, and
HE'RETOG } *toȝen, Sax.* to lead] a Leader of an Army, a Duke.

HERE'TICAL [*heretique, F. hereticus, L. of ἀρετικός, Gr.*] belonging to Heresy.

An HE'RETICK [*un heretique, F. hereticus, L. of ἀρετικός, Gr.*] one who holds heretical Opinions, or is tainted with Heresy.

HERE'TUM, a Court to draw up the Guards or military Retinue in, which usually attended our Bishops and Nobility.

HERIE, Worship. *Spencer.*

HERIN, made of Hair. *Chaucer.*

HERI'LITY, Mastership. *L.*

HE'RISSON [in Fortification] a Barrier made of a Beam stuck with Iron Spikes, to block up a Passage. *F.*

HE'RITAGE, Inheritance by Lot or Succession. *F.*

HERMAN [of *heþe*, *Sax.* an Army, and *Man*] a proper Name of Men.

HERMA'PHRODITE [*hermaphroditus, L. of ἑρμαφροδίτη, Gr. of Hermes, the Name of Mercury, and Aphrodite, Venus, q. d. Male and Female*] one who has the Genital Parts of both Sexes. *F.*

HE'RMES [*Ἑρμῆς, Gr.*] Mercury, the God of Eloquence.

St. HE'RMES's Fire, a sort of Meteor appearing in the Night on the Shrouds, &c. of Ships.

HER-

H E

HERME'TICAL γ i. e. belonging to
HERME'TICK γ Hermes, or Mercury,
or to Hermes Trismegistus, the famous Egyp-
tian Philosopher.

HERME'TICK Art, Chymistry.

HERME'TICAL Philosophy, is that
which pretends to solve and explain all
the Phenomena, and Operations of Nature,
by three Chymical Principles, Salt, Sul-
phur, and Mercury.

HERME'TICAL Physick, is that Hypo-
thesis in Physick which refers the Causes
of all Diseases to the same Chymical Prin-
ciples of Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury.

HERME'TICAL Seal γ [among Chy-

HE'RMES's Seal γ mists] a pecu-
liar Way of Stopping the Mouths of Ves-
sels so close, that the most subtil Spirits
cannot flee out, which is done by heating
the Neck of a Glass, till it is just ready to
melt, and then with a Pair of hot Pincers
to twist it close together.

HE'RMIT [hermite, F. eremita, L. of
 $\epsilon\rho\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\varsigma$, Gr.] a solitary Monk, or a Per-
son devoted to religious Solitude.

HE'RMITAGE, the Place where a Her-
mit lives. F.

HERMITAN, a dry north and north
easterly Wind that blows on the Coasts of
Guinea in Africa; a Hurricane.

HE'RMITESS, a Woman Hermit.

HERME'TICAL [eremiticus, L. of $\epsilon\rho\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\varsigma$, Gr.] of or belonging to an Hermit.

HE'RMITORY [hermitorium, O. L.] an
Oratory, Chapel, or Place of Prayer be-
longing to an Hermitage.

HERN [heron, F.] a large Fowl; also a
Corner.

HERN-Shaw γ a Place where Herns
HE'RNERY γ breed.

HERN [Camden says, in the Saxon, it
signifies a Cottage] a Sirname.

HERN at Siege [among Fowlers] is a
Hern standing at the Water-Side, and
watching for Prey.

HERNE'SIUM, any sort of household
Furniture: Also Implements of Trade or
Ship-Tackle. O. L.

HE'RNIA, a Rupture; also a Swelling in
the Navel. L.

HE'RNIA aquosa, a watery Rupture. L.

HE'RNIA carnosa, a fleshy Rupture. L.

HE'RNIA humoralis, is when the Tes-
ticles are filled with unnatural Humours.

HE'RNIA Scrotalis γ is a Disease when

HE'RNIA Veneris γ the Testicles grow
too big, by reason of immoderate Ve-
nery. L.

HE'RNIA Ventosa, a windy Rupture. L.

HE'RNIA Uteri, the same as Procidencia
Uteri. L.

HE'RNIOUS, troubled with the Hernia,
or Burstenness.

H E

HEROD [Hρoδης, Gr.] surnamed the
Great, a King of Jerusalem.

HERO'DIAN, belonging to Herod.

HERO'DIANS, a Sect of Jewish Here-
ticks, who took Herod for the Messiah.

HE'RO [heros, F. and L. of Hρoς, Gr.]
a great and illustrious Person, a Person
of singular Valour, Worth and Renown
among the Antients; who, altho' he was
of mortal Race, was yet esteemed by the
People to partake of Immortality, and
after his Death was reckon'd among the
Gods.

HERO'ICAL γ [heroique, F. of heroicus,

HERO'ICK γ L. of Hρωνος, Gr.] no-
ble, stately, excellent, belonging to, or
becoming an Hero.

HERO'ICK Poem, so called, because it
sets forth the noble Exploits of Kings,
Princes, and Heroes.

HERO'ICK Verse, an Hexameter Verse
consisting just of six Feet, such as the an-
cient Greeks and Latins made use of in their
Heroick poems.

HE'ROINE [heroina, L. of Hρωίνη,
Gr.] a Woman Hero.

HE'ROISM, the Actions or Principles
of a Hero.

HE'RON, a sort of large Water-fowl. F.

HERONER, a Hawk which flies at a
Heron. O.

HERONS-Bill, a sort of Herb.

HERONSEWS [heronceaux, F.] young
Herons. Chaucer.

HERONWARD, on this Condition. Ch.

HE'RPES [$\epsilon\rho\pi\eta\varsigma$, Gr.] a spreading In-
flammation, a kind of St. Anthony's Fire.

HE'RPES miliaris [Physick] a cutane-
ous Inflammation, which is like Millet-
Seed upon the Skin, and itches.

HE'RPES exedens, cutaneous Inflam-
mation, more corrosive and penetrating,
so as to form like Ulcers. L.

HERRICANE. See Hurricane.

HE'RRING [hæpɪŋ, Sax.] a Fish.

HE'RRING Bus, a Vessel proper for
the Herring Fishrey.

HE'RRING-Cob, a young Herring.

HE'RRING-Silver, Money formerly
paid in lieu of a certain Quantity of Her-
rings for a religious House.

HERRIOT. See Hariot.

HERSAL, Rehearsal.

HERSE [in Fortification] is a Lattice or
Portcullice, made in the Form of a Harrow,
and beset with Iron Spikes. F.

HERSILION [in Fortification] is a
Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same
Use as the Herse. F.

HERST [hepɪst, Sax. a Wood] a
Place in Suffex.

HERTFORD [hepɪtfoɪd, Sax. q. d.
the red Ford] a County Town.

To HERY [hepian, Sax.] to praise, to honour. *Chaucer*.

To HE'SITATE [hesiter, F. *hesitatum*, L.] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or say, to stammer, or falter in Speech.

HESITA'TION, a Doubting, an Uncertainty, a Faltering in Speech. F. of L.

HE'SPERUS [Ἑσπερος, Gr.] the Evening Star, the Evening.

HESTS [heye, Sax.] Commands or Decrees.

HETE, promised. O. also heated. Ch.

HETEROCLI'TES [Gram.] all Nouns which vary in their Gender and Declension.

HE'TEROCRANY [heterocrania, L. of ἑτεροκρανία, Gr.] a Pain in one Part of the Head.

HE'TERODOX [heterodoxe, F. *heterodoxus*, L. of ἑτερόδοξος, Gr.] differing in Sentiments or Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HE'TERODOXY [ἑτεροδοξία, Gr.] the Difference, or being different in Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETEROGENEAL [heterogene, F.

HETEROGE'NEOUS [of *heterogeneus*, L. of ἑτερογένης, Gr.] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGE'NEAL Nouns [in Gram.] are such as have one Gender in the singular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGE'NEAL Numbers [in Arithmetick] are such as consist of Integers and Fractions.

HETEROGE'NEAL Surds. [in Algebra] such as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGE'NEITY, the being Heterogeneal.

HETEROGE'NIUM [in Physick] is us'd when any thing that is disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGE'NEOUS Light [among Naturalists] is that which consists of different Degrees of Refrangibility.

HETEROGE'NEOUS Particles [in Philosophy] are such as are of different Kinds, Natures, and Qualities.

HETERORHY'THMUS [of ἕτερος, another, and ῥυθμός, Gr. a certain Measure] is a Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live. It is also applied to Pulses when they beat differently in Diseases.

HETERO'SCH [heterosciens, F. of ἑτεροσχινοί, of ἕτερος, and σκία a Shadow, Gr.] are such Inhabitants of the Earth as have their Shadows falling but one Way; as those who live between the Tropicks and Polar Circles, whose Shadows at Noon in North Latitude are always to the Northward, and in South Latitude to the Southward.

HETH [חֶת H. i. e. Fear, or astonished] the Brother of Canaan, from whom descended the People of the Hittites.

HETHEN, Mockery. O.

HETHIN, a Heathen. *Chaucer*.

HETHNESS, the heathen World, oppos'd to Christendom. *Chaucer*.

To HETTE, to commit; to dedicate.

HETTER, eager, earnest. N. C.

To HEW [hepian, Sax. Hauwen, Du.] to cut Stones or Timber.

HEW [hype, Sax.] Form or Colour,

HUE [Appearance.

HEWID, coloured. *Chaucer*.

HEWOND, shining. *Chaucer*.

HE'XACHORD [ἑξαχόρδον, Gr.] an Interval of Musick, commonly call'd a Sixth.

HEXAE'DRON [ἑξαέδρον, Gr.] a solid geometrical Figure, consisting of six equal Sides.

HE'XAGON [ἑξάγωνος, Gr.] a geometrical Figure which has six equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXA'GONAL [hexagone, F. *hexagonus*, L. of ἑξάγωνος, Gr.] belonging to a Hexagon.

HEXAM [Somner writes haꝝulytalꝝham, from hæꝝeyteald, Sax. a Bachelor of an Order of Monks called the Culdees, who liv'd a single Life there with the Bishop. But Beda writes it Hanguſtald; but Skinner rather approves Hanguſtald, formerly call'd Hertoldesham, from the River Hertold] a Town in Northumberland, formerly a Bishop's See.

HEXA'MERON [ἑξαήμερον, Gr.] the six Days Work of Creation.

HEXA'METER [hexametre, F. ἑξάμετρος, Gr.] consisting of six Feet. L.

HEXA'NGULAR [of ἑξ, Gr. six, and Angulus, L.] having six Angles.

HEXAPLA [ἑξαπλά, Gr.] a Work of Origen's, in six Columns, containing the four first Greek Translations of the Bible, together with the Hebrew Text, and the Hebrew written in Greek Characters.

HEXA'PTOTON [in Grammar] a Noun declin'd with six Cases.

HEXA'STICH [ἑξάστιχος, Gr.] an Epigram consisting of six Verses.

HEXA'STILE [ἑξαστήλη, Gr.] an ancient Building which had six Columns in the Face before, and six behind.

HE'XIS [with Physicians] a Habit or Constitution.

HEXT, Highest. *Chaucer*.

HEYBOTE [old Res.] Liberty of cutting so much Underwood, as was necessary for mending the Hedges or Fences belonging to his Land.

HEYDEGUIES, Country Dances. Sp.

HEYRAT, an American Badger.

HEYRS, young Timber-Trees, usually left for Standils in felling of Woods.

HEZEKIAH [חֶזְקִיָּה H. i. e. strong in the Lord] a King of Judah.

HIBER-

H I

HIBE'RNIAN, an *Irishman*.

HI'CKET } [*Dicken, Dan. Mirk-*
HI'CKUP } ung, *Teut.*] a con-
HI'CKOUGH } vulsive Motion of the
Stomach, caused by tough and irregular
Particles.

HI'CKWALL, } a Bird, called other-
HI'CKWAY, } wise a *Wood-pecker*.

HIDAGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raised on every Hide of Land.

HIDDER and *shidder*, he and she.

A HIDE [*hyð, Sax.*] the Skin of a Beast.

HIDE-bound [*among Farriers, &c.*] a Disease in Horses and Cattle, when the Skin cleaves to their Sides.

HIDE-bound [*of Trees*] Trees are said to be so when the Bark sticks too close.

HIDE of Land, was as much as one Plough would cultivate in a Year.

HIDE and Gain, arable and ploughed Lands. *O. L. T.*

HIDE-Lands, belonging to a Hide or Mansion-house.

HI'DEL, a Place of Protection, a Sanctuary. *O. S.*

HI'DEOUS [*hideux, F.*] dreadful, frightful, terrible to look at.

To HIE [*hiġan, Sax.*] to hasten. *Sp.*

HI'ERA *Picra*, a purging Electuary, made of Aloes, Lignum-Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastick, Honey, &c.

HIERA'RCHICAL [*hierarchique, F. hierarchicus, L. of ἱεραρχικός, Gr.*] belonging to the Government of the Church.

HIERARCHY [*hierarchie, F. hierarchia, L. of ἱεραρχία, Gr.*] Church-government; also the holy Orders of Angels, which consist of nine, *Seraphims, Cherubims, Thrones, Dominions, Principalities, Powers, Virtues, Angels, Archangels.*

HIERA'TICK Paper [*among the Antients*] the finest sort of Paper, which was set apart only for religious Uses.

HIERDE [*hiepd, Sax.*] a Shepherd or Herdsman. *Chaucer.*

HIERDESS, a Shepherdess. *Chaucer.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL } [*hieroglyphique,*

HIEROGLY'PHICK } *F. hieroglyphicus, L. of ἱερογλυφικός, Gr.*] belonging to Hieroglyphicks, Symbolical.

HIEROGLY'PHICKS [*hieroglyphes, F. hieroglyphica, L. ἱερογλυφικά, Gr.*] certain mysterious Characters of Creatures, or Letters used among the *Egyptians*, whereby they kept their Policy and *Ethicks* secret.

HIEROGLY'PHICK Marks [*in Palmistry*] are those crooked Lines in the Hand, by which they who profess that Science, pretend to foretel future Events.

HIE'ROGRAMS, sacred Writings. *Gr.*

HIERO'GRAPHER, a Writer of divine Things.

HIERO'GRAPHY, sacred Writings.

H I

HI'EROM [*Hieronymus, L. Ἱερωνύμος, Gr. i. e. holy Law*] *Jerom*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church.

HIERONO'MIANS, an Order of Monks established by St. *Jerom*.

HIEROSOLOMITE, belonging to *Jerusalem*.

HIG-Taper, a sort of Herb.

HIGGINS } [all Contractions of

HUGGINS } Hugh and in, which

HIGGENSON } *Alfricus* says signifies a Son, *q. d.* little Hugh, or Hugh's Son] a Name.

HIGHAM [*q. d.* high House, or Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Sussex*.

HIGH [*Heah, Sax. heġ, Dan.*] tall, lofty.

HIGH Bearing Cock, a large Fighting-Cock.

HIGH-Crested } [*Archery*] the same as

HIGH-Rigged } shouldered.

HIGHT [*haeten, Sax.*] named, called. *Spencer.*

A HI'GLER, one who buys Poultry, &c. in the Country, and brings it to Town to sell.

HIGRA, the raging of the River *Severn* below *Gloucester*.

HILA'RITY [*hilaritas, L.*] Chearfulness, Merriness.

HILDEBERT [*of held, Teut. a Nobleman, and Beoſht, Sax. famous, q. d. famous Lord*] a proper Name.

HILDETH, yieldeth, bestoweth. *Ch.*

HILDING [*q. d.* Hinderling] degenerate. *Spencer.*

HILKIAH [*הלכיה, H. i. e. the Lord's Portion*] the Father of King *Eliakim*.

HILL [*hill, Sax.*] a Rising or high Ground.

HI'LLEL, a little Hill.

HI'LLOCK [*dimin. of Hill*] a little Hill.

HILT [*helz, Sax. Hilde, Du.*] the Handle of a Sword, &c.

HIM [*him, Sax.*] an oblique Case of the Pronoun *he*.

To HIMPLE, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*

HIN [*הין, Jewish*] Measure for Liquid Things, containing one Gallon, two Pints, two and a half solid Inches Wine Measure.

HIND [*hind, Sax.*] a Female Stag of the third Year.

HIND [*Hine and Hineman, Sax.*] one of the Family, a Servant, especially for Husbandry; a Husbandman.

HIND-Berries [*hind-Beſſian, Sax.*] the Fruit of the Raspberry-Tree. *N. C.*

HIND-Calf, a Hart of the first Year.

To HINDER [*hynðian, Sax. Hinderen, Du.*] to lett, to stop, to prevent.

HINDER [*hynðian, Sax.*] remote. *N. C.*

HINDERANCE, an Impediment.

A HINDERLING, one who is degenerated. *Devonsh.*

HINDEFARE, the going away of a Servant from his Master.

HINE, hence. *Cumberl.*

HINE [*q. d.* behind, or after a while] are long. *N. C.*

HINE, a Servant. *O.*

A HINGE [*Hinge, Du.*] an Iron Device on which a Door turns.

To HINT [*enter, F.*] to give a brief or partial Notice of a Thing.

A HIP [*Hipe, Sax.*] the upper Part of the Thigh.

HIP-Shot, is when the Hip-bone of a Horse is mov'd out of its right Place.

HIP-Wort, an Herb.

HIP 2 [*Heope, Sax.*] a Berry, the Fruit HEP 5 of the large Bramble.

To HIPE, to gore with the Horn, as Bulls, &c.

A HIPPING-Hold, 2 a Place where Peo-

A HIPPING-Hawd, 5 ple stay to chat, when they are sent of an Errand. *N. C.*

HIPPOCA'MPA [*Anatomy*] the Processes or Channels of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain. *L. of Gr.*

HIPPOCENTAURS, Monsters feign'd by Poets, and represented by Painters as half Men half Horses.

HI'PPOCRASS, a Wine spiced, and strained through a Flannel Bag, called *Hippocrates's Sleeve*.

HIPPOCRATES [*Ἱπποκράτης*, of *Ἱππ* ①, a Horse, and *κράτ* ①, Might, *Gr.* a mighty Horseman] a famous Physician.

HI'PO'CRATES's Sleeve [with Physicians] a Woollen Bag, made by joining the opposite Angles of a square Piece of Flannel, in Form of a Pyramid, to strain Syrups and Decoctions for Clarification.

HIPPODRO'ME [*hippodromus*, *L. ἵπποδρόμ* ①, of *Ἱππ* ①, a Horse, and *δρόμ* ①, a Race, *Gr.*] a Place for the Courting or Running of Horses.

HIPPOMACHY [*hippomachia*, *L. of ἵππομαχία*, *Gr.*] a Justing on Horseback.

HIPPOSTERIS, Pilots. *Chaucer.*

HIPPURIS [*Ἱππυρίς*, *Gr.*] such Disorders as are incident to much Riding; as Debility and weeping of the genital Parts.

HIP'PUS [of *Ἱππ* ①, *Gr.* a Horse] an Affection of the Eyes, that makes them shake so as to represent Objects in the like kind of Motion, as when on Horseback.

HIP-Roofs [in *Architecture*] are such as have neither Gable-heads, Shread-heads, nor Jerkin-heads.

HIPS [in *Architecture*] are those Timbers which are the Corners of a Roof.

HIRCINE [*hircinus*, *L.*] of a Goat.

HIRCISCUNDA [*Old Law Term*] the Division of an Estate among Heirs.

HIRCO'SI, falacious Persons of a Goat-like Disposition; those who are just come to Puberty. *L.*

HI'RCUS, the Name of a fixed Star, the same with *Capella*. *L.*

To HIRE [*hyrian, Sax. Queren, Du.*] to take a Thing to use for a Price agreed on with the Owner.

HIRE [*hyre, Sax. Quere, Du.*] the Price or Wages of a Thing hired.

HIRST [*hepyr, Sax.*] a little Wood.

HIRSU'TE [*hirsutus*, *L.*] rough, bristly, full of Hair.

HIS [*hiy, Sax.*] of or belonging to him.

HISPID [*hispidus*, *L.*] rough, hairy, shaggy, rough with Hair.

To HISS [*hiycean, Sax. Wissen, Du.*] to imitate the Hissing of a Serpent, by way of Contempt.

HISSING, a Noise like that of Serpents.

HISTORIAL, historical. *Chaucer.*

HISTO'RIAN [*historien*, *F. of historicus*, *L. ἱστορικὸς*, *Gr.*] one that is vers'd in, or writes Histories.

HISTO'RICAL [*historique*, *F. historicus*, *L. ἱστορικὸς*, *Gr.*] belonging to History.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER [*historiographe*, *F. historiographus*, *L. ἱστοριογράφος*, *Gr.*] a Writer of History, an Historian.

HISTORIO'LOGY [*ἱστοριολογία*, *Gr.*] Knowledge of Histories.

HI'STORY [*histoire*, *F. historia*, *L. ἱστορία*, *Gr.*] a Narration or Relation of Things as they are, or Actions as they did pass.

HISTRIO'NICAL 2 [*histrionicus*, *L.*]

HISTRIO'NICK 5 belonging to an Actor, Player-like.

To HIT [of *ictus*, *L. Minsk.*] to strike.

To HITCH [probably of *hiegan, Sax.*] to wriggle, or move by Degrees.

To HITCH [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any Thing with a Hook or Rope.

HITHE [*hyð, Sax.*] a little Port or Haven for landing, loading, and unloading Goods, as *Queen-Hithe*; also one of the five Ports in the County of *Kent*.

HI'THER [*hiben, Sax.*] to this Place.

HI'THERWARD [*hiben-pearn, Sax.*] towards this Place.

A HIVE [*Hive, Sax.*] a Receptacle for the preserving of Bees.

HIVE Dross, a sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

HOARSE [*hay, Sax. Weersch, Du.*] having a rough Voice.

HOARY [*han, Sax.*] grey-headed, covered with hoar Frost.

To Grow HOARY [*hapian, Sax.*] to become grey-headed; to grow white with Frost.

HOARY

HOARY [*hopig, Sax.*] musty or mouldy; also white with Frost.

HOAST-Men, an ancient Company of Traders in Sea-Coal at *Newcastle*.

HOB [*Contract. of Robin*] a Clown or Country Fellow; the Back of a Chimney. N. C.

To **HO'BBLE** [*hubbelen, or hobben, Du.*] to limp, or go lame.

HO'BLERS, Men who by their Tenure were oblig'd to maintain a little light Nag for the certifying any Invasion towards the Sea-side; certain *Irish* Knights, who served as Light Horsemen upon Hobbies.

HO'BBY [*hobereau, F. hobbie, Du.*] a sort of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, &c.

HO'BBY [*hobbin, F. of hoppe, Dan.*] a Mare.

HOBGO'BLIN [*q. d. Robgoblins, from Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.

HO'BITS, a sort of small Mortars useful in annoying the Enemy at a Distance with small Bombs.

HOBKINS } [*q. d. Hobs, a Diminutive*
HOPKINS } of Robert, *q. d. little Robert*] a Sirname.

HOBBS [*of Robert*] a Sirname.

HO'CCUS [*salis in Doomsday Book*] a Hoke or lesser Pit of Salt.

HOCK [*Hoh, Sax.*] the small of a Gammon of Bacon.

To **HOCKLE** [*q. to houghgle, of hough, the Knee, Hoh, Sax.*] to hamstring or cut the Joints towards the Hough.

HOCKLEY in the Hole [*of Hoc, Dirt, and leaz, a Pasture, Sax. q. d. dirty Field*] a Place in *Bedfordshire*; also another at *London* near *Clerkenwell*.

HOCK-Tide [*heah-tit, Sax. q. d. a high Time*] a Festival celebrated in *England*, anciently, in Memory of the sudden Death of King *Hardicanute*, A. C. 1042. and the Downfall of the *Danes*.

HOCK-Tuesday Money, was a Duty that was paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might celebrate *Hock Tuesday*, which was the Tuesday seven-night after *Easter Week*.

HOCUS Pocus [probably from *hocher, F.* to shake, and *pocher, to poke*] a Juggler, one who shews Tricks by Slight of Hand; also the Practice it self.

A **HOD**, a sort of Tray for carrying Mortar, in use with Bricklayers.

HO'DMAN, a young Scholar, admitted from *Westminster School* to be a Student in *Christ's Church College* in *Oxford*; also a Labourer that bears a Hod.

HO'DDY, well disposed, pleasant, in good Humour. *Scotch*.

HO [*eho, L.*] an Interjection of Calling.

HODGE *Podge*, a Dish of Meat cut to Pieces, and stewed with several sorts of Things together.

HODGE-Pot [*in Law*] is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

HODGEKINS [*of Hodges, and that from Roger, q. d. little Roger*] a Sirname.

HODSON [*i. e. the Son of Oddo, or Otto*] a Sirname.

HODIE'RNAL [*hodiernus, L.*] belonging to the present Day or Time.

A **HODMANDOD**, a Shell-Snail. C.

A **HOG** [*Skinner derives it of Suze, Sax. Soegh, Du. a Sow*] a Swine, a wild Boar in the second Year.

A **HOG** [*of hoz, a, Sax. Care, much Care being required in bringing them up when young*] a young Weather-Sheep. N. C.

HOG Grubber, a hoggish niggardly Fellow.

HOGLOUSE, an Insect.

HOG-steer, a wild Boar 3 Years old.

HO'GAN *Mogan* [*high and mighty, Du.*] a Title of the States of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

HOGARTH [*of Heah, high, and Eapth, Earth, Sax. or hoogh, high, and Aerb, Nature, Du. or Heart, Eng.*] a Sirname.

HO'GENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night, after which the Host was answerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if he continued. S. L. T.

HOGGA'CIUS } a young Sheep of the

HO'GGASTER } second Year. O. L.

HOGGEL } the same as *Hoggacius*.

HOGGREL } C.

HO'GOO [*haut goust, F.*] a high Savour or Relish; also a Stink, or noisom offensive Smell.

HO'GSHEAD [*Hogshed, C. Br.*] a Vessel containing of Liquids 63 Gallons.

HO'DEN [*of heyde, Teut.*] a rampant, ill-bred, clownish Wench.

To **HO'ISE** } [*hauser, F.*] to heave or

To **HO'IST** } lift up.

HOCKERLY, awkwardly, crookedly, crossly.

HOKER, Peevishness, Ill-nature. Ch.

To **HOLD** [*healdan, Sax. houden, halten, Teut. holden, Dan.*] to lay hold on, keep, or retain, &c.

HOLD [*among Hunters*] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, &c.

HOLD [*of a Ship*] that Part between the Keelson and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, &c. are laid up.

A **HOLD-Fast**, an Iron Hook in shape of the Letter S. fix'd in a Wall to support it; also a Joyner's Tool.

To clear the **HOLD** [*in a Ship*] is to lay that

that Part handsome, and make it clean.

To rummage the HOLD, is to search what is in it.

To HOLD off [*Sea Term*] is to hold the Cable fast with Nippers, or else to bring it to the Jeer Capstain, when in heaving it is stiff, or apt to slip back.

To HOLD Water [among Watermen] is to stop a Boat, by a particular Way of turning the Oar.

HOLDERNESS [called by Ptolemy the Promontory *Ocellum*, from *Þkill*, C. Br. a Foreland, *hold-deoþa*, *Neyye*, Sax. the Promontory of Hollow Deira] a Place in Yorkshire.

HOLDIN, beholding. *Chaucer*.

HOLDIR, a Supporter. *Chaucer*.

A HOLE [*Hole*, Sax.] a hollow Place, also whole, wholly. *Chaucer*.

HO'LIDOM } [either of *haliȝcome*,

HA'LIDOME } Sax. Sanctity, or *haliȝ-*
com, Sax. holy Judgment, or of holy and Dame, i. e. the Virgin Mary] an ancient Way of Swearing.

HO'LLAND [*q. d.* hollow Land, because it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in Lincolnshire.

HO'LLAND [most properly called so (by the Danes that conquer'd it) after an Island of that Name in the Baltick Sea, of *Ol*, Cim. Ale, and Land, *q. d.* Ale-Land] a Province of the united Netherlands.

HOLLOUR } a Whoremonger, an Adul-
HOLOUR } terer. *Chaucer*.

To HO'LOW [*Holian*, Sax.] to make hollow.

To HO'LOW. See *Halloo*.

HO'LOW-Square [in *Art Mil.*] a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every Way by the Pikes; to oppose the Enemies Horse.

HO'LOW Tower [in *Fortification*] is a Rounding made of the Remainder of two Brises, to join the Curtain to the Orillon, where the small Shot are play'd, that they may not be so much exposed to the View of the Enemy.

HO'LIY Tree [*holeȝn*, Sax.] a Shrub that is green Winter and Summer.

HOLM, a sort of Oak Tree.

HOLM [*Holm*, Sax.] an Hill or Fenny Ground, encompassed with little Brooks. *o. Rec.*

HOLM-Castle [of *Holm*, an Hill or Isle encompassed with little Brooks, *q. d.* a Castle in an Holm] a Place in Surry.

HOLMSDALE [of *Holm*, Sax. and Dale] in Surry, so called from its abounding in plentiful Pastures.

HOLM Pierpoint [of *Holm*, Sax. *pier-point*, of *pierre*, a Stone, and *point*, a Bridge, F.] a Place in Nottinghamshire.

HOLOCAUST [*holocauste*, F. *holocaustum*, L. of *ὁλόκαυστον*, Gr.] a Sacrifice that is altogether burnt on the Altar, a whole Burnt-Offering.

HO'LOGRAPH [*holographe*, F. *holographium*, L. *ὁλόγραφον*, Gr.] a Will Written all with the Testator's own Hand.

HO'LSOM [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *holsum at Sea*, when she will hull, try and ride well without rolling or labouring.

HOLSTAINS, Hailstones. *o.*

HO'LSTERS [*q. d.* holders, *hulster*, Teut.] Leathern Cases for Pistols.

HOLT [*holt*, Sax.] a small Wood or Grove. Hence, as some say, *Holbourn* took its Name.

HO'LYBUT, a Sea Fish.

HOLYHOCK } [*Holiho*, Sax.] a kind

HOLIHOCK } of Garden Mallows, a Flower.

HOLY [*haliȝ*, Sax.] sacred, divine.

HOLY-Rood Day, a Festival observed ten Days before *Whitsuntide*, upon Account of our Saviour's Ascension.

HOLY Water sprinkle [among Hunters] signifies the Tail of a Fox.

HO'MAGE [*hommage*, F.] is the Submission, Promise, and Oath of Loyalty and Service, which a Tenant makes to his Lord, when he is at first admitted to the Land, which he holds of the Lord in Fee; also that which is owing to a King or any Superior.

HO'MAGE Ancestrel, is where a Man and his Ancestors have, Time out of Mind, held their Land of the Lord and his Ancestors by Homage. *L. T.*

HOMA'GEABLE, subject or belonging to Homage.

HO'MAGER [*hommager*, F.] one that pays Homage, or is bound so to do.

HOMA'GIO *respectuando*, a Writ to the Escheator, commanding him to deliver Seism of Lands to the Heir, that is at full Age, though his Homage be not done. *L.*

HOMA'GIUM *reddere*, was renouncing Homage, when a Vassal made a solemn Declaration of disowning and denying his Lord.

HOME [*Ham*, Sax.] House or Place of Abode.

HO'MELICH, domestick, plain, without Disguise. *Chaucer*.

HO'MELY [*q. d.* such as is usually worn at Home, spoken of Apparel] unadorned, not handsome, mean, coarse.

HOMER [*Ὅμηρος*, Gr.] a famous Greek Poet.

HOMER [*הומר* H.] an Hebrew Measure containing twenty four Bushels.

HOME'RICAL, after the Manner of, or belonging to Homer.

HOME-Stall, a Mansion House or Seat in the Country.

HO'MESOKEN, } Freedom from A-
HAMSOKEN, } mercement for en-
tering Houses violently, and without Li-
cence. S. L. T.

HO'MEWARD [hem-peərd, Sax.] to-
wards home.

HO'MICIDE [homicida, L.] a Man-
slayer. F.

HO'MICIDE [homicidium, L.] Man-
slaughter, and is either *voluntary* or *casual*.

HO'MICIDE *voluntary*, is deliberate,
and committed designedly on Purpose to
kill, either with precedent Malice or with-
out; the former is Murder, the latter on-
ly Manslaughter. F.

HO'MICIDE *casual*, is when the Slayer
kills a Man by meer Mischance.

HOMILE'TICAL *Virtues*, virtuous Habits
required in all Men of all Conditions, for
the regulating their mutual Conversation.

HO'MILIST, a Writer of Homilies. Gr.

HO'MILY [homilie, F. homilia, L. of
ὁμιλία, Gr.] a Sermon, a plain Discourse
made to the People, instructing them in
Matters of Religion.

HO'MINE *eligendo*, &c. a Writ to a
Corporation for the Choice of a new Man,
to keep the one Part of the Seal appointed
for Statutes-Merchant. L.

HO'MINE *replegiando*, is a Writ to bail
a Man out of Prison.

HO'MINE *capto in Withernamiam*, is a
Writ to take him, who hath taken any
Bondman, and convey'd him out of the
County, so that he cannot be replevy'd.

HOMOCE'NTRICAL [of ὁμοιος, like,
and κεντρικος, centrical, Gr.] that has the
same or a like Center.

HOMOEOMERY [homœomeria, L. of
ὁμοιομερία, Gr.] Likeness of Parts.

HOMOEOMERICAL *Principles* [in *Phi-*
losophy] certain Principles, which accord-
ing to *Anaxagoras*, are in all mix'd Bodies.

HOMOEOP'TOTON [ὁμοιοπτωτον, Gr.]
a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where several Mem-
bers of a Sentence end in like Cases.

HOMOEOTELEUTON [ὁμοιοτέλευτον,
Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where several
Members of a Sentence end alike.

HOMOGE'NEAL } [homogene, F. ho-
HOMOGE'NEOUS } mogeneus, L. of ὁ-
μογενής, Gr.] of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGE'NEAL *Light* [in *Opticks*] is
that whose Rays are all of one Colour and
Degree of Refrangibility, without any
Mixture of others.

HOMOGE'NEAL *Numbers* [in *Arith.*]
those of the same Kind and Nature.

HOMOGE'NEAL *Surds* [in *Algebra*]
such as have one common radical Sign.

HOMOGENE'ITY, Sameness of Nature.

HOMOGE'NEOUS *Particles* [in *Philoso-*
phy] are such as are of the same Kind, Na-
ture and Properties.

HOMOGE'NEUM *comparationis* [in *Al-*
gebra] is the absolute Number or Quantity
in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, and
which always possesses one Side of the
Equation.

HOMO'LOGAL [homologus, L. ὁμολόγος,
Gr.] agreeable or like one another.

To HOMOLOGATE [homologuer, F. ho-
mologatum, L. of ὁμολογᾶ, Gr.] to assent to,
or agree with one's Judgment in any Thing.

HOMOLOGA'TION, an Admission, Al-
lowance, or Approbation. F.

HOMOLO'GOUS [homologuée, F. ho-
mologus, L. of ὁμολόγος, Gr.] having the
same Reason or Proportion, agreeable or
like to one another.

HOMO'LOGOUS *Quantities* or *Magni-*
tudes [in *Geometry*] such as are proportio-
nal, or like to one another in Reason.

HOMO'LOGOUS *Things* [in *Logick*] are
such as agree only in Name, but are of
different Natures.

HOMO'LOGY [homologia, L. ὁμολογία,
Gr.] Proportion, Agreeableness.

HOMO'NYMOUS [homonyme, F. homo-
nymus, L. ὁμόνυμος, Gr.] comprehending
divers Significations under the same Word.

HOMO'NYMY [homonymia, L. of ὁμό-
νυμία, Gr.] is when divers Things are sig-
nified by one Word.

HOMO'PLATA [homoplata, L. of ὁμο-
πλάτη, Gr.] the Shoulder-blade.

HOMO'TONOS [ὁμότονος, Gr.] a Term
apply'd by Physicians to such Distempers
as keep a constant Tenor of Rise, State,
and Declension; and by *Galen* to such con-
tinued Fevers as others call *Acmaestic*.

HOMOU'SION [ὁμοουσίον, Gr.] a Term
among Divines, which signifies a Being
of the same Substance or Essence.

HOMU'NCIONITES, Hereticks who
deny'd the Godhead of Christ.

HONDIS, Hands. *Chaucer*.

HONE [of Hæn, Sax. a Stone, but *Mer-*
Cas. derives it of Ἀκόνη, Gr.] a fine sort
of Whetstone for Razors, &c.

HO'NEST [honnête, F. of honestus, L.]
good, just, virtuous.

HO'NESTY [honnêteté, F. of honestas, L.]
Sincerity, Uprightness, &c. also the Name
of a Flower.

HO'NEY [huniſ, Honigh, Du.] a sweet
Liquid Substance made by Bees.

HO'NEY-Comb [in *Gunnery*] a Flaw in
the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance when it
is ill cast.

HONEY Dew, a sort of Mildew on
Plants, Flowers, &c.

HONEY Moon, the first Month of Matri-
mony, or after Marriage.

HO'NEY-Suckle, Woodbind.

HO'NEY-Wort, a Plant.

HONGIT, hanged. *Chaucer*.

HONY

HONY *soit qui mal y pense* [i. e. Evil to him that Evil thinks] the Motto of the most noble Order of the Knights of the Garter. *F.*

HONO'RABLE, } See *Honourable*, &c.

HONO'RARY, } tho' this is the best Spelling.

HONORIFICABILITUDINITY [*honorificabilitudinitas*, *L.*] Honourableness.

HONORIFICENCY [*honorificentia*, *L.*] Worship.

HONT, a Huntsman. *Chaucer.*

HO'NTFANGENTHEF, a Thief taken, *Hond-habend*, i. e. having the Thing stolen in his Hand. *Sax.*

HO'NOUR [*honneur*, *F.* of *honor*, *L.*] Respect or Reverence paid to one, Esteem, Reputation.

HO'NOURS [in *Law*] the most noble Part of Seigniories, upon which other inferior Lordships or Manours depend, by the Performances of some Customs or Services to the Lords of such Honours.

To **HO'NOUR** [*honorer*, *F.* of *honore*, *L.*] to respect, reverence, esteem, value.

HO'NOUR-Point [in *Heraldry*] the upper Part of an Escutcheon, when its Breadth is divided into Parts.

To **HO'NOUR** [*a Bill of Exchange*] is to pay it in due Time.

HO'NOUR Courts, are Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

HONOURABLE [*honorabilis*, *L.*] worthy or possess'd of Honour, noble. *F.*

HO'NOURABLE Amends, is a disgraceful sort of Punishment, when an Offender is deliver'd up to the common Hangman, who having stripp'd him to his Shirt, and put a Rope about his Neck, and a Wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, where he is to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court. *F.*

HO'NOURARY [*honorarius*, *L.*] belonging to Honour, done or conferred upon any one upon Account of Honour.

An **HO'NOURARY** [*honoraire*, *F.* of *honorarium*, *L.*] a Lawyer's Fee, a Salary given to publick Professors of any Art or Science.

HO'NOURARY Services [*Law Term*] are such as relate to the Tenure of grand Serjeantry, and are commonly joined with some Honour.

An **HOOD** [*ho'd*, *Sax.* *hoed*, *Du.*] a Covering for the Head.

HOOD, in Composition, signifies State or Condition, as Manhood, Priesthood.

HOOF [*ho'f*, *Sax.* *hoef*, *Du.*] a Part of a Horse's Hoof; a Measure of a Peck.

HOOF bony, a round bony Swelling, growing on a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-bound, a Shrinking of the Top of a Horse's Hoof.

HOOF-Cast, when the Coffin or Horn falls clean away from the Hoof.

HOOF-loofened, is a Loofening of the Coffin from the Flesh.

HOOK [*Hoce*, *Sax.* *Hoek*, *Du.*] a bended Iron to hang Things upon.

HOOK Land, Land ploughed and sowed every Year; call'd also *Ope Land*.

HOOKS [of a *Ship*] those forked Timbers plac'd upright upon the Keel.

HOOK Pins [in *Architecture*] taper Iron Pins, only with a Hook Head, to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

HOOKED, crooked, bending.

HOOL, whole. *Chaucer.*

HOLICH, wholly. *Chaucer.*

A **HOOP** [*Hop*, *Sax.* *Hoep*, *Du.*] a Circle to bind a Barrel, &c.

HOOP, a Measure of a Peck. *C.*

To **HOOP** [*houper*, *F.*] to whoop or cry out inarticulately.

A **HOOP**, a Bird call'd a Lapwing.

HOOPER, a wild Swan.

To **HOOT** [*huer*, *F.*] to make a Noise like an Owl.

To **HOP** [*Hoppa*, *Sax.* *Hopper*, *Dan.* *Happen*, *Teut.*] to leap with one Leg.

HOPS [*Hoep*, *Du.* *houblon*, *F.*] an Ingredient to keep Beer from being sour.

HOPE [*Hopa*, *Sax.* *Hoep*, *Du.*] Expectation, Trust, Affiance.

A **HOPE**, the Side of a Hill, or low Ground amidst Hills. *N. C.*

HOPEFUL, giving Hope of a future good Behaviour.

HOPEFULNESS, affording Grounds of Hope.

HOPELESS, without Hope.

HOPPER, a Wooden Trough belonging to a Corn Mill.

HOPLOCHRISM [of *ὅπλον*, a Weapon, and *χρίσμα*, Salve, *Gr.*] Weapon Salve.

HOPPER-Ars'd, one whose Buttocks stand out more than usual.

HOPPET, a Fruit-basket. *Lincolnsh.*

To **HO'PPLE** an Horse [*q. d.* to couple, from *copulare*, *L.*] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

HO'RARY [*horaire*, *F.* of *horarius*, of *hora*, *L.* an Hour] belonging to Hours.

To **HORD** [*ho'rdan*, *Sax.*] to lay up Money, &c.

A **HORD** [*ho'rd*, *Sax.*] Money, &c. laid up.

HORDE'RUM, a Hord, a Storehouse, or Treasury. *O. L.*

HORE, grey-headed. *Chaucer.*

HORE-Hound, an Herb.

HORISONS. See *Orisons*. *Chaucer.*

HORIZON [*Ὠρίζων*, *Gr.* i. e. terminating] of any Place, upon the Surface of the Earth, as that great Circle of the Sphere, which in that Place divides the upper Hemisphere, or Half Compass of the Heavens which we see, from the lower Hemisphere that is under us, and hid from our Sight.

HORI'ZON *rational* [in *Astronomy*] is a Plane which passes through the Center of the Earth, and divides the Firmament, precisely into two equal Parts, called also the *Real* or *True Horizon*.

HORI'ZON *apparent*, is that Circle, which bounds the Sight of any Person, who being plac'd either in a large Plain, or in the midst of the Sea, looks round about; and by which the Earth and Heavens seem to be join'd, as it were, with a kind of Closure. It is also called the sensible or visible Horizon.

HORI'ZON [on a *material Globe* or *Sphere*] is a broad wooden Circle, encompassing it about, and representing the *Rational Horizon*.

HORIZO'NTAL, belonging to the Horizon. *F.*

HORIZO'NTAL *Dial*, is one whose Plane lies parallel to the Horizon.

HORIZO'NTAL *Line*, a Line upon a Plane drawn parallel to the Horizon.

HORIZO'NTAL *Projection*, is a Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the Horizon.

HORIZO'NTAL *Range* [in *Gunnery*] is the level Range of a Piece of Ordnance, being the Line which it describes parallel to the Horizon.

HORIZO'NTAL *Superficies* [in *Fortification*] the Plain Field which lies upon a Level, without any sinking or rising.

A **HORN** [Horn, *Sax. Dan. and Teut.*] the defensive Weapon of an Ox, Ram, &c.

HORN *with Horn*, the Feeding together of horned Beasts. *O. L. T.*

HORN-Beast, a Fish.

HORN-Beam, a sort of Tree.

HORN-Beam *Pollengers*, Trees which have been lopp'd, of about 20 Years Growth.

HORN-Coot, an Owl. *C.*

HORN Church, a Town in *Essex* formerly call'd *Horn-Minster*, because on the East Part of the Church certain Pieces of Lead jut forth like Horns.

HORN-Fly, an Insect in *America*.

HORN-Geld, a Tax within the Bounds of a Forest, for all Manner of horned Beasts.

HORN Owl, a Bird.

HORN-Work [in *Fortification*] is an Out-work, which advanceth toward the Field, carrying in the Fore-part two Demi-Bastions in the Form of Horns.

A **HO'RNET** [h'jnet, *S.*] a sort of Fly.

HORNICLE, a Hornet. *Suff.*

HO'RODIX [of ὥρα, an Hour, and δείξις, q. a Shew, *Gr.*] an Instrument to shew the passing away of Hours.

An **HO'ROLOGE** [horologium, *L.* of ὥρο-λῆιον, *Gr.*] a Clock, Dial, or Watch. *F.*

HOROLOGICAL [horologicus, *L.* of ὥρο-λογικός, *Gr.*] belonging to a Clock or Dial.

HOROLOGIO'GRAPHY [of ὥρολογίου, *Gr.*]

and ἡραφὴ, *Gr.*] the Art of making of Clocks, Dials, or other Instruments, to shew the Time, or a Treatise thereof.

HORO'METRY [of ὥρα, an Hour, and μέτρον, *Gr.* Measure] the Art of measuring Time by Hours.

HORO'PTER [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joins the Center of the Eye.

HORO'SCOPAL [horoscopalis, *L.*] belonging to an Horoscope.

HO'ROSCOPE [horoscopus, *L.* of ὥροσκόπος, *Gr.*] the Degree of the Ascendant, or the Star ascending above the Horizon at the Moment an Astrological Figure or Scheme is made; also the whole Astrological Figure of the 12 Houses or Signs of the Zodiack. *F.*

HOROW [Dopig, *Sax.*] mean, base, slanderous, filthy, beastly. *Chaucer.*

HORRE'NDOUS [horrendus, *L.*] to be dreaded, horrible.

HORRENT [horrens, *L.*] horrible, abhorring.

HO'RRIBLE [horribilis, *L.*] hideous, frightful, ghastly.

HORRIBLETE, Horribleness. *Chaucer.*

HO'RRID [horridus, *L.*] terrible, dreadful, heinous.

HORRIDITY [horriditas, *L.*] trembling for Fear.

HORRI'FEROUS [horrifer, *L.*] bringing, or causing Horror.

HORRI'FICA febris, a Fever that causes the Patient to fall into shaking Fits and horrible Agonies, the same as *Phricodes*.

HORRIPILA'TION, the standing up of the Hair for Fear. *L.*

HORRI'SONOUS [horrisonus, *L.*] sounding horribly or dreadfully.

HO'RROUR [horreur, *F.* of horror, *L.*] Dread, Fright, shivering for Cold.

HO'RROUR [among *Physicians*] such a Shuddering and Quivering as precedes an Ague Fit, and is often join'd with *Rigores* and *Lumbagines*.

HORS *de son Fee*, an Exception to quash an Action brought for Rent. *F. L. T.*

HORSA, a famous *Saxon* Commander, Brother to *Hengist*, so called from the Figure of an Horse, which he and his Brother had upon their Coats of Arms.

HORSE [Dopy, *Sax.*] a Beast well known.

HORSE [in a *Ship*] is a Rope made fast to one of the Fore-mast Shrouds, having a dead Man's Eye at its End, through which the Pendant of the Sprit-sail Sheet is reeved.

It is a good Horse that never stumbles.

This Proverb intimates to us, that there is no Creature that ever went upon four Legs, but has made some false Step or other; and that every Mother's Son of us, who goes upon two, hath his *Slips* and his *Imperfections*; that there is no Person in the World

without his *weak Side*, and therefore pleads a Pardon for Mistakes, either in *Conversation* or *Action*, and puts a Check upon intemperate *Mockery*, or uncharitable *Censure*. And so the *French* say, *Il n'y a bon cheval, qui ne bronche*; and *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus*, says *Horace*.

HORSHAM [*q. d. Dorya* and *Ham*, or *Horfa's Town*] in *Suffex*, so called from *Horfa* a famous *Saxon* General, Brother of *Hengest*.

HORSE-Knobs, Heads of Knapweed.

HORSE-Leechery, the Art of curing Horses of Diseases.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, the Art of Riding or managing Horses.

HORSE-Measure, a Measuring Rod, dividing into Hands and Inches for measuring the Height of Horses.

HORSE-Shoe [in *Fortification*] is a Work either of a round or oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a marshy Place, and border'd with a Parapet, either to secure a Gate, or to lodge Soldiers in, to prevent a Surprise.

HORSE Twitchers, a Tool used by Farriers, to hold unruly Horses by the Nostrils.

HO'RSTED [of *horya steb*, *Sax. q. d. Horfa's Place*; so called from being the Place where *Horfa's* Corps was burned] a Village in *Kent*.

HORTA'TION, an Exhorting. *L.*

HO'RTATIVE & [*hortativus, L.*] belonging to Exhortation.

HORT-Yard, an Orchard.

HO'RTICULTURE [of *hortus* and *cultura, L.*] the Art of Gardening.

HORTUS, a Garden. *L.*

HO'RTUS [by some *Writers*] the privy Parts of a Woman.

A HOSE [*hoya, Sax.*] a Stockin. *Du.* and *Dan.*

HOSA'NNA [*הושענה, H. i. e. save, we beseech thee*] a solemn Acclamation used by the *Jews* in the Feast of *Tabernacles*.

HOSE-Husk [in *Botany*] a long round Husk within another.

HOSKINS, the same as *Hodgekins*.

HO'SPITABLE [*hospitalis, L.*] that uses Hospitality, friendly, courteous. *F.*

HO'SPITAL [*hôpital, F. of hospitalium, L.*] an House erected out of Charity for the Entertainment or Relief of the poor, sick, impotent, or aged People.

HO'SPITALERS, an Order of Knights who built an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, for Entertainment of Pilgrims whom they protected in their Travels.

HOSPITA'LITY [*hospitalité, F. of hospitalitas, L.*] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

HOSPI'TICIDE [*hospiticide, L.*] one who murders his Guests.

An **HOST** [*hôte, F. hospes, L.*] an Inn-keeper, or Landlord.

The **HOST** [*hostie, F. of hostia, L.*] the

consecrated Bread at the Communion among the *Roman Catholics*.

An **HOST** [*hostis, L.*] an Army.

HO'STAGE [*hostage, F. of hospes, L.*] a Person left as a Surety for the Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTELA'GIUM, a Right which Lords have to take Lodging and Entertainment in their Tenants Houses.

HO'STELS, Inn-keepers. *F.*

HOSTELRIE & [*hostelerie, F.*] an Inn.

HOSTERIE & *Chaucer.*

HO'STERS, they who take in Lodgers.

HO'STESS [*hôtesse, F. hospita, L.*] the Mistress of an Inn.

HO'STIA [a Sacrifice] the consecrated Host or Bread in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

HO'STICIDE [*hosticida, L.*] one that murders or kills his Enemy.

HO'STILE [*hostilis, L.*] Enemy-like.

HOSTILEMENTS, Furniture, Utensils, Household-Goods. *Chaucer.*

HOSTI'LITY [*hostilité, F. of hostilitas, L.*] Enmity, Hatred, the State or Practice of Enemies.

HOSTILIA'RIA, a Place in religious Houses, where Guests and Strangers were received. *O. L.*

HO'STLER [*Hotelier, F.*] a Groom who looks to the Stables in an Inn.

HOSTRICUS, a Goshawk. *O. L.*

HO'STRY [*hôtellerie, F.*] the Stables of an Inn.

HOT [*ha't, of ha'tian, Sax.*] contrary to Cold; also eager, passionate.

HOT & [*of ha'tan, Sax. to call or speak to*] called, named, also to name or make mention of. *Spencer.*

To **HOTAGOE** [spoken of the Tongue] to move nimbly.

HOT Beds [among *Gardeners*] Beds made in wooden Frames with fresh Horse-dung, and covered with Glasses to raise early Plants, &c.

HOT Shcoots, a Compound, made by taking one 3d Part of the smallest of any Pit-Coal, Sea, or Charcoal, and mixing them very well together with Loam, to be made into Balls with Urine, and dry'd for Firing.

HOTCH-Pot, Flesh cut into small Pieces and sodden with Herbs or Roots. Hence metaphorically [in *Law*] it signifies the putting together of Lands for the equal Division of them.

HOTTS & Round Balls of Leather, fastened to the sharp Ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks.

HOT Cockles [*hautes coquilles, F.*] a Play.

HOVE, heave. *Sax.*

A **HOVEL** [*hox, Sax.*] a Shelter for Cattle, made of Hurdles, &c.

HOVEN Cheese, that is swell'd up. *C.*

To **HO'VER** [*heaxian, Sax. to heave up*]

up] to flutter, or fly over.

To HO'VER [*Huyveren, Du.*] to shiver for Cold.

HOVER-Grounds, light Grounds. *S. C.*

HOUGH [*Hoh, Sax.*] the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beast.

To HOUGH [*Howen, Teut.*] to cut the Houghs, to hamstring; also to break Clods of Earth.

HOVILSES. See *Hot Shoots*.

HOULET [*houlette, F.*] a little Owl.

A HOUND [*hund, Sax. Hond, Du.*] a hunting Dog; also a kind of Fish.

To HOUND a Stag [*Hunting Term*] to cast the Dogs at him.

MOUNDS [*in a Ship*] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Mast, to which the Tyes run, to hoise the Yards.

HOUP, a Bird. See *Hoop*.

An HOUR [*heure, F. of hora, L.*] the 24th Part of a natural Day.

HOUR Circles [*in Astronomy*] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and crossing the Equinoctial at Right Angles, dividing it into 24 equal Parts.

HOUR Lines [*on a Dial*] are Lines which arise from the Intersection of the Dial Plane with the several Planets of the Hour Circles.

HOUSAGE, Money paid by Carriers and others, for laying up Goods in a House.

HOUSE [*huy, Sax. Hays, Du.*] a Home, a Place of Abode.

HOUSE [*in Astrology*] is a twelfth Part of the Heavens.

HOUSE-Bote, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to support or repair a Tenant's House, &c.

HOUSE-Leek, an Herb growing on the Sides of Houses, or on Walls.

HOU'SED [*in Sea Term*] is when a Ship after the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper Works.

HOU'SEL [*huyel*] the Eucharist, or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Chaucer*.

HOUSELIN, to receive the Sacrament. *Chaucer*.

HOUSHOLD [*of huy and healdan, Sax.*] a Family.

HOUSHOLDER, the Master of an House or Family.

HOUSWIFE, a Woman prudent in managing domestick Affairs.

HOUSWIFRY, prudent Management of household Affairs.

HOU'SING [*houffe, F.*] a Horse-Cloth, worn behind the Saddle.

HOUSLING Fire [*of huyel, Sax. the Eucharist*] Sacramental Fire. *Spencer*.

HILL-HOUTER, an Owl. *Chesh.*

HOUTON, hollow. *O.*

To HOUST [*hpeoytan, Sax. haesten, Du.*] to cough.

HOW? [*Hu? Sax. hoe? Du.*] By what Means? after what Manner?

HOW, a Cap or Hood. *Chaucer*.

A HOW? a Tool used by Gardiners, &c.

A HOE? to cut up Weeds.

HOW [*of hoch, Teut. high, according to Camden*] a Sirname.

HOWARD [*i. e. of Hofward, the Warden of an Hall, Spelman; or Holdward, the Keeper of a strong Hold, Verstegan; of Hoch, Teut. high, and Wapn, a Warden, Camden; or Hold, Favour, Teut. and Wozn, worthy, Kilian; or of hold, Hospitality, and Wapn, Skinner*] a Sirname.

HOWEL [*Camden draws it from Hælg, Gr. the Sun*] a Sirname.

HOWGATES? how? which Way? *O.*

HOW'KER, a Vessel built like a Pink, but masted and rigg'd like a Hoy.

To HOWL [*houler, F. heulen, Du.*] to cry like a Dog or Wolf.

To HOWL [*among Shipwrights*] when the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarted into the Ground Timbers, and bolted, and then the Plank laid on them up to the Orlop, 'tis said, *they begin to make her howl*.

HOWLET, a Night Bird.

HOWPEDE, hooped, hollowed. *Ch.*

HOWSEL. See *Houfel*.

HOXTON [*formerly Hogilston, perhaps by a Metathesis for Haligton, i. e. an holy Town*] a Town in *Sussex* memorable for the Martyrdom of St. Edmund the King.

HOY [*probably of Hue, F. or Hoogh, Teut. high*] a small Bait.

To HOZE Dogs, to cut off their Claws, or Balls of their Feet.

HUBERT [*of hepe, Colour, and Beoht, clear, Sax.*] a proper Name.

HU'BBUB, a Tumult or Uproar.

HU'CKLE-Bone [*of Hucken, Teut. to sink down*] the Hip Bone.

HU'CKLE-back'd [*Huckend, of Hock, Teut. bent*] having a Bunch on the Back, crump-shoulder'd.

HU'CKSTER [*of Hock, Teut. or Hucker, Du.*] a Seller of Provisions by Retail.

HUET [*Dimin. of Hugh*] a Sirname.

A HU'DDLE, a Bustle, Disorder, Confusion.

To HU'DDLE, to put up Things after a confus'd Manner.

HUE [*he pe, Sax.*] Colour, Countenance.

HUE and Cry [*of huer, F. to cry out aloud*] a Pursuit of a Highway-Man.

A HUFF, a swaggering Fellow, Bully.

To HUFF [*heogan, Sax.*] to puff or blow; also to swagger, rant or vapour.

HU'FFING, vapouring, affronting.

HUGE [*probably from heig, Sax. heavy; but Minshew derives it of augere, L. to encrease*] great, large, high, vast.

To HUGG [*hozan, Sax. Huggen, to be tender of*] to embrace.

A Cornish HUGG [*among Wrestlers*] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast, and there holds him.

HU'GGER *Mugger* [perhaps of *hozan*, *Sax.* *hugghen*, *Du.* and *moeker*, *Dan.* *Darkness*] privately, clandestinely.

HUGH [hem, *Eng.* *heven*, *Teut.* to cleave, or *hough*, *Du.* high] a Name.

HU'GUENOTS [either from *buc nos venimus*, the Beginning of the first Protestation of the Apologetical Oration made before Cardinal *Lotharingius* in the Time of *Francis II.* of *France*; or from *Hugon*, a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they assembled when they first stirred; or *q. d.* *les Guenots de Housse*, i. e. *John Huiss's Imps*] a Nickname given by the *Papists* in *France*, to the Protestants there.

HU'GUENOTE, a kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove for a Pot to boil on. *F.* Hence,

A la HU'GUENOTE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Eggs with Gravy.

HU'GUENOTISM, the Profession, or Principles of an *Huguenot*.

HULET [of *bulette*, *F.* a Shepherd's Crook] a Surname.

HULFERE, Holly. *Chaucer*.

HULK [Hulke, *Du.*] a great broad Ship, chiefly in use for setting in Masts into Ships, and the like.

To HULK [Hunting Term] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

HULL [Hulse, *Teut.*] the Chaff of Corn, the Cod of Pulse.

HULL [Sea Term] the main Body or Bulk of a Ship without her Rigging.

To HULL [Sea Term] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To lye a HULL [Sea Term] is said of a Ship, when she takes all her Sails in, so that nothing but her Masts, Yards and Rigging are abroad, either in a dead Calm, or a Storm, when she cannot carry them.

To strike a HULL [Sea Term] is to lie closely or obscurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for some Consort, bearing no Sail, with the Helm lash'd a Lee.

HULL [probably of *Heulen*, *Teut.* to howl, from the Noise the River makes, when it meets with the Sea] in *Yorkshire*.

This Town was famous for its good Government, and thence rose this Saying, call'd the Beggars and Vagrants Litany, *From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us*; *Hull*, for the severe Chastisement they met with there, *Halifax*, for a Law of instantly beheading with an Engine those who were taken in the Fact of stealing Cloth, without any further legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than *Hell* itself.

HULLOCK, a Piece of the Mitten-Sail cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.

HULSTERED [of *heolytja*, *Sax.* a Cave] hidden, retired. *O.*

HULVER, a Shrub.

HU'MANE [*humane*, *F.* of *humanus*, *L.*] belonging to Mankind; also affable, courteous, gentle, mild.

HU'MANE Signs [in *Astrology*] are those Signs of the Zodiack, which have the Form of a Man, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HU'MANIST [*humaniste*, *F.*] one who is skill'd in humane Learning.

HUMA'NITY [of *humanité*, *F.* *humanitas*, *L.*] Manhood, the Nature and Condition of a Man: Gentleness, Courtesy, Affability, Mildness; also humane Learning.

To HU'MANIZE [*humaniser*, *F.*] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, mild.

HUMBER [Dumbje, *Sax.* so called from its humming, because its Waters make a great Humming at the Flowing and Ebbing of the Tide, *Somner*; or of *hamm*, and *aber*, which in the *C. Br.* signifies the Mouth of a River, *Leland*] a River in the North of *England*.

HU'MBLE [*humilis*, *L.*] lowly minded, modest. *F.*

To HU'MBLE [*humilier*, *F.* of *humiliare*, *L.* *q. ad humum redigere*] to lower, to bring down.

HU'MBLES [*nombles*, *F.* probably from *umbilicus*, the Navel] Part of the Entrails of a Deer.

HUMBLESS, Humility. *Spencer*.

HU'MECT [*humectus*, *L.*] moist, wet.

To HUMECTATE [*humecter*, *F.* *humectatum*, *L.*] to moisten.

HUMECTA'TION [in *Chymistry*] the moistening any mixt Body to prepare it for some Operation, or that its best and finest Parts may the better be extracted.

HU'MERAL [*humeralis*, *L.*] belonging to the Shoulder.

HU'MERAL Muscle [in *Anat.*] a Muscle moving the Arm at the Upper-end.

HUMFREY [of *home*, *Eng.* and *hneðe*, or *hneð*, *Sax.* Peace, *q. d.* one who makes Peace at home] a proper Name.

HUNGERFORD [formerly call'd *Ingleford*, *q. d.* *Engla-foord*, i. e. the Ford of the English] a Town in *Berkshire*.

HU'MID [*humide*, *F.* of *humidus*, *L.*] damp, moist, wet.

Fess HUMID [in *Heraldry*] a sort Fesse in a Coat of Arms.

To HU'MIDATE [*humidatum*, *L.*] to make moist.

HUMI'DITY [*humidité*, *F.* *humiditas*, *L.*] Dampness, Moisture, or the Power of wetting others, and differs much from Fluidity; depending altogether upon the Congruity of the competent Particles of any Liquor to the Pores or Surfaces of such particular Bodies as it is capable of adhering to, as Quicksilver will not wet or adhere to our Hands, Cloaths, &c. but will to Gold, Tin, or Lead.

HU-

HU'MIDUM *primogenium* [among Physicians] the Blood which is to be seen in Generation before any Thing else.

HU'MIDUM *Radiale* [among Physicians] the radical Moisture of Man's Body, concerning which there have been various Opinions, but by some understood to be nothing else but the Mass of Blood, which is the common Promptuary from whence all other Fluids in a human Body are derived.

HUMIFEROUS [*humifer*, L.] bringing or producing Moisture.

HUMIFICK [*humificus*, L.] causing Moisture.

HUM'LE [*humilis*, L.] low, humble, meek, lowly.

To HUMILIATE [*humiliatum*, L.] to make low or humble.

HUMILIA'TES, a religious Order instituted A.C. 1160. who led very strict and mortified Lives.

HUMILIA'TION, a being humbled. F.

HU'MILIS *Musculus* [in Anatomy] a Muscle which draws the Eyes downward to the Cheek.

HUM'ILITY [*humilité*, F. of *humilitas*, L.] Humbleness, Meekness, Lowliness; the Name of a Bird in New England.

To HUM [*humelen*, Da. Hunmen, Teut.] to make a Noise like a Bee.

HUMLING, a Sounding Bee. O.

To HUMMER, to begin to neigh. S. C.

HUMMUMS, a Sweating-House.

HUMORES [with Physicians] the several Humours of animal Bodies; also that are contained in Canals or Vessels, and which are distinguish'd from one another by some manifest Qualities, as healthful, vitiated, sanguine, cholerick, and the like.

HU'MOUR [*humeur*, F. *humor*, L.] Moisture, Juice; also Temper of Mind, Fancy, Whim.

HU'MOURIST [*humorista*, Ital.] one full of Humours, Whimsies, or Conceits; a fantastical or whimsical Person.

HU'MOUROUS, belonging to Humours, fantastical, whimsical, wedded to his own Humours or Conceit.

HU'MOURSOM, peevish, hard to please.

To HUNCH [of *Husch*, Teut. a Blow] to give a Thrust with the Elbow.

HUNCH-back'd, crooked-back'd.

HU'NDRED [*hund*, Sax. *Hondert*, Du.] Number, in Figures 100.

HU'NDRED [*hundred*, Sax.] a Century; also a particular Part of a Shire or County, because it consisted of 10 Tithings, and each Tithing of 10 Households.

HU'NDREDS-Lagh, the Hundred-Court. Sax.

HU'NDRED Penny, a Tax formerly raised in the Hundred by the Sheriff.

HU'NDREDERS, Men living within the Hundred where the Lands lie, who are appointed to be of the Jury upon any Con-

troverly about Land.

HU'NDRED *Setta*, the Payment of personal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the Hundred Court.

HU'NDRED *Law*, the Hundred Court, from which all Officers of the King's Forest were freed.

HUNGARY, a Kingdom so named of the Huns, a People of Scythia, who settled there.

HU'NGER [*hunzon*, Sax. *Hunger*, Dan.] a craving of the Appetite after Food, or an animal Appetite arising from an uneasy Sensation at the Stomach for Food.

To HU'NGER [*hungrian*, Sax. *hunger*, Dan.] to be hungry.

HU'NGRY, craving after Food.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Pudding.

This Proverb is used by way of Satire against those Persons whose impetuous Lusts make them demean themselves beneath their Quality; for tho' 'tis certain, dirty Water will quench Fire, and a mean Punk satisfy or cool a burning Lust, yet those who use them are either very needy, or not very nice. The Proverb is also taken in another Sense, and is a severe Satire against all our unnecessary Varieties and Delicacies of Food, and dictates the best Way of Living in the World, with an Instruction of Temperance, Health, and Frugality, only to drink when we are a dry, and to eat when we are hungry, for that there is nothing so wholesome, or so relishing as true Hunger, according to the Proverb, *Hunger's the best Sauce*. Thus say the Hebrews, *לחם מבלע*; the Greeks, *Τὸ ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρτος δαζόντων οἱ ὀρεσσοί*, and the Latins, *Jejunus raro Stomachus vulgaris temnit, and Fames est optimum condimentum*. The French, *A la Faim, il n'y a point de mauvais pain*, and the Italians, *L'asino chi ha fame mangia d'ogni strame*.

HUNGRY Evil, a ravenous Appetite in Horses.

HUNKS, a Miser, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

HUNSDEN [probably of *Hunte*, an Hound, and *Dune*, an Hill, Sax. *q. d.* the Hounds Town, because formerly a Place of great Resort for Hunting] a Town in Herefordshire.

To HUNT [*hun'tian*, Sax.] to chase wild Beasts; also to search after.

A HU'NTER [*hun'ta*, Sax.] one who chases wild Beasts.

HUNT-Change, is when Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chace till they stick and hit it again.

To HUNT counter, is as much as to say the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HUNTING the Foil, is when the Chace falls off, and comes on again.

HUN-

HUNTINGTON [*Huntersdune, i. e. the Mount of Hunters, formerly call'd Amesbury, from Arnulph, an holy Man who was there interr'd*] the County Town of that Shire.

HURDLES [*in Fortification*] are Osier Twigs, &c. wattled together, laden with Earth to make Batteries, firm and consolidate Passages over muddy Ditches.

HURDLES [*hýrn, Sax.*] a Frame of Hasel-rods wattled together, to make Sheepfold Gates and Inclosures, &c.

HURE, Hire. *O.*

To **HURL** [*q. d. to whirl*] to fling or cast with a whirling Motion.

To **HURL**, to make a Noise. *O.*

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

To **HURLEN** *forth*, to rush forth. *Sp.*

HURLERS, a square Set of Stones in *Cornwall*, so transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

HURLY *Barly* [*of Whirle and Buph, Sax. a Town*] Tumult, Uproar, or Crowd of People.

HURN [probably of *hýrn, Sax. a Horn*] a Surname.

HURRERS, Cappers and Hatters. *O.*

HURRICANE [*huracan, Span.*] a violent Storm of Wind.

To **HURRY** [*haryer, F.*] to hare, hasten over-much, make great haste.

HURST [*hýrnyr, Sax.*] a little Wood, or Thicket of Trees.

HURST [probably of *hýrnyra, Sax. Horse-trappings*] a proper Name.

HURSTLY [*of hýrnyr, a Wood, and Leaz, a Field, Sax.*] a proper Name.

HURT [*hýrnt, Sax. wounded*] a Hurt or Wound, an Injury or Damage.

To **HURT** [probably of *Hurten, Du. to beat, or heurter, F. to thrust or squeeze*] to wound, injure, damage, &c.

HURTARDUS, a Ram. *O. L.*

To **HURTELEN**, to skirmish.

HURLING, thrusting, skirmishing. *Sp.*

HURTS [*in Heraldry*] certain Balls resembling Hurtle-berries.

HURT *Sickle*, a sort of Herb.

HU'SBAND [probably of *huy, Sax. an House, and Band, Eng. q. d. the Tie of the House, or huy, Sax. and Bon'da, a Master of a Family*] a Wife's Consort.

HU'SBANDMAN, one employ'd in Husbandry.

HU'SBANDRY, the Art of tilling and improving Land; also Management of Expences.

HU'SCARLE, a Household Servant. *Sax.*

HUSE, a Fish, of which is made the white Glew called Isinglass.

HU'SEANS [*buseau, F.*] a sort of Boots or Spatterdashies.

HUSEBOOTE. See *House-boote*.

HUSEFA'STNE [*of huy and yæyr, Sax.*] one who holds House and Lands.

To be **HUSH** [*of השקט Heb. Minsh.*] to cease Talking or Crying, &c.

HUSGABLE, House-Rents. *O. R.*

A **HUSK** [*Husche, Du.*] the Coat of Corn, Grain, Seed, &c.

HUSSA'RS, Hungarian Horsemen, so called from the Huzza or Shout they give at the first Charge.

HUSSEL. See *Howfel. O. S.*

HUSSELING-People, Communicants at the Sacrament.

HUSSEY [*houffe, F. a sordid Garment*] a Surname.

HUSSY [corrupt. of *Houswife*] a Name given to a Woman by way of Contempt.

HU'STINGS [*of huy, an House, and ping, a Cause or Trial, Sax.*] a principal and very ancient Court of Common Pleas, held before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London*.

HU'SWIFE [*of huy and piy, Sax. q. d. the Wife of the House*] a Manager of Household Affairs.

An **HUT** [*hute, F. hut, Sax.*] a small Cottage or Hovel; also a Soldier's Lodge in the Field.

An **HUTCH** [*hpæcca, Sax. hutche, F. hucha, Sp.*] a Place or Vessel to lay Corn in; also a Wooden Cage or Device to keep Rabbits in; also a Trap for catching Vermin.

HUTE'SIUM, a Hue and Cry in Pursuit of Robbers. *O. L.*

HU'XING of a Pike [*in Angling*] a particular Way of catching the Pike-fish.

To **HUZZ**, to hum as Bees do.

HU'ZZA, a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To **HY** [*hiʒan, Sax.*] to make haste.

HYACINTH [*hyacinthe, F. hyacinthus, L. of ὑάκινθος, Gr.*] a Flower of a Purple Colour; also a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [*in Heraldry*] the tawney Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

HYA'DES [*ὑάδες, Gr.*] a Constellation of seven Stars in the Head of the Bull, which always bring Rain.

HY'ÆNA [*ὑάνα, Gr.*] a subtil ravenous Beast, like a Wolf.

HYALOIDES [*in Anatomy*] the vitreous Humour of the Eye.

HYBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. *O. L.*

HYBE'RNAL [*of hybernus, L.*] belonging to Winter.

HY'BOMA [*ὑβόμα, Gr.*] an Incurvation of all the *Vertebra's*.

HY'BRIDA, a mongrel Creature, whose Sire is of one Kind, and Dam of another.

HY'DATIDES [*ὑδατίδες, Gr.*] watry Blisters on the Liver or Bowels of hydro-pical Persons.

HY'DATOIDES [*ὑδατίδες, Gr.*] the watry Humour of the Eye. **HY'DE-**

HY'DE-Gild [hýð-gíld, Sax.] a Ransom paid to save one's Hide from beating.

HY'DRA [hydre, F. of ὕδρα, Gr.] a Water Serpent; also one of the Southern Constellations. L.

HYDRA'GOGUES [of ὕδραγωγός, Gr.] Medicines, which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out watry Humours.

HYDRA'GOGY [hydragogia, L. of ὕδραγωγία, Gr.] a conveying of Waters from one Place to another.

HYDRA'RGYRAL, mercurial.

HYDRA'RGYRUM [ὕδραργυρον, Gr.] Quicksilver. L.

HYDRAU'LICAL, belonging to

HYDRAU'LICKS [hydrauliques, F. of ὑδραυλικές, Gr.] the Art of making Engines to carry or raise Water, and all Sorts of Water-works.

HYDRAU'LO Pneumatical Engines, such as raise Water by Means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDRO'A [with Physicians] certain little moist Pimples like Millet Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough. Gr.

HYDROCARDI'A [of ὕδωρ and καρδία, Gr.] a Dropsy of the Pericardium, so that the Heart swims in Water.

HYDROCE'LE [ὕδρoκήλη, Gr.] a kind of Burstenness, called *Hernia Aquosa*, proceeding from a watry Humour. F. and L.

HYDROCE'PHALUS [ὕδρoκέφαλος, Gr.] a Swelling of the Head by reason of a watry Humour, where the Sutures of the Brain are forced asunder.

HYDROCRI'TICKS [of ὕδωρ and κριτικός, Gr.] critical Judgment of Distempers taken from Sweating.

HYDROENTEROCE'LE [of ὕδωρ and ἐντεροκήλη, Gr.] a falling of the Intestines with Water into the Scrotum.

HYDROGRA'PHER [hydrographe, F. hydrographus, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφεύς, Gr.] one skill'd in Hydrography.

HYDROGRA'PHICAL [hydrographique, F. hydrographicus, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφικός, Gr.] belonging to Hydrography.

HYDROGRA'PHICAL Charts, Sea-Maps delineated for the Use of Pilots, &c. where are marked the Points of the Compass, Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, &c.

HYDROGRA'PHY [hydrographie, F. hydrographia, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφή, Gr.] an Art teaching how to make Sea-Charts, giving an Account of its Tides, Bays, Gulfs, Creeks, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Promontories, Harbours, &c.

HY'DROMANCY [hidromancie, F. hydromantia, L. of ὑδρομαντεία, of ὕδωρ and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Water.

HY'DROMEL [hydromeli, F. of ὑδρομέλι, Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey. F.

HYDROMPHA'LUM [ὕδρoμφαλον, Gr.]

a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from watry Humours in the *Abdomen*. L.

HYDROPE'GE [of ὕδωρ, Water, and πηγή, Gr. a Fountain] Spring Water.

HYDROPHOBY' [hydrophobia, L. of ὕδρoφοβία, of ὕδωρ and φόβος, Fear, Gr.] is a Distemper proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, or a Contagion analogous to it, wherein the Patient has a great Dread of Water, and all liquid Things.

HYDROPHTHA'LMION [of ὕδωρ and ὀφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] that Part under the Eye which is wont to swell in dropical Persons.

HYDROPHTHALMY [of ὕδωρ and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a Disease of the Eye, when it grows so big as it almost starts out of its Orbit.

HYDRO'PICAL [hydropique, F. hydropicus, L. of ὕδρoπικός, Gr.] belonging to or troubled with the Dropsy.

HYDRO'PICKS [hydropiques, F. hydropica, L. of ὕδρoπικά, Gr.] Medicines which expel watry Humours in the Dropsy.

HYDRO'PS *ad matulam* [among Physicians] a Disease, otherwise called *Diabetes*.

HY'DROSCOPE [ὕδρoσκοπεύω, Gr.] an Instrument for discovering the watry Steams of the Air.

HYDROSTA'TICKS [of ὕδωρ and στατική, Gr. the Art of weighing] is that Part of the Science of Staticks that relates to the Gravities of Liquors, and teaches how to weigh Bodies in Water, or some other Liquor, to estimate their specifick Gravities.

HYDROSTA'TICALLY, according to the Science of *Hydrostaticks*.

HYDRO'TICKS [ἱδρoτικά, Gr.] Medicines which cause sweating.

To HYE to, to make haste to. *Shakes.*

HYEMAL [hyemalis, L.] belonging to Winter.

To HYEMATE [hyematum, L.] to winter in a Place.

HYEMA'TION, a Wintering. L.

HYGIA'STICK, tending to preserve Health.

HYGIE'A [ὑγίεια, Gr.] Health, which consists in a good Temperature, and right Confirmation of Parts; or [accord. to modern Philosophy] a due Velocity of Blood in the Arteries and Veins of a living Body.

HYGIENA [ὑγιείνη, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches to preserve Health.

HYGROCIRSOCE'LE [ὕδρoκυρσοκήλη, Gr.] a Branch of any winding Veins swollen with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moisture.

HYGROCOLLY'RUM [ὕδρoκολληρία, Gr.] a liquid Medicine for curing Distempers in the Eyes.

HYGROME'TER [of ὑγρός moist, and μέτρον, Gr. Measure] an Instrument for measuring the Moisture

Moisture and Dryness of the Air.

Statical HY'GROSCOPE, an Instrument for making Discoveries of Moisture and the Air by a Pair of Scales.

HYLA'RCHICK Principle, an universal Spirit in the World. Dr. Hen. More.

HYLE'G ♃ [in *Astrology*] a Planet

HYLE'CH ♄ which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life. Arab.

HYLEGI'AL Places [among *Astrologers*] are such in which when a Planet happens to be set, it may be said to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereunto.

HYLTED, hid. O.

HYLYE, highly. Chaucer.

HY'MEN [*Hymenæus*, L. of Ὑμῆναιος, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, feign'd to preside over Matrimony; Marriage itself. F. of L.

HY'MEN [Ὑμήνη, Gr.] a circular folding of the inner Membrane of the *Vagina*, which being broke at the first Copulation, its Fibres contract in three or four Places, and form what by Anatomists is called *Glandula Myrtiformes*.

HYMENÆAN, belonging to *Hymen*, or Marriage. L.

HYMN [*hymne*, F. *hymnus*, L. of ὕμνος, Gr.] a spiritual Song or Psalm.

HYMNI'GRAPHER [*hymnigraphus*, L. Ὑμνογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hymns.

HYMNI'FEROUS [*hymnifer*, L.] bringing or producing Hymns.

HYNGEN, hung. Chaucer.

HYOI'DES [Ὑοειδής, Gr.] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

HY'OTHYROI'DES [*Anatomy*] two Muscles of the *Larynx*, proceeding from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides*.

HYPA'LLAGE [Ὑπαλλαγή, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is contrary to the Meaning of them. L.

To HYPE at one, to pull the Mouth awry; to do Mischief, or displease. N. C.

The Ox HYPES, i. e. pushes with his Horn. N. C.

HYPE'RBATON [Ὑπερβατόν, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick where the Words are transposed from the plain grammatical Order.

HYPE'RBOLA [in *Geometry*] is a Section of a Cone made by a Plane.

HYPE'RBOLE [Ὑπερβολή, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick which in Expression exceeds Truth, representing Things much greater, lesser, worse or better than they really are. F. and L.

HYPERBO'LICAL ♃ [*hyperbolique*, F.

HYPERBO'LICK ♄ [*hyperbolicus*, L. of ὑπερβολικός, Gr.] exceeding Belief, belonging to an *Hyperbole* or *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBO'LICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Space or Content which is comprehended between the Curve of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBO'LICUM *acutum*, is a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite Area of the Space made between the Curve and its *Asymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, turning round that *Asymptote*, which produces a Solid infinitely long, which is nevertheless cubable.

HYPERBO'LOIDS [in *Geometry*] are Curves which approach in their Properties to the Nature of the *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBORE'ANS, very Northern People.

HYPERCATALE'CTICK Verse [Ὑπερκαταληκτικόν, Gr.] a Verse which has a Syllable or two too many in the End.

HYPERCATHA'RTICKS [of ὑπερχάρσις, Gr.] Purges which work too long and too violently.

HYPE'RCRISIS [Ὑπερκρισις, Gr.] a voiding any Thing above Measure in the Turn of a Disease, as when a Fever terminates in a Looseness, so that the Humours flow faster than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRI'TICK [Ὑπερκριτικός, Gr.] a Master Critick, or over critical.

HYPERCRI'TICISM, a more than ordinary Judgment or Censure, over nice Criticism.

HYPERDISSY'LLABLE [in *Grammar*] a Word consisting of more than two Syllables.

HYPE'RMETER [Ὑπερμετρος, Gr.] a Man of a higher Stature than ordinary.

HYPE'RMETER Verse, a Verse which hath a Syllable above its ordinary Measure, upon which Account the next Verse must begin with a Vowel.

HYPERO'A [Ὑπερώα, Gr.] two Holes in the upper Part of the *Offa Palati*.

HYPERPHYSICAL [of ὑπὲρ and φυσικός, Gr.] that which is above Physicks or natural Philosophy, *Metaphysical*.

HYPERSARCOSIS [of ὑπὲρ, above, and σὰρξ, Flesh] more Flesh than needful, or Excrescences of Flesh on the Lips of Wounds which Surgeons call *Fungus's*.

HYPE'RTHYRON [Ὑπερθύρον, Gr.] a large Table usually placed over Bars or Gates of the *Doric* Order.

HYPHEN [ὑφεν, Gr. q. d. ὑφ' ἐν, under one] a little Line set between two Words or Syllables, shewing they are to be join'd together, as *House-hold*.

HYPNO'TICKS [ὑπνωτικά, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sleep.

HYPO'BOLE [Ὑποβολή, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we answer briefly to those Things which may be objected against by an Adversary.

HYPO'BOLUM [*Civil Law*] that which is given by the Husband to the Wife at his Death, above her Dowry. Gr.

HYPOCA'THARSIS [Ὑποκάθαρσις, Gr.] a gentle Purging.

HYPOCAU'STUM [*ὑποκαυστον*, Gr.] a subterraneous Place, where there was a Furnace to heat the Baths of the Ancients; a Stove or hot House, a Bagnio.

HYPO'CHONDRES [of *ὑποχόνδριον*, Gr.] the lateral Parts of the Belly about the short Ribs, where lie the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen. See *Hypoch. Regions*.

HYPOCHO'NDRIACAL & [*ὑποχονδριακός*, Gr.] belonging to the *Hypochondria*; also troubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in those Parts.

HYPOCHO'NDRIACK Regions [*Anat.*] the two Regions lying on each Side the *Cartilago Ensiformis*, and those of the Ribs and the Tip of the Breast, which have in one the Liver, in the other the Spleen.

HYPOCHY'SIS [*ὑπόχυσις*, Gr.] a Fault in the Sight, occasioned by a Suffusion, wherein Gnats, little Clouds, &c. appear to fly before the Sight.

HYPOCISTIS, the Juice of a Sprout which shoots out from the Root of the *Gistus*, not unlike Mistletoe of the Oak.

HY'POCRISY [*hypocrisie*, F. of *hypocrisis*, L. of *ὑπόκρισις*, Gr. of *ὑπὸ*, under, and *κρίνω*, to judge] Disimulation, counterfeit Goodness or Holiness.

HYPOCRI'TE [*hypocrita*, L. of *ὑποκριτής*, Gr. q. d. a Concealer of his Judgment] a Dissembler, one who makes a false Shew of Virtue or Piety. F.

HYPOCRI'TICAL, belonging to an Hypocrite or Dissembler.

HYPO'DESIS & [*ὑπόδησις*, Gr.] a

HYPO'DESMUS & Bandage us'd by Surgeons before the Bolster be laid on.

HYPOGÆUM [*ὑπόγειον*, Gr.] a Place under Ground; in *Astrology*, the fourth House, otherwise call'd *Imum Cæli*.

HYPOGA'STRICK Artery [among *Anatomists*] is an Artery spreading itself amidst the Parts of the *Hypogastrium*.

HYPOGA'STRIUM [*ὑπογάστριον*, Gr.] the lowermost Region of the *Abdomen*, reaching from three Inches below the Navel to the *Os Pubis*. L.

HYPOGLO'SSIS & [*ὑπογλωσσις*, Gr.] a

HYPOGLO'TTIS & little Piece of Flesh that joins the Tongue to the Nether Part of the Mouth; an Ulcer or Inflammation under the Tongue; also a Medicine that takes away the Asperity of the *Larynx*. L.

HYPOMO'CHLION [*ὑπομόχλιον*, Gr.] in *Mechanicks*; is the fixed Point, or the Center of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is suspended, and on which it rests in its Motion. Thus in a Balance, the Point on which the Beam moves is the *Hypomochlion*.

HYPOPHO'RA [*ὑποφορά*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, that produces the Objection, as *Antepophora* answers it.

HYPOPTHALMIA [*ὑποφθαλμία*, Gr.] is a Pain in the Eye under the horny Tunick. L.

HYPOPHYLOSPE'RMIOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves.

HYPO'PION [*ὑπόπιον*, Gr.] is a Gathering together of Matter under the horny Tunick of the Eye.

HYPOSPHAGMA [*ὑπόσφαγμα*, Gr.] Bloodshot, from a Stroke in the Eye.

HYPOSPATHI'SMUS [*ὑποσπασμὸς*, Gr.] is an Incision in the Forehead, made by three Cuts or Divisions, where the *Spatula* is thrust under the Skin.

HYPO'STASIS [*hypostase*, F. of *ὑπόστασις*, Gr.] among *Divines*, signifies the Subsistence of the Persons of the Trinity. L.

HYTO'STASIS [in *Physick*] is that thick Substance which generally subsides at the Bottom of Urine. L.

HYPOSTA'TICAL [*hypostatique*, F. of *ὑποστατικός*, Gr.] belonging to an *Hypostasis*, or personal Subsistence.

HYPOSTA'TICAL Principles [with *Chymists*] Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury, so call'd by *Paracelsus* and his Followers.

HYPOTHE'CA [*ὑπόθεκα*, Gr. q. d. a putting under another] an Obligation whereby the Debtor's Effects are made over to his Creditor; a Mortgage. *Civ. Law*.

HYPOTHE'NAR [*ὑπόθεναρ*, Gr.] is a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest.

HYPOTHENU'SE [*ὑποθηνύση*, Gr.] in a Right-angled Triangle, is that Side which subtends the Right Angle. F.

HYPOTHENU'SAL Line, the same as Hypothenufe.

HYPO'THESIS [*hypothese*, F. of *ὑπόθεσις*, Gr. of *ὑπὸ*, under, and *τίθημι*, to put] a Supposition. L.

HYPO'THESIS [in *Mathematicks*] when for the Solution of any *Phænomena* in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. some Principles are supposed as granted, that from thence the Causes and Effects may be deduced; the Principles so laid down are call'd the *Hypothesis*.

HYPOTHE'TICAL [*hypothetique*, F. of *hypotheticus*, L. of *ὑποθετικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Hypothesis or Supposition.

HYPOTHE'TICAL Syllogism [in *Logick*] is a Syllogism which begins with a conditional Conjunction.

HYPOTRACHE'LIUM [*ὑποτραχήλιον*, Gr.] is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the most slender Part of it, which touches the Capital. *Archit.*

HYPOTYPO'SIS [*ὑποτύπωσις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which by a very lively Description represents any Person or Thing, as it were in a Picture set before the Eye;

or a lively and exact Description of any Object made in Fancy.

HY'POZEUGMA [in *Grammar*] a Part of the Figure call'd *Zeugma*.

HYPISTARIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the fourth Century, which made a Mixture of the Jewish Religion with Paganism; for they observed the Sabbath and legal Abstinence with the Jews, and worshipped Fire with the Pagans.

HYSSOP [*hyssope*, F. *hyssopus*, L. of ὕσσωπος, Gr.] an Herb.

HYSTE'RA [ὕστερα, Gr.] the Mother or Womb.

HYSTERALGI'A [of ὕστερα, the Womb, and ἄλγος, Pain, Gr.] a Pain in the Womb, occasioned by an Inflammation, or some like Distemper.

HYSTE'RICK Passion [*Hysterica Passio*] Fits of the Mother, a Disease in Women, according to some, a Convulsion of the Nerves of the *Par vagum*, and *Intercostal* in the *Abdomen*, proceeding from a pricking Irritation and Explosion of the Spirits.

HYSTE'RICAL & [*hysterique*, F. of *hysterica*, Gr.] belonging to the Womb.

HYSTEROCE'LE [ὕστεροκλή, Gr.] the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTERO'LOGY [ὕστερολογία, Gr.] a Manner of speaking that first which should be last.

HY'STERON *Próteron* [ὕστερον πρότερον, Gr.] a preposterous Way of speaking, putting that first which should be last.

HYSTEROMATOCI'A [ὕστεροματοκία, Gr.] the Cutting of a Child out of the Womb.

HYSTERO'TOMY [ὕστεροτομή, of ὕστερα, the Womb, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.

HYTH & [Hýðe, Sax.] a little Haven, HYTFE & or Port to load and unload Wares at, as *Queen-Hythe*, &c.

HYUST, hush! *Chaucer*.

I A

I [Ic, Sax. Ich, Teut. Ick, Du. ego, L. from ἐγώ, Gr.] the Pronoun of the first Person singular.

I [corrupt. for Yea] Yes.

To JA'BBER [*gaber*, F. *Gabberien*, Du.] to speak much, hastily and indistinctly, to talk Gibberish.

JABESH [יבשׁ H. i. e. Confusion] the Father of *Shallum*.

JABIN [יבין H. i. e. Understanding] King of *Hazor*.

JACENT [*jacens*, L.] lying along.

JA'CINTH [*jacinte*, F. of *hyacinthus*, L. of ἵακινθος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a blueish Colour; also a Flower.

JACK, the Nickname for *John*.

JACK [from Scullion Boys, commonly call'd *Jack*, us'd to be Turnspits] an Engine to roast Meat; also a Device to pull off Boots; also a large Leather Vessel for Drink.

JACK, an Engine much used in raising ponderous Bodies, as large Stones, Mortar-pieces, &c.

JACK [in a Ship] is that Flag which is hung out on the Bowsprit End, or hoisted on the Sprit-Sail, or Top-Mast Head.

JACK [in Falconry] the Male of Birds of Sport.

JACK [in Bowling] the Mark bowled at.

JACKS, small Bits of Wood fix'd to the Keys of Virginals, Harpsichords, or Spinets.

JACK, a Fish, call'd also a Pike.

JACK by the Hedge, an Herb.

JACK with the Lanthorn, a fiery Exhalation or Meteor hovering in the Night about marshy Places, appearing like a Candle in a Lanthorn, which occasions Travellers sometimes to lose their Way.

JACK of Dover, a Joint of Meat dress'd over again. *Chaucer*.

JA'CKAL, a black Shag-haired Beast, who hunts out for the Prey of the Lion.

JA'CKET [*jaquette*, F.] a Wastecoat or short Undercoat.

JACK-Pan, a Device used by Barbers to heat Water, and iron Linnen.

JACOB [יַעֲקֹב H. i. e. a Supplanter or Beguiler] the Father of the 12 Patriarchs.

JACOBINE [in Cookery] a kind of Potrage with Cheese.

JA'COBINS, Monks and Nuns of the Order of St. *Dominick*.

JA'COBITES, a Sect of Hereticks set up by one *Jacob*, a Syrian, who acknowledg'd but one Will, Nature, and Operation in Christ, used Circumcision in both Sexes, sign'd their Children with the Sign of the Cross, imprinted with a burning Iron, affirm'd that Angels consisted of two Natures, Fire and Light; also a Name given to the Partisans of King *James II*.

JACOB's-Staff, a mathematical Instrument for taking Heights and Distances; a Sort of Staff used by Pilgrims in travelling to St. *James's* of *Compostella* in Spain.

JACOBUS [i. e. *James*, L.] a proper Name of Men; also Gold Coins stamped by King *James I. viz.* the 20 s. Broad-piece, now current at 23 s. and the 22 s. Broad-piece, now current at 25 s.

JACTA'TOR, a Boaster or Bragger. L.

JACTA'TION, a vain Boasting. L.

JACTIVUS, & that loses by Default.

JECTIVUS, & L. T.

JACULA'BLE [*jaculabilis*, L.] capable of being shot or darted.

JACULA'TION, a Shooting or Daring. L.

J A

JACULA'TORY [*jaculatoire*, F. of *jaculatorius*, L.] that which is suddenly cast from one like a Dart.

A JADE [probably of *Uad*, Sax. a Goad or Spur] a sorry Horse, which will not go without much spurring; also a sorry base Woman, a lewd Wench, a Strumpet.

J AEL [*יֵל*, H. i. e. a Doe] the Wife of Heber the Kenite.

JAG of Hay, a small Load. C.

To JAGG [probably of *Jagen*, Teut. to cut with a Saw] to notch or make ragged.

A JAGG, a small Load of Hay.

JAGGED, notched, ragged.

J A'GGING Iron, an Instrument used by Pastry-Cooks.

JAGUE, a Ditch. C.

J A'IL. See *Goal*.

J A'KES [of *jacere*, L. *Minsh.*] an House of Office, a Lay-stall.

J A'LAP, the Root of an Indian Plant, something like our *Bryony*.

Resin of **JALAP**, a Dissolution of the resinous Parts of Jalap in Spirit of Wine.

JAMAICA, a noted Island of America.

JAM 2 a thick Bed of Stone which

JAMB 5 hinders the Miners in their pursuing the Veins of Oar.

JAMBEUX, Boots, Armour for the Legs. *Chaucer*.

J A'MBICK-Verse, a Verse either Greek or Latin, composed of Iambick Feet.

JAMBS 2 [*jamb*, F.] the Side-Posts

JAUMBS 5 of a Door.

J A'MBUS [*ἰαμβος*, Gr.] an Iambick Foot in Verse, consisting of 2 Syllables, the first short, and the other long.

JAMES [*Jayme*, Span. of *Jacobus*, L. of *יַעֲקֹב*, H.] a proper Name of Men.

J A'MPNUM, Furz or Gorse; also Gorsey Ground. O. L.

JANACKS, Oaten Cakes. See *Anacks*.

JANE [*Jeanne*, F. of *Joanna*, L.] a proper Name of Women.

To J A'NGLE [*jangler*, F.] to differ, or be at Variance, to contend in Words.

J A'NGLERESSES, Brabblers.

J A'NITOR, a Doorkeeper or Porter at a Gate.

J A'NITOR [among *Anatomists*] the lower Orifice of the Stomach. L.

J A'NIZARIES, the Foot-Guards of the Grand-Seignior; also certain Officers at Rome, who revise the Pope's Bulls.

JANNOCK, Oaten Bread. N. C.

J A'NSENISM, the Tenets of *Cornelius Jansenius* Bishop of Ypres, who held *Augustin's* Opinion concerning Grace, and opposed the Jesuits.

J A'NSENIST, one who follows the Opinion of *Jansenius*.

J A'NTY 2 hoydening, ramping, wan-

JAUNTY 5 ton.

J A'NUARY [*januarius*, L. so called from

J A

Janus an ancient King of Italy, deify'd after his Death] the first Month in the Year.

To JAPA'N, to varnish and draw Figures on Wood, Metal, &c. after the Manner of the Artificers in Japan, an Island in the East Indian Sea.

J APE, a Tale or Jest. O.

J APED, cheated. O.

J APE *Worthy*, ridiculous. *Chaucer*.

J APIN, to jest. *Chaucer*.

J ARCH, a Seal. C.

J A'RDON, a Swelling on the Outside of a Horse's Ham.

J A'RGON [*Skinner* supposes it to be deriv'd of *Fergone*, Ital. from *Chiereco* a Clergyman; for when the Laity heard the Latin Tongue, unknown to them, used in the Liturgies and Prayers of the Church, they call'd that and all other Tongues which they understood not, *Chierecon*, q. d. *Clergy-men's Language*] *Gibberish*, *Fustian Language*, *Pedlars-French*.

To JARR [*Skinner* derives it from *Guerroyer*, F. to brawl; but *Minshew* from *garrire*, L. to prate] to quarrel or fall out.

To JARR [in *Musick*] to disagree in Sound, or go out of Tune.

A JARR, a Difference, Quarrel, Contention.

A JARR [*jare*, F. *jarra*, Span.] an earthen Vessel, containing of Oil from 18 to 26 Gallons.

A JARR, as the Door stands a Jarr, i. e. half open.

JARROCK, a sort of Cork.

J A'SMIN [*jasminum*, L.] a Shrub, the Flowers of which are very fragrant.

J A'SPER [*jaspe*, F. of *jaspis*, L. of *ἵασπις*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour, transparent with red Veins, and also of other Colours.

JASPO'NIX [*ἵασπιδόνυξ*, Gr.] a kind of Jasper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

JASS-HAWK, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

IATRALE/IPTES [*ἱατρῶν*, of *ἱατρῶν*, a Physician, and *ἁλειωτής*, an Anointer, Gr.] a Physician who undertakes to cure Distempers by external Unction and Friction.

IATROCHY'MICK [of *ἱατρῶν* and *χυμὸς*, Gr.] a Chymical Physician.

IATROMATHEMATICK [of *ἱατρῶν* and *μαθηματικός*, Gr. a Mathematician] a mathematical Physician.

J A'VARIS, a Swine in America, which has its Navel upon its Back.

J AVEL, a slandering Fellow. *Spencer*.

J A'VELIN [*javeline*, F. *javelina*, Span.] a Dart or half Pike which the Ancients used in War.

The **JAUMB** of a Door [of *jambe*, the Leg, F.] a Side-Post.

J AUN'DICE [*jautnisse*, of *jaulne*, F.] Yellow

Yellow] a Disease caused by the overflowing of the Gall.

To JAUNT [of *jancer*, F. to drive a Horse about till he sweat] to trot or trudge up and down.

A JAUNT, a tedious, fatiguing troublesome Walk.

JAUNTS [*jauntes*, F.] the Fellows of a Wheel.

JAWS [*Leazl*, Sax. or *joue*, F. the Cheek-bone; but Dr. T. H. says the Ancients writ Chawes from the Word *Chaw*] the Bones in which the Teeth are inserted.

A JAY, a Bird. F.

JA'ZEL, a Sort of precious Stone of a blue Colour.

IBETE, set forth, went.

IBETE, beat. *Chaucer*.

IBARRED, fortified with Bars. *Chaucer*.

IBATHED, bathed. *Chaucer*.

IBERNA'GIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. O. L.

IBIS, a tall Bird in Egypt, which eating up the Serpents which annoy'd the Country, was therefore worshipped by the ancient Inhabitants; when this Bird was Sick, it used to inject with its long Bill the Water of the Nile into its Fundament, whence *Langius* writes, they learned the Use of Clysters.

IBORF, born. *Chaucer*.

ICE [*Iy*, Sax. *Eys*, Du. *Iis*, Dan. *Eys*, Teut.] a hard transparent Body form'd from some liquid Matter fixed and congealed.

ICE-Bone, a Rump of Beef. *Norw.*

ICE-Birds, a sort of Birds in Greenland.

ICE Pear, a sort of Pear which will keep till January.

ICH, a Word used for I in the West of England.

ICH-Dien [of *Ich*, I, Teut. and *Dein*-nen, or *Denian*, Sax. to serve, q. d. I serve] a Motto belonging to the Badge of the Arms of the Princes of Wales, first assumed by Edward the Black Prince.

ICENI, the People who anciently inhabited the Counties now called Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

ICHABOD [יְחִיָּהוּ H. i. e. where is the Glory of God] the Son of Phineas the Priest.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [*ichnographie*, F. *ichnographia*, L. of *ἰχνογραφία*, of *ἰχνη*, a Draught, and *γράφω*, to delineate, Gr.] in Architecture, is a Geometrical Plan or Platform of an Edifice, or the Ground-plot of a House or Building, delineated upon Paper.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [in Perspective] is the View of any Thing cut off by a Plane Parallel to the Horizon, just at the Bottom of it.

ICHNO'GRAPHY [in Fortification] is a Draught of the Length and Breadth of the Works raised about a Place.

ICHOR [*ἰχρὸς*, Gr.] a sulphureous and watery Humour, which flows from Ulcers. L.

ICHORO'DES, a Moisture like Corruption. Gr.

ICHTHYOCO'LLA [*ἰχθυόκολλα*, Gr.] a Glue made of the Skin of a Fish. L.

ICHTHYO'LOGY [*ἰχθυολογία*, Gr.] a Discourse or Description of Fishes.

ICHTHYO'PHAGI [*ἰχθυοφάγοι*, Gr.] a People who fed wholly upon Fish. L.

ICLED, clothed. *Chaucer*.

ICOIGNED, coined. *Chaucer*.

ICOMEN, come. *Chaucer*.

ICLIPED, called or named. O.

I'CON [*Εἰκὼν*, Gr.] a Cut or Picture, an Image or the Representation of a thing.

ICON'D, I learned. O.

ICO'NISM [*iconismus*, L. of *Εἰκονισμός*, Gr.] a Fashioning, a true and lively Description.

ICO'NISM [*Rhetor.*] a Figure when a Person or Thing is represented to the Life.

ICO'NOCLAST [*Εἰκονοκλάστης*, of *εἰκὼν*, an Image, and *κλάω*, to break, Gr.] a Breaker or Demolisher of Images, a Name given to some of the Greek Emperours of Constantinople, who were Enemies to Image-Worship.

ICONOGRAPHY' [*Εἰκονογραφία*, of *εἰκὼν* and *γράφω*, to delineate, Gr.] a Description by Pictures or Images.

ICORVEN, cut or carved. O.

ICOSAE'DRON [*Εικοσαέδρον*, Gr.] a regular solid Body bounded by 20 equal Triangles, having 20 equal Sides.

ICOUGHT, caught. *Chaucer*.

ICTE'RICAL [*ictericus*, L. of *ἰκτερίκος*, Gr.] troubled with or subject to the Jaundice.

I'CTERUS [*ἰκτεροῦς*, Gr.] the Jaundice.

ICTERUS *albus*, the Green-sickness.

I'CTUS *Cæcus* & a Bruise or Swelling, any I'CTUS *Orbus* & Maim or Hurt without the Skin being broken. O. L.

IDAMPNID, damned. *Chaucer*.

IDARTID, shot. *Chaucer*.

IDE'A [*idée*, F. of *ἰδέα*, Gr.] is the Image or Representation of any Thing conceived in the Mind. L.

IDE'A *Morbi* [among Physicians] is a complex Perception of such a Collection of Accidents, as concur to any Distemper, express'd by some particular Term. L.

IDEA'L, of or belonging to an Idea. F.

IDE'NTICAL & [*identique*, F. of *idem*,

IDE'NTICK & L.] that is the same.

IDENTIFICA'TION, a causing of Identity.

IDENTITA'TE *nominis*, a Writ which lies for one who is taken and committed to Prison for another Man of the same Name.

IDE'NTITY [*identité*, F.] the Sameness of a Thing.

IDES of a Month [*idus*, L.] were 8 Days, reckoned backward to the End of the Nones in every Month, by the ancient Romans.

IDIOCHRA'CY [*ιδιοχρασία*, Gr.] the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Thing or Body.

IDIOM [*idiome*, F. *idioma*, L. of *ἰδιωμα*, Gr.] the peculiar Phrase or Manner of Expression in any Language, a Propriety in Speaking.

IDIOMA'TICAL, belonging to an Idiom.

IDIOPA'THY [*idiopathia*, L. *ἰδιοπαθεῖα*, of *ἰδίον*, proper, and *πάθος*, Affection, Gr.] that peculiar Affection which we naturally have to any particular Thing.

IDIOPA'THY [in *Physick*] a primary or original Disease, which neither depends on nor proceeds from any other.

IDIOSY'NCHRASY [*ἰδiosisynχρασία*, Gr.] a Temperament peculiar to any Animal Body, whereby it hath either in Sickneſs or in Health, a peculiar Inclination or Aversion againſt, or to ſome peculiar Things.

IDIO'T [*idiota*, L. of *ἰδιώτης*, Gr.] a private Perſon, an unlearned Man. F.

IDIO'T [in *Law*] a natural Fool, a Changeling.

IDIO'TA *inquirenda vel examinanda*, a Writ to the Sheriff to examine the Party ſuſpected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into Chancery.

IDIO'TICAL, belonging to private Men or Fools.

IDIOCY } the State or Condition of
IDIO'TCY } an Idiot.

IDIOTICALNESS, the being an Idiot.

IDIO'TISM [*idiotisme*, F. *idiotismus*, L. of *ἰδιωτισμός*, Gr.] a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language.

IDLE [*idle*, Sax. *idle*, Du.] ſlothful, ſluggiſh.

IDLESS, Idleneſs. *Spencer*.

IDOL [*idole*, F. *idolum*, L. of *εἰδωλον*, Gr.] an Image or Statue for repreſenting ſome falſe Deity.

IDOLASTER, an Idolater. *Chaucer*.

IDO'LATER [*idolatre*, F. *idololatra*, L. *εἰδωλολάτρης*, of *εἰδωλον*, an Idol, and *λατρεῖα*, Worſhip, Gr.] a Worſhipper of Idols.

To IDOLATRIZE [*idolatrare*, F.] to commit Idolatry.

IDO'LATROUS [*idolatre*, F.] given to Idolatry.

IDO'LATRY [*idolatrie*, F. *idololatria*, L. of *εἰδωλολατρεῖα*, Gr.] Idol-Worſhip.

IDOLET, a little Idol.

To IDOLIZE [*idolatrare*, F.] to be extremely fond of, to doat upon.

IDONEITY, Fitneſs, of L.

IDO'NEOUS [*idoneus*, L.] fit, meet, proper, convenient.

IDRAWE, drawn. *Chaucer*.

IDYL [*idylle*, F. *idyllium*, L. of *εἰδύλλιον*, Gr.] a little paſtoral Poem about the Affairs of Shepherds.

JEALOUS [*jaloux*, F. *zelotipus*, L.] afraid of having a Rival, tender of.

JEALOUSY [*jalouſie*, F. *zelotypia*, L.] a being jealous, Suſpicion, Miſtruſt.

JEAR-Rope [in a Ship] a Piece of Hawſer faſtened to the Main and Fore-Yard, to help to hoize up the Yard, and to keep the Yards from falling, if the Tyes ſhould break.

JEAT, a kind of black, light, brittle Stone, otherwiſe called black Amber.

JECHONIAH [יְחֹנָיָה of יְחֹנָן a Baſe, and יְהוָה the Lord, H. i. e. the Stability of the Lord] a King of Judah.

To JEER [probably of *ſcheeren*, Teut.] to laugh at, ſhout, or ridicule.

JEER-Rope. See *Fear-Rope*.

JEHOAHAZ [יְהוֹאָחָז of יְהוֹרָם the Lord, and יָרָם he ſaw, H. i. e. the Lord ſeeing] a King of Judah.

JEHOSAPHAT [יְהוֹשָׁפָט of יְהוָה the Lord, and שָׁפָט Judgment, H. i. e. the Judgment of the Lord] a King of Judah.

JEHOVAH [יְהוָה H.] the moſt ſacred Name of God, denoting him, who is, who was, and is to come.

JEHU [יְהוּ H. i. e. Being] a Captain, who was anointed King by *Eliſha*.

JEJUNA'TION, a Fasting. L.

JE'JUNE [*jejunus*, L. fasting] barren, dry, empty in Stile.

JEJU'NELY, emptily, ſillily.

JEJU'NITY [*jejunitas*, L.] Emptineſs of Stile, Barrenneſs, Dryneſs.

JEJUNUM [in *Anatomy*] the ſecond Part of the Inteſtines, beginning where the *Duodenum* ended, and ſo called, from its being often found empty. L.

JE'LLY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, L. freezing] Broth which ſtanding till it be cold, grows into a Jelly, and repreſents Ice.

JEMAN, Yeoman. O. Rec.

JE'MMARD, created and ſcolloped; alſo the peculiar Affection we have to any Thing.

JEMME, a Jewel, a Gem. *Chaucer*.

JENKS,

JENNINGS, } all Contractions and
JENKINS, } Diminutives of *Jahn*.

JENKINSON

JE-ne-sai-quoi [four French Words connected into one] ſignifies, *I know not what*.

JENNETS, Spaniſh or Barbary Mares.

JENNY Wren, a fine Song-Bird.

JEO'FAIL [*J'ai faillé*, F.] an Overſight in Pleading. O. L.

To JEO'PARD [q. d. *J'ai perdu*, F. *I have loſt all*] to hazard.

JEO'PARDY [probably of *jeu perdu*, F. a loſt Game] Danger, Hazard, Risk.

To JEO'PARDIN, to put into Jeopardy. *Chaucer*.

JEOPERDISE, Jeopardy. *Chaucer*.

JEOPERDOUSLY, with Jeopardy. *Ch.*

JEREMIAS

JEREMIAH [יְרֵמְיָהוּ *H. i. e.* exalting the Lord] a Prophet of the *Jews*.

J'E'RGUER, an Officer of the Custom-House, who oversees the Waiters.

A **JERK** [גֵּרְק, *Sax.* a Rod; *Minshew* derives it from *g. rēken*, *Goth.*] a Lash of a Whip; a hasty Pull or Twitch.

To **JERK** [gēcken, *Goth.* to beat] to lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.

JERKIN [Cýrtelkin, *Sax.* of Cýrtel, a Coat] a short upper Coat.

JERKIN [of Guepre, *Teut.* a Vulture, and kin, a Dim.] a Male Hawk.

JEROBOAM [יְרֹבְעָם of יֹרָם, he contended, עַם with, or עַם the People, *H. i. e.* fighting against] the first King of the ten Tribes of *Israel*.

JERSEY, the finest of the Wooll, separated from the rest by combing.

JERUSALEM [יְרוּשָׁלַיִם of יִירָא fear ye, שָׁלֵם *Salem*, *H. i. e.* fear ye *Salem*] the chief City of *Judea*.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*, a Plant like Potatoes.

J'E'SSAMIN } [*jasemin*, *F.* *jasminum*,
J'E'SSEMIN } *L.*] a Shrub, bearing sweet-scented Flowers.

JESSANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes shooting forth, as Vegetables do.

JESSE [יִשִּׁי *H.* a Graft] the Father of King *David*.

J'E'SSES [getti or zetti, *Ital.*] Ribbons hanging down from Garlands; also short Strops of Leather fastened to Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

A **JEST** [chistes, *Span.*] a merry witty Conceit.

To **JEST** [probably of *gesticulari*, *L.* because the ancient Mimicks used Gesticulations in breaking their Jestls on the Company] to talk wittily and jocofely.

JESUA'TI, an Order of Monks, so named from their having the Name of *Jesus* often in their Mouths.

J'E'SUITS, Religious, of the Society of *Jesus*, an Order first founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Spanish* Soldier, and confirmed by Pope *Paul III.* *A. C.* 1540.

JESUITED, which has embrac'd the Doctrine and Principles of the *Jesuits*.

JESUITICAL, belonging to the *Jesuits*; also equivocating, using sly Insinuations.

J'E'SUS [*Jesus*, *L.* *Ἰησους*, *Gr.* of יֵשׁוּעַ *H. i. e.* the Saviour] the Name of our blessed Lord and Saviour *Christ*.

J'E'SUS College in *Oxford*, founded *A. C.* 1571. by *Hugh Price*, Doctor of Law, called also the *Welsh* College.

JET [jayet, *F.* of *gagates*, *L.*] a sort of black, light, and brittle Stone.

JET, a Device. *O.*

To **JET** [of *jetter*, *F.* to toss] to carry the Body stately or proudly; also to run up and down.

JET d'Eau, is the Pipe of a Fountain which throws up the Water to any considerable Height in the Air. *F.*

JETHRO [יִתְרוֹ *H. i. e.* excelling] *Moses's* Father-in-Law.

J'E'TSON } [of *jetter*, *F.* to throw up]
J'E'TSOE } that which being cast o-

J'E'TSAM } verboard in a Time of Shipwreck, is found cast upon the Shore.

JEUSE, Juice. *Chaucer.*

JEWEL [joyau, *F.* joyet, *Span.* Juweel, *Du.*] a precious Stone.

J'E'WELLER, one who deals in Jewels and precious Stones.

JEWISE [of *Lepite*, *Sax.* a Punishment] Reward by Revenge; also a Gibber. *O.*

JEWISH, belonging to the Nation of the *Jews*.

JEWS [Juif, *F.* *Jehudæi*, *L.* יְהוּדִים *H.*] the People of *Judea*, and their Posterity.

JEWS Ears, a spongy Substance growing about the Root of an Elder Tree.

JEWS Stone, a *Marchasite*.

JEWS Trump, an Instrument of Musick.

IF [Lix, *Sax.*] a conditional Conjunction.

IFARE, gone. *O.*

IFERE, together in Company. *O.*

IFETTE, an Effect, also fetched. *O.*

IFRETEN, devoured. *O.*

IFICHED, fixed. *O.*

IFELLOWSHIPED, joined in Fellowship or Company. *Chaucer.*

IFOUNDED, sunk. *O.*

An **IGNA'RO** [of *ignarus*, *L.*] a foolish ignorant Fellow.

IFLITTE, fleeting. *Chaucer.*

IGLOSED, flattered. *Chaucer.*

IGNEOUS [*igneus*, *L.*] fiery.

IGNI'FEROUS [*ignifer*, *L.*] bearing or bringing Fire.

IGNI'FLUOUS [*ignifluus*, *L.*] running or flowing with Fire.

To **IGNIFY**, to set on fire. *L.*

IGNI'GENOUS [*ex igne genitus*, *L.*] begotten of Fire.

IGNI'POTENT [*ignipotens*, *L.*] powerful in Fire.

IGNIS, Fire. *L.*

IGNIS Actualis [with Surgeons] actual Fire, that which burns at the first Touch; as Fire itself, or heated searing Irons.

IGNIS Fatuus, a fiery Meteor, commonly call'd *Will with a Wisp*, or *Jack with a Lanthorn*, appearing chiefly in Summer Nights, and haunting commonly Church-yards, Meadows, and Bogs; it consists of a sort of viscous Substance, or fat Exhalation, which being kindled in the Air, reflects a kind of thin Flame, yet without any sensible Heat, and often causes People to wander out of their Way.

IGNIS

IGNIS *Judicium*, the old Judicial Trial by Fire. O. L.

IGNIS *Herficus* [among Surgeons] a Gangrene; also a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague Sore. L.

IGNIS *Potentialis*, Potential Fire, a Composition of a burning Quality, which being laid upon a Part, produces the same Effect as real Fire. L.

IGNIS *Reverberii* [among Chymists] a Reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Vessel. L.

IGNIS *Rotæ* [among Chymists] Wheel-Fire, when the Flames cover the Coppel, or melting Pot, intirely over, both round the Sides, and at the Top. L.

IGNIS *Sacer*, a Disease, called St. Anthony's Fire, or the Shingles. L.

IGNIS *Suppressionis* [among Chymists] a Fire above the Sand, sometimes made Use of in Chymical Operations. L.

IGNIS *Sylvestris* [with Physicians] a sort of Pimple otherwise called *Phlyctæna*. L.

IGNITE'GIUM [ab igne tegendo, L.] the eight a Clock Bell, a Signal for putting out Fires and Lights at that Hour, according to a Law made by William the Conqueror. L.

IGNI'TION [Chymist.] reducing to Powder by Means of Fire, Calcination.

IGNI'VOMOUS [ignivomus, L.] vomiting, belching out Fire or Flames.

IGNO'BLE [ignobilis, L. i. e. non nobilis] of mean Birth, base, vile. F.

IGNO'BILITY [ignobilitas, L.] Baseness of Birth.

IGNOMI'NIOUS [ignominieux, F. of ignominiosus, L.] disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IGNO'MINY [ignominie, F. ignominia, L. of in and nomen, q. d. a lessening of one's Reputation] Infamy, Disgrace, Discredit, Dishonour.

IGNORA'MUS [i. e. We know not] a Term us'd by the grand Jury, which they write on the Bill of Information for the Inquisition of Criminal Causes, when they dislike the Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good a Presentment, and then all further Enquiry upon the Party is stopp'd.

I'GNORANCE [ignorantia, L.] want of Knowledge. F.

I'GNORANT [ignorans, L. q. d. non gnorans] that knows nothing of a Matter: Also unlearned, illiterate. F.

IGNO'SCIBLE [ignoscibilis, L. q. d. culpa, quam non noscere licet] that may be pardoned, or forgiven.

IGRAVEN, dug, buried. O.

IGURDE, to fly round, or in a Circle. Chaucer.

I. H. S. are the three first Letters of the Words *Jesus Salvator Hominum*, i. e. Jesus the Saviour of Men; a Motto which is

commonly made use of by the Jesuits.

IHERIED, praised. Chaucer.

IHOLPE, helped. Chaucer.

A JIG [probably of Geige, Teut. Gige, Dan. a Fiddle] a kind of Dance.

JIG by Jowl [q. d. Cheek by Jowl] very close together.

To JIFF, to jest, to make a Laughing-stock of one.

JILI, half a quarter of a Pint.

JILL [of Julia or Juliana] a Doby.

JILL-Flurt, a sorry Wench, an idle Slut.

A JILT, a lewd Woman, who cheats or disappoints one.

To JILT, to deceive one's Expectation, most especially in the Point of Amours.

A JIPPO, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

JIMMERS, jointed Hinges. N. C.

IKENDE, known. Chaucer.

IKENILD-Street, one of the four famous High-ways which the Romans made in England, leading from Southampton to Tinnmouth, so called from the Icenî, the ancient Inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire.

ILAD, led or laid. Chaucer.

ILAST, left. Chaucer.

ILCHE or Ilke, the same. Chaucer.

ILICHE, a like, like. Chaucer.

An ILET [of islette, F.] a little Island.

ILE [ιλῆς, Gr.] the Flank, where the small Guts are. L.

An ILET-Hale. See Oylet-hole.

ILES, the Spires or Beards of Corn. C.

ILEUM [ιλῆς, Gr.] the third of the small Guts. L.

ILI'A, the Flanks; the small Guts. L.

ILI'ACAL [iliacus, L.] belonging to

ILI'ACK the ilia.

ILI'ACK Muscle [in Anatomy] is one of those which bend the Thigh.

ILI'ACK Passion, the Twisting of the Guts.

ILI'ACK Vessels, the double forked Vessels of the Trunk of the great Artery and the great Vein of the Abdomen.

ILI'ACUS *externus* [among Anatomists] a Muscle of the Thigh, which arises from the inward hollow Part of the Os Ilium. L.

I'LIADS [Iliades, L. of Ἰλιάδες, Gr.] the Title of Homer's Poem, whose Subject is the Destruction of Troy, which was call'd Ilium.

ILIKE, like! O.

ILIMED, taken. O.

ILIUM Os [Anatomy] the upper Part of the Bone called Os innominatum. L.

ILK, Each, every one. O.

ILK, the same. Spencer.

ILL, a Contract. of Evil.

To ILL, to reproach, to speak ill of. N. C.

ILLA'BORATE [illaboratus, L. i. e. non laboratus] done or made without Labour

bour or Pain.

ILLA'CERABLE [*illacerabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacerabilis*] that cannot be torn.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE [*illachrymabilis*, L. i. e. *non lachrymabilis*] not capable of weeping. L.

ILLA'PE [*illapsus*, L. i. e. *lapsus in*] a gentle falling or sliding in or upon.

To ILLA'QUEATE [*illaqueatum*, L. q. d. *in laqueum ducere*] to intangle or ensnare.

ILLAQUEA'TION, an Insnaring or Intangling.

ILLATEBRA'TION, a hiding, or seeking of Corners. O. L.

ILLA'TION, an Inference or Conclusion. L.

ILLATIVE, in the Way or Nature of inferring from. L.

To ILLATRATE [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *latratum*, L.] to scoff or bark at any Thing.

An ILLATRA'TION, a barking against one. L.

ILLAU'DABLE [*illaudabilis*, L.] not worthy of Praise.

ILLECEBROUS [*illecebrosus*, L.] that inticeth or allureth.

An ILLECTIVE [*illectamentum*, L.] an Allurement or Enticement.

ILLE'GAL [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

ILLEGA'LITY, Unlawfulness.

ILLEGI'TIMATE, [*illegitime*, F. of *illegitimus*, L. i. e. *non legitimus*] unlawful; also unlawfully or basely born, a Bastard.

ILLEPID [*illepidus*, L.] unpleasant, dull in Conversation.

ILLE'VIABLE, what cannot or may not be levied, or recovered. L. T.

ILLI'BERAL [*illiberalis*, L.] base, niggardly, ungentle.

ILLIBERA'LITY [*illiberalitas*, L.] Meanness of Spirit, Niggardliness.

ILLI'CIT } [*illicite*, F. *illicitus*, L. i. e. *non licitus*] unlawful, not allowed, unwarrantable.

To ILLIGATE [*illigatum*, L.] to bind to.

ILLIGATION, an inwrapping or intangling. L.

ILLIMITABLE [of *in* Neg. and *Limes*, a Limit, L.] that cannot be limited.

ILLIQUA'TION, a melting down one Thing in another. L.

ILLIQUA'TION [in *Chymistry*] a mingling earthly Bodies with metalline, so as both to retain their own Substance.

ILLI'TERATE [*illiteratus*, L. i. e. *non literatus*] which has little or no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

ILLI'TERATENESS, Unlearnedness.

ILLOCABLE [*illocabilis*, L.] that can-

not be hired or placed out.

ILLO'GICAL [of *in* Neg. and *logicus*] not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreasonable.

ILOGID, lodged. Chaucer.

ILORN, lost. Chaucer.

To ILLU'DE [*illudere*, L. i. e. *ludere in*] to play upon, to mock, to jeer.

To ILLU'MINATE [*illuminer*, F. *illuminatum*, L. q. d. *lumen fundere in*] to enlighten, to set off.

To ILLU'MINATE [in *Painting*] to lay Colours on Maps and Prints, to gild and colour the initial Letters of Manuscripts.

ILLU'MINATIVE Month [with *Astronomers*] is that Space of Time that the Moon is visible, or between one Conjunction and another.

ILLUMINA'TION, an Enlightening. L.

ILLU'MINATIVE, having a tendency to enlighten.

ILLUMINA'TORS, Persons who formerly gilded and coloured the Capital Letters of Manuscripts, &c. L.

ILLU'SION, a Mocking, or Scorning; a Sham or Cheat; a false Representation. F. of L.

ILLU'SIVE } [*illusoire*, F.] deceitful.

To ILLU'STRATE [*illustrer*, F. *illustratum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

ILLUSTRA'TION, a making clear, plain, or evident. F. of L.

ILLU'STRIOUS [*illustre*, F. of *illustris*, L.] eminent, famous, excellent, noble, renowned.

ILLUTAMENTUM [among *Physicians*] an ancient Form of an external Medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the Limbs of Wrestlers and others were rubb'd, especially after Bathing. L.

I'MAGE [*imago*, L. q. d. *imitago*] a natural or artificial Representation or Semblance of a Thing; a Picture or Statue. F.

I'MAGE [in *Opticks*] is the Projection of an Object in the Base of a Convex-glass.

IMA'GERY, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapestry with Figures.

IMA'GINABLE, that may be imagined or conceived in the Mind. F.

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaire*, F. of *imaginaris*, L.] not real, fantastick, that appears only in Fashion or Form, and has no real Being, but in one's Fancy.

IMAGINA'TION, is that Faculty, by which we, as it were, picture corporeal Substances in the Mind, as if we saw them actually with the Eyes; or an Application of the Mind to the Phantasm or Image of some

some corporeal Thing impressed in the Brain, Conceit, Fancy, Thought. *F. of L.*

IMA'GINATIVE [*imaginativus, L.*] of or belonging to the Imagination. *F.*

IMA'GINATIVE, suspicious, jealous, thoughtful: Imagination, Opinion. *Ch.*

To IMA'GINE [*imaginer, F. of imaginari, L.*] to conceive, to think or suppose, to fancy.

IMASKID, masked, covered. *Chaucer.*

To IMBALM [*q. d. to lay in Balm*] to anoint a dead Body with certain Drugs or Spices, in order to preserve it.

To IMBANK [*of in and Bank*] to inclose within Banks.

IMBA'RGH [*q. d. an Injunction laid on Barks or Ships*] a Stop or Stay of Shipping by publick Authority. *Span.*

To IMBA'RK [*embarquer, F. imbarcare, Ital.*] to go aboard a Ship, to put on Ship-board, to engage in a Business.

IMBARKA'TION [*embarquement, F.*] putting on Ship-board.

To IMBA'SE [*q. d. to make base*] to mix with baser Metals.

To IMBA'TTLE [*q. d. to put into Battle*] to put into Battle Array.

IMBE'CILE [*imbecille, F. of imbecillis, L. q. d. sine bacillo*] weak, feeble.

IMBE'CILLITY [*imbecillité, F. imbecillitas, L.*] Weakness, Feebleness, a State of Languor or Decay, wherein the Body is not able to perform its usual Exercises or Functions.

To IMBE'LLISH [*embellir, F. imbellire, Ital. q. d. to make fine*] to adorn, beautify or grace.

IMBE'LLISHMENT [*embellissement, F.*] Ornament.

To IMBE'ZZLE ? [*probably of imbecillus, L. weak, q. d. to weaken*] to consume or waste Things committed to one's Trust, to pilfer or purloin.

IMBE'ZZLEMENT [*q. d. imbecillitas, L.*] a Wasting.

To IMBI'BE [*imbiber, F. imbibere, L.*] to suck or drink in; to receive by Education.

IMBI'BE'MENT, the Act of imbibing.

IMBIBI'TION [*in Chymistry*] an eager Drinking, or soaking in of any Liquid.

To IMBI'TTER [*of im and Bitter, S.*] to make bitter, to exasperate or provoke.

To IMBO'DY [*of im and Body*] to make up into one Body, to take or join it self to a Body: Also to mingle several Ingredients together.

To IMBO'LDEN [*of im and Bold, Sax. Bold*] to make bold, to encourage.

IMBORDURING [*in Heraldry*] is when the Field and Circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

To IMBO'SS [*imboffare, Ital.*] to raise with Bosses or Bunches.

To IMBO'SS, to noose, to circumvent, &c. *Shakesp.*

IMBO'SSED [*Hunting Term*] a Deer is said to be imbossed, when she is so hard pursued, that she foams at the Mouth.

IMBO'SSING, a sort of Carving or Engraving, when the Figures stand out from the Plane on which it is made.

To IMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.

IMBRACERY, tampering with a Jury. *L. T.*

To I'MBRICATE [*imbricatum, of imbrex, a Gutter Tile, L.*] to cover with Tiles.

I'MBRICATED [*in Botany*] a Term us'd to express the Figure of the Leaves of some Plants that are hollowed within like an Imbrex, or Gutter Tile.

IMBRICA'TION, a making crooked, like a Gutter Tile. *L.*

IMBROCA'DO, Cloth of Gold or Silver. *Span.*

IMBRO'CUS, a Drain or Water-Course. *O. L.*

To IMBROI'DER [*of im and Broder, F.*] to make Flowers and other curious Work with a Needle upon Cloth, Silk, &c.

An IMBROIDERER [*of im and Brodeur, F.*] a Worker of Imbroiderery.

IMBROI'DERY [*of im and Broderie, F.*] imbroidered Work.

To IMBROI'L [*of im and brouiller, F.*] to cause Broils or Quarrels, to put into Confusion, to disorder.

To IMBRU'E [*imbuer, F. of imbuer, L.*] to moisten or wet, to soak or steep.

To IMBRU'E one's Hands in Blood, is to commit Murder.

To IMBU'E [*imbuer, L.*] to season the Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, &c.

To IMBURSE [*embourser, F.*] to put into Stock of Money.

IMBURSEMENT, Expences.

IMEINTE, mingled. *Chaucer.*

IMENT, Meant. *Chaucer.*

I'MITABLE [*imitabilis, L.*] that may be imitated. *F.*

To I'MITATE [*imiter, F. imitatum, L.*] to follow the Example of another, to do the like, according to a Pattern.

IMITA'TION, imitating. *F. of L.*

I'MITATIONE ? [*in Musick Books*] denotes a particular Way of Composition, wherein each Part is made to imitate each other. *Ital.*

I'MITATIVES [*with Grammarians*] Verbs which express any kind of Imitation, as *patrissare*, to take after the Father,

matrissare, to take after the Mother; i. e. to imitate their Actions, Humour, or Fashion.

IMITA'TOR, a Man who imitates. *L.*

IMITA'TRIX [*imitatrice, F.*] a Woman who imitates. *L.*

IMMA'ULATE [*immacule, F. of immaculatus, L. q. d. sine macula*] without Spot

Spot or Stain, unspotted, spotless.

IMMANENT [of *in* and *manens*, L.] remaining in, inherent.

IMMANITY [*immanitas*, L.] Fierceness, Wildness, Cruelty, Savageness, Vastness, Hugeness.

IMMANUEL [יְהוָה עִמָּנוּ H. i. e. God with us] a Name of Christ.

IMMARCESSIBLE [*immarcessibilis*, L.] never fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMATERIAL [*immaterial*, F.] that consists not of Matter or Body; also of little Moment or Consequence.

IMMATERIA'LITY, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

IMMATU'RE [*immaturus*, L. i. e. non *maturus*] unripe, which is not come to Perfection.

IMMATU'RE [in *Physick*] is apply'd to the Aliments and animal Juices, not sufficiently digested or concocted.

IMMATURITY [*immaturité*, F. of *immaturitas*, L.] Unripeness.

IMMEDIATE [*immediat*, F. *immediatus*, L. q. d. *sine medio*] which follows without any Thing coming between; that follows or happens presently; that acts without Means.

IMMEDIATELY, directly, presently.

IMMEDICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.] which cannot be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE [*immemorabilis*, L.] not to be remembered; not worth Remembrance; past Memory; unspeakable.

IMMEMORIAL [of *in* and *memorialis*, L.] which is out of Mind, or beyond the Memory of Man.

IMMENGED, mingled. *Chaucer*.

IMMENSE [*immensus*, L. i. e. non *ensus*] unmeasurable, exceeding great, huge, vast. F.

IMMENSTITY [*immensité*, F. of *immensitas*, L.] Unmeasurableness, Vastness, Infiniteness.

IMMENSTURABLE [of *in* and *mensurabilis*, L.] unmeasurable.

IMMENSTURABILITY, Unmeasurableness, Infiniteness. L.

To IMMERGE [*immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge into.

IMMERGED ? [*immersus*, L.] dipped

IMMERSED S or plunged into.

To IMMERSE [*immersum*, L.] to plunge or dip over Head and Ears.

IMMERSTION, a dipping or plunging, the sinking of any Body in a Fluid. F. of L.

IMMERSTION of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is when it approaches so near the Sun as to lie hid in its Beams.

IMMERSTION [of the Moon] is when the Moon being about to be eclipsed, enters into the Sun's Shadow.

IMMERSTION [in *Pharmacy*] is the Method of preparing Medicines, by steeping

them in Water to take away some Quality or ill Taste.

IMMETHODICAL [of *in* Neg. and *methodus*, L.] that is, without due Method or Order, confus'd.

To IMMIGRATE [*immigratum*, L.] to pass or come into.

IMMINENT [*imminens*, L.] approaching, at Hand, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Heads.

IMMINUTION [of *in* and *minuo*] a diminishing or lessening. L.

IMMISSION, a putting or letting into. L.

IMMISERABLE [*immiserabilis*, L.] not to be pitied; also one whom no body pities.

To IMMIT [*immittere*, L.] to put, let, or squirt into.

IMMOBILITY [*immobilité*, F. of *in* Neg. and *mobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableness, Stedfastness.

IMMODERATE [*immodere*, F. of *immoderatus*, L. q. d. *sine modo*] unseasonable, excessive, beyond the Bounds of Moderation.

IMMODERATION, Excess, Intemperance. F. of L.

IMMODEST [*immodeste*, F. of *immodestus*, L.] that has no Modesty, wanton.

IMMODESTY [*immodeste*, F. of *in* Neg. and *modestia*, L.] Wantonness, Unmannerliness.

IMMODULATE [*immodulatus*, L.] done without Regard to a due Proportion.

To IMMOLATE [*immoler*, F. *immolatum*, L.] to offer Sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, a Sacrificing or Offering. F. of L.

IMMOMENT, of no Value. *Shakesp.*

IMMORAL [of *in* and *moralis*, L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

IMMORALITY [of *in* Negative, and *moralitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Profaneness, Debauchery.

IMMORIGEROUS [*immorigerus*, L.] disobedient.

IMMORIGEROUSNESS, Disobedience, Proneness to disoblige.

IMMORTAL [*immortel*, F. of *immortalis*, L.] that never dies, everlasting.

To IMMORTALIZE [*immortaliser*, F.] to make immortal.

IMMORTALITY [*immortalité*, F. of *immortalitas*, L.] a never dying; the State of that which is immortal, a Living for ever, everlasting.

IMMOVEABLE [*immobile*, F. *immobilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

IMMOVEABLY, in such a manner as not to be moved.

IMMOVEABLE Feasts, Festivals which constantly fall upon the same Day of the Month, tho' they vary in the Day of the Week.

IM-

IMMU'NITY [*immunité, F. immunitas, L. q. d. sine munere*] Exemption from Office, Duty, or Charge; Freedom, Liberty, Privilege.

To IMMU'RE [*of in and murus, L. a Wall*] to shut up between two Walls.

IMMUSICAL, not harmonious, not musical.

IMMUTABI'LITY [*immutabilité, F. of immutabilitas, L.*] Unchangeableness, Constancy.

IMMU'TABLE [*immutable, F. of immutabilis, L.*] unchangeable, constant.

IMMU'TABLE Circles [*in Astronomy*] the Ecliptick and Equator, so called, because they never change, but are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMUTA'TION, a changing, or altering. *L.*

IMOVED, moved. *Chaucer.*

IMP [*probably of impius, L. very wicked*] a familiar Spirit, a Demon; a Child or Offspring. *Spencer.*

IMP [*among Gardiners*] a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

To IMP a Feather in a Hawk's Wing [*among Falconers*] to add a new Piece to an old broken Stump.

IMPA'CTED [*impactus, L.*] driven in.

To IMPAI'R [*impairer, F. q. d. impejorare, L.*] to diminish, to make worse, to weaken.

IMPAIRING, making less.

To IMPA'LE [*impaler, F. impalare, Ital. of in and palus, L. a Stake*] to enclose or fence about with Stakes; to drive a Stake thro' the Body of a Malefactor.

IMPA'LED [*in Heraldry*] when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an Heiress, are borne in the same Escutcheon, and are marshall'd in Pale, the Husband's on the Right Side, and the Wife's on the Left; this is call'd by Heralds *Baron and Femme, two Coats impaled.*

IMPA'LED, undaunted, without Fear.

IMPALPABLE [*of in and palpabilis, L.*] not to be distinguish'd by feeling.

IMPANA'TION [*of in and panis, L. Bread*] a Term applied to the Lutheran Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, who believe that the Body of Christ subsists with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament. *F.*

IMPANNEL. See *Empannel.*

IMPANNULARE, to empannel a Jury. *O. L.*

IMPARADISED, enjoying the Delights of Paradise. *Milton.*

IMPARCAME'NTUM, the Right of pounding Cattle. *O. L.*

IMPARI'LITY [*imparilitas, L.*] Inequality, Unevenness.

IMPARISYLLA'BICAL [*of impar, unequal, and syllabus, L.*] not consisting of a like Number of Syllables.

IMPA'RITY [*imparitas, L.*] Inequality, Unevenness.

To IMPA'RK [*q. d. to park in*] to enclose or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

IMPA'RLANCE [*of parler, F.*] a Motion made, or Declaration of the Plaintiff by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Respite, or another Day to put in his Answer.

IMPARSONEE', put into the Possession of a Benefice. *O. L. T.*

To IMPA'RT [*impartire, L.*] to give Part to another, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

IMPA'RTIAL [*impartial, F.*] void of Partiality, just, upright.

IMPARTIA'LITY [*of in and partialité, F.*] a being impartial, Disinterestedness.

IMPA'SSABLE, that cannot be passed through.

IMPASSIBILITY [*impassibilité, F. impassibilitas, L.*] an Uncapableness of suffering.

IMPA'SSIBLE [*impassibilis, L.*] that cannot suffer. *F.*

IMPASTA'TION [*q. d. making into PASTE*] a sort of Masonry wrought with Stone beaten to Powder, and made up like Paste.

IMPA'TIENCE & [*impatientia, L.*] Un-
IMPA'TIENCY & easiness of Mind under Sufferings; also Hastiness or Passion. *L.*

IMPA'TIENT [*impatiens, L. q. d. qui pati non potest*] that has no Patience, cholerick, hasty, unquiet. *F.*

IMPATRONIZA'TION, a putting into full Possession of a Benefice.

To IMPATRONISE [*s'empatroniser, F.*] to take Possession of.

To IMPE'ACH [*probably of empecher, F. to hinder*] to accuse and prosecute for Felony and Treason; to hinder. *Spencer.*

IMPEA'CHMENT [*impeachment, F.*] Accusation or Information against one.

IMPEA'CHMENT of Waste, a Restraint from committing Waste on Lands or Tenements.

IMPE'CCABILITY [*impeccabilité, F.*] a being incapable of Sinning.

IMPE'CCABLE [*impeccabilis, L.*] that cannot sin, or do amiss. *F.*

To IMPEARL, to form into pearly Drops of Dew. *Milton.*

To IMPEDE [*impedire, L. q. d. pedibus involvere*] to hinder, let, or stop.

IMPEDIA'TI Canes, Dogs that are law'd or disabled from doing Mischief in a Forest. *O. L. T.*

IMPE'DIENT [*impediens, L.*] letting, staying, or hindering.

IMPE'DIMENT [*impedimentum, L.*] Hindrance, Disturbance, Obstruction; also an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To IMPE'LL [*impellere, L.*] to drive or thrust forward; also to force.

To IMPE'ND [*impendere, L.*] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments.

IMPE'NDENCY, a Hanging over the Head. *L.*

IMPE'NDENT [*impedens, L.*] hanging over Head, being at Hand.

IMPE'NDIOUS [*impendiosus, L.*] liberal, that spreads more than is needful.

IMPE'NETRABLE [*impenetrabilis, L.*] that cannot be pierced through, or dived into; that cannot be discovered or fathomed.

IMPENETRABI'LITY [*in Philosophy*] the Distinction of one extended Substance from another, so that two Bodies extended cannot be in one and the same Place, but must of Necessity exclude each other.

IMPE'NITENCE ? [*of impenitentia, L.*]

IMPE'NITENCY } a Want of or being without Repentance; a continuing in sinful Courses. *F.*

IMPE'NITENT, who does not repent, or is not sorry for his Sins or Faults. *F.*

IMPENSIBLE [*impensibilis, L.*] without Reward, *Gratis.*

IMPE'RATIVE [*imperativus, L.*] commanding. *F.*

IMPE'RATIVE Mood [*in Grammar*] that which denotes commanding, or bidding to do such an Action.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, which is not to be perceived. *F.*

IMPERCIABLE, impenetrable. *Ch.*

IMPE'RFECT [*imperfait, F. imperfectus, L.*] not perfect or compleat, unfinished, faulty.

IMPE'RFECT Tense [*in Grammar*] that which denotes Time indefinitely, neither perfectly past, nor future, as, *I was writing when, &c.*

IMPE'RFECT Flowers [*in Botany*] are such as want the Petals, or those finely colour'd Leaves which stand round and compose the Flower.

IMPE'RFECT Plants [*in Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers and Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPE'RFECT Numbers [*in Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts taken together do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number of which they are Parts.

IMPERFE'CTION, the Want of something that is requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing, Unperfectness, Defect. *F. of L.*

IMPERFO'RABLE, not to be bored thro'.

IMPE'RIAL [*imperialis, L.*] belonging to an Emperor or Empire. *F.*

IMPE'RIAL Lily, a Flower.

IMPE'RIAL Table, an Instrument for measuring of Land, &c.

IMPE'RIALISTS, the Subjects or Forces of the Emperor of Germany.

IMPERIE, Rule. *Chaucer.*

IMPE'RIOUS [*imperieux, F. of imperiosus, L.*] commanding, lordly, haughty.

IMPE'RSIONAL Verbs [*in Grammar*] such as are used in the third Person singular only.

IMPERSPICUOUS [*imperspicax, L.*] not clear or evident.

IMPE'RTINENCE ? Extravagance, Foo-

IMPE'RTINENCY } lery, Nonsense. *F.*

IMPE'RTINENT [*of in and pertinens, L.*] not to the Purpose, absurd, silly. *F.*

An IMPE'RTINENT, a troublesome, foolish, or silly Person.

IMPERTURBED [*imperturbatus, L.*] undisturbed, serene, calm.

IMPE'RVIOUS [*impervius, L.*] through which there is no Passage, unpassable, such a Closeness of Pores, or particular Configuration of Parts, as will not admit another through.

IMPE'RVIOUS [*among Naturalists*] Bodies are said to be *impervious to others*, when they will not permit the Rays of Light to pass through them, &c.

IMPES, Shoots, young Twigs. *Ch.*

IMPID, grafted. *Chaucer.*

IMPETI'GINOUS [*impetiginosus, L.*] troubled with the Itch.

IMPE'TIGO, a cutaneous Foulness, as the Itch, a Ringworm, or a Tetter. *F.*

IMPE'TIGO Celsi, a sort of Leprosy, or Scabbiness. *L.*

I'MPETRABLE [*impetrabilis, L.*] easy, or that may be obtained by Entreaty. *F.*

To I'MPETRATE [*impetret, F. impetratum, L. of in and patro*] to obtain by earnest Request or Entreaty; to obtain a Grant of any Favour or Privilege.

IMPETRA'TION, an obtaining by earnest Entreaty. *L.*

To IMPETRE, to obtain. *Chaucer.*

IMPE'TUOUS [*impetueux, F. of impetuus, L.*] violent, rapid, vehement, raging, boisterous.

IMPETUO'SITY ? [*impetuosité, F.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS } *impetuositas, L.*] a driving headlong with great Force and Violence, a violent Motion, or driving forward, Vehemency.

I'MPETUS [*in Mechanicks*] the Blow or Force, with which one Body strikes against another. *L.*

I'MPIERMENT, Prejudice, Damage. *O. F.*

IMPI'ETY [*impiété, F. of impietas, L.*] Ungodliness, Irreligion.

IMPIGNORA'TION, a putting to pawn.

IMPI'GRITY [*impigritas, L.*] Quickness, Diligence.

IMPING [*in Falconry*] the inserting a Feather in the Wing of an Hawk, in the Place of one that is broke.

To IMPI'NGUATE [*impinguatum, L.*] to fatten.

I'MPIOUS [*impie, F. impius, L.*] ungodly, profane, lewd.

IMPLACABI'LITY [*implacabilitas, L.*] Implacableness, Irreconcilableness.

IMPLA'CABLE [*implacabilis, L.*] not to be appeased or pacified. *F.*

To IMPLA'NT [*of in and planter, F. or plantare, L.*] to fix or fasten in the Mind.

IM-

IMPLA'NTING, a setting or fixing into. *L.*

IMPLAU'SIBLE [of *in* and *plausibilis*, *L.*] unlikely to recommend.

To IMPLEA'D [of *in* and *plaid*, *F.*] to sue or prosecute by Course of Law.

To IMPLEFIE, to fill. *L.*

I'MPLEMENTS [*q. d.* Employments, of employer, *F.*] all Things necessary in any Trade, or about a House, as Tools, Furniture, &c.

To I'MPLICATE [*implicatum*, *L.*] to infold or wrap up.

I'MPLICATED [by Physicians] is apply'd to such Fevers, where two at a Time afflict a Person, either of the same kind, as a *double Tertian*; or of different, as an *intermittent Tertian*, and a *Quotidian*.

IMPLICA'TION, a folding or wrapping within another Thing, an entangling; also a necessary Consequence. *F.* of *L.*

IMPLI'CIT [*implicite*, *F.* of *implicitus*, *L.* *q. d.* folded in] tacitly understood, intricate, following by Consequence.

IMPLI'CIT Faith, a Belief grounded upon the Judgment or Authority of others.

IMPLORA'TION, an imploring or beseeching. *L.*

To IM'PLO'RE [*implorer*, *F.* of *implorare*, *L.*] to beg earnestly with Tears and Prayers, to beseech.

IMPLU'ME [*implumis*, *L.*] bald, without Feathers.

IMPLU'VIOUS [*impluvius*, *L.*] wet with Rain.

To IMPLY [*impliquer*, *F.* *implicare*, *L.*] to unfold, contain, denote, signify.

IMPOLI'TE [*impolitus*, *L.*] unpolished, rude, coarse, rough.

IMPO'LITICK [of *in*, *Neg.* and *politicus*, *L.*] disagreeing with the Rules of Policy, imprudent, unwise.

IMPORCA'TION, a making a Baulk or Ridge in the ploughing of Land. *L.*

IMPO'ROUS [of *in*, *Neg.* and *porosus*, *L.*] that has no Pores, or little Holes for the Passage of Sweat, Vapours, &c.

IMPO'RT, Sense or Meaning.

To IMPO'RT [*importer*, *F.* of *importare*, *L.*] to bring Commodities into a Port, also to concern or signify.

IMPO'RTABLE, impossible, intolerable. *Chaucer.*

IMPO'RTANCE, Moment, Weight, Consequence, Concernment. *F.*

IMPO'RTANT, of great Concern, Weight, or Moment; material. *F.*

IMPORTA'TION, the bringing in of Merchandizes from foreign Countries. *L.*

IMPORTU'NACY } [*importunité*, *F.* *importunitas*, *L.*] an

IMPORTU'NITY } eager Pressing or Urging; hard Dunning.

IMPO'RTUNATE [*importune*, *F.* *importunus*, *L.*] troublesome, wearying with too frequent or unreasonable Requests, very urgent.

To IMPORTU'NE [*importuner*, *F.* *q. d.* to be earnest in his Suit, as having no other Port to land at] to press or sue for with great Earnestness; to request earnestly and often.

IMPORTUNE, troublesome. *Chaucer.*

IMPORTUOUS [*importuosus*, *L.*] without Port or Harbour.

To IMPO'SE [*imposer*, *F.* *impositum*, *L.*] to enjoin, to lay a Tax, to lay or put upon; also to cheat.

To IMPO'SE a Form [in Printing] to set the Pages in due Order in the Form or Chace, in order to make them ready for the Press.

To IMPO'SE upon one, to cheat, deceive; also to put upon one.

IMPOSI'TION, a laying on an Injunction; a deceiving; also an Assessment.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY [*impossibilité*, *F.* *impossibilitas*, *L.*] that which cannot be done.

IMPO'SSIBLE [*impossibilis*, *L.*] that is not possible, or cannot be done. *F.* Also an Impossibility. *Chaucer.*

IMPOSI'TIOUS Names [*impositivus*, *L.*] primitive or radical Names.

IMPO'ST [*imposta*, *Ital.* *imponendo*, *L.*] a Tax or Tribute, but more especially such as is received by a Prince or State, for Goods brought into any Haven from other Nations. *F.*

IMPO'STOR [*imposteur*, *F.*] a Cheat; a Deceiver, a false Pretender. *L.*

To IMPO'STUMATE } [*apostumer*, *F.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE } of *apostumare*, *Ital.*] to grow into an Imposthume.

IMPOSTUMA'TION } the Act of Im-

IMPOSTHUMA'TION } posthumating.

IMPOSTUME } [*apostume*, *F.* *apostuma*, *L.*] a swelling

IMPOSTHUME } of Humours, or gathering of corrupt Matter in any Part of the Body.

Pestilential IMPOSTHUME, a Swelling accompanied with a Fever, swooning, Head-ach, and Faintness.

IMPO'STURE [*impostura*, *L.*] Cheat, Cozenage, Deceit. *F.*

I'MPOTENCE } [*impotentia*, *L.* *q. d.* *impotency* } *sine potentia*] Weak-

I'MPOTENCY } ness, Want of Power, or Strength, a natural Defect which hinders Generation.

I'MPOTENT [*impotens*, *L.*] unable, weak, infirm, maimed. *F.*

To IMPO'VERISH [*appauvrir*, *F.* *impoverire*, *Ital.*] to make poor.

IMPO'VERISHMENT, a being made poor.

To IMPOU'ND Cattle, to put them in a Pound for some Trespas done by them.

To IMPO'WER [of *in* and *power*] to vest one with Power, to enable him to act.

IMPRA'CTICABLE [*impracticable*, *F.*] that cannot be done.

To I'MPRECATE [*imprecatum*, *L.* *q. d.* *precibus vocare in*, i. e. *super*] to curse,

to call down Mischief upon, to wish Evil to.

IMPRECA'TION, a cursing or calling down Mischief upon another. *F. of L.*

IMPRECA'TORY, that containeth or implieth cursing in it.

IMPRE'GNABLE [*imprenable, F. q. d. not to be taken*] that cannot be taken by Force.

IMPRE'GNATE [*impregnée, F. of in and pregnans, L.*] being with Child, or great with Young.

To IMPRE'GNATE [*s'impregner, F.*] to imboddy, soak, or drink in.

To IMPRE'GNATE [*of in and pregnans, L.*] to get with Child, to make fruitful.

IMPREGNA'TION, is the Immission of the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Female conceives, or becomes with young.

IMPREGNA'TION [*in Chymistry*] is when any Body hath imbib'd so much Moisture that it will admit no more. *F. of L.*

IMPRESE, an Emblem or Device with a Motto. *Ital.*

IMPRESS [*impressio, L.*] a Print, Stamp, or Image.

To IMPRE'SS [*impressum, L.*] to print, stamp, or make an Impression upon; to compel to enter into publick Service.

IMPRE'SSION, a Stamp, Mark, or Print. *L.*

An IMPRE'SSION [*of Books*] is that Number of Books which is printed off at the same Time.

IMPRE'SS Money, Money paid to Soldiers, &c. compelled into the publick Service.

To IMPRIME [*Hunting Term*] to rouse, unharbour, or dislodge a wild Beast; also to make her forsake the Herd.

IMPRIMERY [*Law Term*] an Impression or Print; also a Printing-house, or the Art of Printing.

IMPRI'MINGS, Beginnings, first Essays. *G.*

IMPRIMIS, first of all, in the first Place. *L.*

To IMPRINT [*empreindre, F. of imprimere, L. q. d. premere in*] to impress or fix a Thing in one's Mind, or in any Matter.

IMPRISION, an Attempt. *O.*

To IMPRI'SON [*emprisonner, F.*] to put in Prison or Gaol.

IMPRI'SONMENT [*emprisonnement, F.*] Confinement, Imprisoning.

IMPROBABI'LITY, an Unlikeliness of being true, or what cannot be proved.

IMPRO'BABLE [*improbabilis, L. q. d. quod probari non potest*] unlikely, which has no Likelihood of being true. *F.*

To IMPROBATE [*improbatur, L.*] to disallow, dispraise, or dislike.

IMPROBA'TION, disallowing or disproving of, Dislike. *L.*

IMPRO'BITY [*improbitas, L.*] Dishonesty, Knavery.

IMPROCREABILITY, Barrenness. *L.*

IMPROCREABLE } [*improcreabilis, L.*]

IMPROCREATE } not begotten.

IMPROPER [*impropre, F. of improprius, L.*] unfit, inconvenient, unseasonable.

To IMPROPRIATE [*q. d. proprium facere*] is to employ the Revenues of a Church Living to his own Use. *L. T.*

IMPROPRIA'TOR, he that has Possession of a Spiritual Living or Parsonage by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIA'TION, the Act of appropriating; also a Parsonage or ecclesiastical Living in the Hands of a Layman, or which descends by Inheritance.

IMPROPRI'ETY of Speech [*impropriété, F.*] is when the Writer or Speaker does not make use of proper and significant Expressions.

IMPRO'VEABLE, that may be improv'd or made better.

To IMPRO'VE [*either of in and probus, L. good, q. d. to make a Thing better in itself, or in and preuve, F. a Proof, q. d. to meliorate a Thing by Trials or Essays*] to better, to promote or advance, to grow refin'd; to make a Progress in Arts and Sciences.

IMPRO'VEMENT, Bettering, Progress, an advancing of Profits, a Thriving, a benefiting in any kind of Profession.

IMPRO'VIDENCE [*improvidentia, L.*] Want of Forecast.

IMPRO'VIDENT [*improvidus, L. q. d. non pro se videns*] who does not forecast, or foresee, unheedful.

IMPRU'DENCE [*imprudencia, L.*] Indiscretion, Unadvisedness, a Want of Precaution, Deliberation, and Foresight of the Consequences of Things. *F.*

IMPRU'DENT [*imprudens, L.*] inconsiderate, unadvis'd, unwise. *F.*

IMPRUIAMENTUM, Improvement of Land by Husbandry, &c. *O. L.*

IMPUDENCE [*impudentia, L.*] Shamelessness, Sawciness. *F.*

IMPUDENT [*impudens, L. q. d. pudorem non habens*] shameless, saucy, graceless. *F.*

IMPUDICITY [*impudicitie, F. impudicitas, L.*] Lewdness, Obscenity, Immodesty.

To IMPU'GN [*impugner, F. of impugnare, L.*] to oppose, to disprove, to endeavour to confute by Argument.

IMPUI'SSANCE, Want of Strength, or Means to succeed in an Affair. *F.*

IMPU'LSE [*impulsus, L.*] a thrusting, pushing or driving forward, an Inforcement, Motion, Persuasion.

IMPU'LSION, a thrusting forward, or driving on, a constraining. *F.*

IMPU'LSIVE, that drives or thrusts forward. *F.*

IMPU'NITY [*impunité, F. impunitas, L.*] a being free or exempt from Punishment.

IMPU'RE [*impurus, L.*] unclean, filthy, lewd. *F.*

IM-

I N

IMPURENESS, Uncleannefs.

IMPU'RITY [*impurité*, F. of *impuritas*, L.] Uncleannefs, Filthinefs, Lewdnefs.

IMPU'RPLED, coloured with Purple Colour.

IMPUTA'TION, which is imputed to another, or the Act itfelf. F. of L.

IMPU'TATIVE, that is imputed to another, as *imputative Righteousnefs*.

To IMPU'TE [*imputer*, F. of *imputare*, L. of *in* and *puto*] to attribute or afcribe the Merit to one; alfo to charge, or lay the Blame or Fault on one.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, incorruptible. L.

IMUM *Cæli* [in *Aftrology*] the fourth Houfe in a Figure of the Heavens. L.

INABI'LITY [*inabilité*, F.] an Incapacity, or not being able or capable.

INACCE'SSIBLE [of *in* and *accessibilis*, L.] not to be come at, unapproachable.

INACCE'SSIBLE Height or Distance [in *Geometry*] which cannot be come at to be meafured, by reason of fome Obftacle in the Way.

INA'CTION, Inactivity. F.

INA'DEQUATE [of *in* and *adæquatus*, L.] disproportionate.

INA'DEQUATE Idea's [Philofophy] fuch as are but a partial and incompleat Representation of thofe Archetypes or Images, to which the Mind refers them.

INADVE'RTENCE ? [*inadvertance*, F.]

INADVE'RTENCY } a not fufficiently obferving, a Want of Heed or Care.

INA'FFABLE [of *in* and *affabilis*, L.] not courteous, unpleasant in Converfation.

INAEFFECTA'TION, Unaffectednefs, being free from Precifenefs or Formality. L.

INA'LIENABLE, which cannot be alienated or transferred to another by Law. L.

INALIME'NTAL, which does not nourifh. L.

INA'MIABLE [*inamabilis*, L.] unlovely, not deferving Love.

INAMI'SSABLE, that can never be loft.

INAMORA'TO, a Lover. Ital.

INA'MOURED, fallen in Love with.

INANILOQUENT ? [*inaniiloquus*, L.]

INANILOQUOUS } vain Talking or Babbling.

INA'NIMATE [*inanimé*, F. *inanimatus*, L.] lifelefs, dead, without Life or Soul.

INANI'TION [in *Phyſick*] Weaknefs, occaſioned by Want of Nourifhment. F.

INA'NITY [in *Philofophy*] Emptinefs, or abſolute Vacuity, implying Abſence of all Body and Matter whatſoever. L.

INA'PPETENCY [of *in* and *appetentia*, L.] Want of Appetite for Viſuals.

INA'PPLICATION, Heedleſſnefs. F.

INA'PPLICABLE, not capable of being apply'd to. L.

INA'RABLE [*inarabilis*, L.] not to be ploughed.

INARGENTA'TION [of *in* and *argen-*

I N

tum, L. Silver] a Gilding or Covering a Thing with Silver.

INARTI'ULATE [of *in* and *articulatus*, L.] undiſtinct, confuſed, not articulate.

INARTIFI'CIAL [*inartificialis*, L.] without Art, unworkmanly, artleſs.

INASPICUOUS [*inaſpicuus*, L.] hard to be ſeen, inviſible.

INAU'DIBLE, not to be heard. L.

To INAUGURATE [*inauguratum*, L.] to inſtal, to inveſt with an Office or Dignity.

INAUGURA'TION, an Inſtalment, &c.

INAU'RATED [*inauratus*, L.] covered over with Gold, gilded over.

INAURA'TION, a gilding or covering with Gold. L.

INAUSPICIOUS [*inauſpicatus*, L.] unlucky, ill-boding.

INBLAU'RA, the Product or Profit of Land. O. L.

I'NBOROW and Outborow, an Office in old Times for obſerving the Ingreſs and Egreſs, and allowing the Paſſage of thoſe who travelled to and again between England and Scotland.

I'NBRED, natural; alſo belonging to a particular Country.

INCALE'SCENCE [of *incaleſcere*, L.] is the growing hot of a Thing by ſome inward Motion or Fermentation.

INCALE'SCENT [*incaleſcens*, L.] growing hot by ſome internal Motion and Fermentation.

INCALE'SCENT Mercury [in *Chymiſtry*] Quickſilver prepared after a particular Manner, ſo that mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf Gold, it would turn to a Paſte; and with Gold would grow hot.

To INCA'MP [of *in* and *camper*, F.] to pitch Tents or build Huts on a Spot of Ground choſen for that Purpoſe.

INCA'MPMENT [of *in* and *campement*, F.] the Lodging of an Army in the Field.

INCANTA'TION, Charming; an Incantment, Charm, or Spell. L.

INCANTA'TOR [*q. d. qui cantatione decipit*] an Inchanter or Charmer. L.

INCA'PABLE [*incapax*, L.] not capable, unable, unfit. F.

INCAPA'CIOUS [*incapax*, L.] not fit or large enough to maintain a Thing.

To INCAPA'CITATE, to render incapable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCAPA'CITY [*incapacité*, F.] the not having Qualities or Parts ſufficient or neceſſary to be in a Condition to do or receive a Thing.

To INCA'RCERATE [*incarceratum*, L.] to impriſon.

INCARCERA'TION, an Impriſoning or Impriſonment. L.

INCA'RNARDINE, of a bright Carnation or Fleſh Colour. F.

To INCA'RNATE [*incarner*, F. of *incarnatum*,

carneum, L.] to bring Flesh upon, or fill up with new Flesh.

INCA'RNATE *Devil*, a Devil in Man's Shape; a devilish Person.

INCARNATION [in *Chymistry*] a particular Way of purifying Gold. F. of L.

INCARNATION [in *Divinity*] an assuming or taking Flesh.

INCARNATION [in *Surgery*] a making of Flesh grow.

An INCA'RNATIVE [of *incarnans*, L.] a Medicine causing Flesh to grow.

INCA'STELLED [spoken of *Beasts*] narrow-heel'd, or Hoof-bound. F.

INCAVATED [of *incavo*, L.] made hollow.

An INCE'NDIARY [in *incendiaive*, F. of *incendiarius*, L.] a Setter of Houses on Fire; a Sower of Division and Strife.

To INCE'NSE [in *incensum*, L. *Sup.*] to inflame or stir up to Anger.

I'NCENSE [in *incensum*, L.] a rich Perfume made use of in sacred Uses.

I'NCENSE-Wort, an Herb.

I'NCENSING, burning Perfumes in Honour to a Deity.

INCENSORY, a perfuming Pan or Censer.

An INCE'NTIVE [in *incentivum*, L.] an Incitement or Motive.

INCE'NTIVE [in *incentivus*, L.] inciting or stirring up.

INCENTOR, the same as Incendiary.

INCE'PTION, a Beginning or Enterprize. L.

INCE'PTIVE [in *Grammar*] as *Verbs Inceptives* are such Verbs as express a Proceeding by Degrees in an Action.

INCE'PTIVE *Magnitudes* [in *Geometry*] are such Movements or first Principles, as tho' of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such.

INCE'PTOR, a Beginner; in the University it signifies one who is upon taking his *Master of Arts* Degrees.

To I'NCERATE [in *inceratum*, L.] to do over with Wax.

INCERA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moisture with something that is dry, till the Substance be brought to the Consistence of soft Wax.

INCE'RTITUDE [in *incertitudo*, L.] Uncertainty, Doubtfulness. F.

INCE'SSANT [i. e. *non cessans*] continual, without ceasing. L.

I'NCEST [in *inceste*, F. of *incestus*, L. of *in* and *castus*, unchaste] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is too near a-kin.

INCE'STUOUS [in *incestueux*, F. *incestuosus*, L.] given to, or guilty of Incest.

INCH [in *ince*, S.] the 12th Part of a Foot.

Sale by INCH of Candle, is when Goods being divided into several Lots or Parcels, and about an Inch of Candle being lighted,

the Buyers bid during its burning, and the last Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel so expos'd to Sale.

To INCHAIN [in *enchainer*, F.] to put in Chains.

To INCHA'NT [in *enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to bewitch or charm.

INCHA'NTER [in *enchanteur*, F. *incantator*, L.] a Conjuror, Sorcerer, Wizard.

INCHA'NTMENT [in *enchantement*, F. of *incantamentum*, L.] a Charm or Spell.

INCHA'NTRESS [in *enchantresse*, F.] a Witch or Sorceress.

To INCHA'SE [in *inchasser*, F.] to set in Gold, Silver, &c.

I'NCHEPIN, the lower Gut of a Deer.

To I'NCHOATE [in *inchoatum*, L.] to begin any Work.

INCHOA'TION, a Beginning of any Work. L.

INCHOA'TIVE, Beginning.

I'NCIDENCE [of *in* and *cado*] a falling in with.

I'NCIDENCE [in *Opticks*] the Place where two Lines or Rays meet.

I'NCIDENT [in *incidens*, L.] happening to, or falling out occasionally.

An I'NCIDENT, a particular Event or Circumstance attending a Matter.

I'NCIDENT [in *Law*] a Thing necessarily depending upon another as more principal.

I'NCIDENT Point [in *Opticks*] is that Point in which a Ray of Light is suppos'd to fall on a Piece of Glass.

To INCI'DE [of *incidere*, to cut, L. of *in* and *cado*] Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp Particles, Acids and most Salts; by the Force or Insinuation of which the Particles of other Bodies are divided, which before cohered one with another.

INCINERATION [in *Chymistry*] the Reducing of Bodies of Vegetables, Minerals, &c. into Ashes by a violent Fire. F.

INCIPIENT [in *incipiens*, L.] beginning.

To INCI'RCLE [in *encircler*, F.] to encompass or surround.

INCI'SION, a Cutting or Lancing, a Gash. L.

INCI'SION [in *Surgery*] is the cutting the Skin or Flesh to open a Swelling; also a Wound in the Skull made by a cutting Instrument.

Crucial INCI'SION [in *Surgery*] the lancing a Swelling crosswise.

INCISI'VI, the foremost Teeth in INCISORES, each Jaw. L.

INCISI'VUS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle drawing the upper Lip upwards.

INCI'SURE [in *incisura*, L.] a Cut or Gash.

INCITA'TION, a stirring up or provoking. F. of L.

To INCI'TE [*inciter*, F. of *incitare*, L.] stir up, to egg or spur on.

INCI'TEMENT [*incitamentum*, L.] Inducement or Motive.

INCI'VIL [*incivilis*, L. q. d. *cive non dignus*] unmannerly, clownish, rude. F.

INCI'VILITY [*incivilite*, F.] Unmannerliness, Rudeness.

INCLAMA'TION, a calling upon. L.

INCLAUSA, a Home-closet, or Inclosure near a House. O. L.

INCLE, a sort of Tape.

INCLEME'NCY [*inclemence*, F. *inclementia*, L.] a being void of Pity or Compassion, Unmercifulness, Unpitifulness, Rigour, Sharpness.

INCLI'NABLE, inclining to, prone, apt.

INCLINA'TION, a bowing downward; a natural Disposition to a Thing; Prone-ness, Aptness. F. of L.

INCLINA'TION [in *Chymistry*] is the pouring of any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs, only by stooping the Vessel.

INCLINA'TION [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Leaning or Tendency of two Lines or Places towards each other, so as to make an Angle.

INCLINA'TION of two Planes [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle made by two Lines drawn, one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

INCLINA'TION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the small Arch of a Vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, intercepted between them.

INCLINA'TION of the Axis of the Earth, is the Angle that it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick.

INCLINA'TION of a Planet, is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination, which is included between the Ecliptick and the Place of that Planet in its Orbit.

INCLINA'TION of a Right Line to a Plane, is an acute Angle which that Line makes with any Line of the Plane toward which it leaps.

INCLINA'TION of a Ray [in *Dioptricks*] is an Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the first Medium, at the Point where it meets or enters the second Medium.

To INCLINE [*inclinare*, F. of *inclinare*, L.] to bow or bend to, to lean towards.

INCLINING Planes [in *Dialling*] are such as lean to the Horizon.

To INCLO'YSTER [of *in* and *clostrer*, F.] to shut up in a Cloister or Monastery.

To INCLOSE [*enclorre*, F. of *includere*, L. q. d. *claudere in*] to shut in, to fence about, to surround with a Wall, Bank, &c.

INCLO'SURE [of *in* and *clausura*, L.] a Place inclosed or fenced in.

To INCLU'DE [*includere*, L.] to take in, to comprehend, to contain.

INCLU'SION, an Inclosing or Shutting up. L.

INCLU'SIVE, that comprehends or takes in. F.

INCOA'GULABLE [of *in* and *coagulo*, L.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

INCO'GITABLE [*incogitabilis*, L.] thoughtless.

INCO'GITANCY [*incogitantia*, L.] a Want of Thought, Inconsiderateness, Rashness.

INCO'GITANT [*incogitans*, L.] heedless, thoughtless.

INCOGITA'TIVE, unthinking, heedless, rash.

INCO'GNITO, unknown, without Attendants, or Marks of Distinction.

INCOHE'RENT [of *in* and *coherens*, L.] that does not suit or agree well together.

INCOHE'RENCE [of *in* and *coherentia*, L.] a Disagreement or not suiting well together.

INCOLU'MITY [*incolumitas*, L.] Safety, Freedom from Danger.

INCOMBROUS, cumbersome. Ch.

INCOMBU'STIBLE [of *incombustibilis*, L.] that cannot be burned or consumed by Fire.

INCOME [q. d. *Comings-in*] Rent, Revenue, Profit.

INCOMME'NSURABLE [of *in*, *Neg. con.*, and *mensurabilis*, L.] that cannot be measured, that has not an equal Measure or Proportion with the other. F.

INCOMME'NSURABLE [in *Algebra*] Surd Roots are said to be incommensurable to rational Numbers.

INCOMME'NSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no common Divisor which can divide them both equally.

INCOMME'NSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are such Quantities which have no aliquot Parts, or any common Measure that may measure them.

INCOMME'NSURABLE Quantities [in *Power*] is, when between the Squares of two Quantities there can be found no Area or Content that may serve for a common Measure, to measure both exactly.

To INCOMMO'DE [*incommodare*, F. of *incommodare*, L.] to cause an Inconvenience, to prejudice or hurt.

INCOMMO'DIOUS [*incommodus*, L.] unprofitable, unfit, troublesome, offensive.

INCOMMO'DITY [*incommodite*, F. *incommoditas*, L.] Inconvenience, Trouble.

INCOMMU'NICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common, or imparted to others. F.

INCOMMU'TABLE, not liable to Change, not to be changed.

to mix or unite the Particles of one Body with another.

INCO'RPORATE [*incorporatus, L.*] im-bodied together.

INCORPORA'TION, an uniting one Body or Thing with another. *L.*

INCORPORA'TION [*in Chymistry*] mixing of dry and moist Bodies together, so as to make one Mass.

INCORPORA'TION [*in Physick*] the mixing the Particles of different Bodies so together as to appear an uniform Substance, without discerning the Ingredients or Bodies mixed in any of their particular Qualities.

INCORPO'REAL [*incorporel, F. of in and corporeus, L.*] having no Body, bodiless.

INCORPOREI'TY, the Condition or State of that which has no Body.

INCO'RRECT [*incorrectus, L.*] not correct, faulty.

INCO'RRIGIBLE [*of incorrigibilis, L.*] past Correction, obstinate, that cannot be reclaimed. *F.*

INCORRUPT [*incorruptus, L.*] uncorrupted, untainted.

INCORRU'PTA *Virgo*, a Virgin which hath had no venereal Intercourse with a Man. *L.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE [*incorruptibilis, L.*] not subject to Corruption or Decay; also that cannot be bribed.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY } [*incorrupti-*
INCORRU'PTIBLENESS } *bilité, F.* }
the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

INCORRU'PTIBLES, Hereticks in the sixth Century, who held that the Body of our Saviour was incorruptible, and free from Passion.

To INCOU'NTER [*rencontrer, F.*] to fight with, to join in Battle.

To INCRASSA'TE [*incrassatum, L.*] to thicken or make thick.

INCRASSA'TION, a making thick or gross. *L.*

To INCREA'SE [*increscere, L.*] to grow, or to cause to grow; to enlarge.

INCREA'SED in Number [*in Astrology*] a Planet is said so to be when by its proper Motion it exceeds its mean Motion.

INCREA'TE [*increatus, L.*] not made or created.

INCREDIBI'LITY } [*incredibilitas,*
INCREDIBLENESS } *L.* }
a being incredible, or past Belief.

INCREDIBLE [*incredibilis, L.*] that is not to be believed, surpassing Belief.

INCREDU'LITY [*incredulité, F. of incredulitas, L.*] Unbelief, Unaptness or Backwardness to believe.

INCRE'DULOUS [*incredule, F. incredulus, L.*] hard of Belief, who will not believe.

I'NCREMENT [*incrementum, L.*] In-

crease, Improvement, a growing or waxing bigger.

I'NCREMENT [*in Algebra*] signifies the infinitely small Increase of a Line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

I'NCREMENT [*in Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein a Speech rises up gradually from the lowest to the highest Pitch.

To INCREPATE [*increpatum, L.*] to chide or rebuke.

INCREPA'TION, Chiding, Rebuke, &c.

INCRE'SCENT [*in Heraldry*] a Figure resembling the Moon past the New, and not come to the Full.

To INCROACH [*of in and crocher, F. to hook in*] to hook in, or usurp upon.

INCROACHMENT, an usurping upon.

To INCRU'ST [*encruster, F. of incrustare, L.*] to parget, rough-cast, or make hard in a Crust.

INCRUSTA'TION, a making or becoming hard on the Outside, like a Crust, a Rough-casting, a Pargetting. *L.*

To INCUBA'TE [*incubatum, L.*] to brood or hover over, to lie or set upon, as a Hen.

INCUBA'TION } a lying upon, a Sit-
INCUBITURE } ting, as Birds on
Eggs, a Brooding. *L.*

INCUBUS [*incube, F.*] the Night-mare, a Disease, when a Man in his Sleep supposes he has a great Weight lying upon him; a Devil who has carnal Knowledge of a Woman under the Shape of a Man. *L.*

To INCU'LCATE [*inculquer, F. inculcatum, L. of in and calco, q. d. to press into*] to repeat and insist upon a Thing often, as it were to beat it into one's Head.

INCULCA'TION, Inculcating.

INCU'LPABLE [*inculpabilis, L.*] unblameable.

INCU'MBENT [*incumbens, L.*] lying upon.

An INCU'MBENT, one that is in present Possession of a Benefice.

To INCU'MBER [*encombrer, F.*] to crowd, to stop, to clog, to hinder.

INCU'MBRANCE [*encombre, F.*] an Hindrance, Clog, or Stoppage.

To INCUR [*incurrere, L.*] to run upon or into; to fall under.

INCU'RABLE [*of in, Neg. and curare, L.*] that cannot be cured. *F.*

INCU'RIOUS [*incuriosus, L.*] careless, negligent.

INCU'RIOUSNESS [*incuria, L.*] Carelessness. Negligence.

INCU'RSION, an Inroad of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. *L.*

To INCURVATE [*incurvatum, L.*] to crooken, bow, or bend.

INCURVA'TION, a Crookening or Bending. *L.*

INCURVA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

INCUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Bones in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

INCU'SSION, a violent Shaking against or into. *L.*

To INDAGA'TE [indagatum, *L.*] to search or enquire diligently.

INDAGA'TION, a diligent Searching or Enquiring into. *L.*

To INDAMAGE [endommager, *F.*] to bring Damage, to hurt or prejudice.

To INDANGER [of *in* and *danger*, *F.*] to expose to Danger or Hazard.

To INDEAR [of *in* and *dear*, *Sax.*] to gain or cause Affection, to make dear and beloved.

INDEARMENT, that which gains Love, or an endeared Affection.

INDEBTED, in Debt to, owing.

INDECENCY [indecence, *F.*] Unbecomingness.

INDECENT [indecent, *L.*] unbecoming, unhandsome, unbefitting. *L.*

INDECIMABLE [of *in* and *decime*, *L.*] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLINABLE [indeclinabilis, *L.*] a grammatical Term used of Nouns that do not vary the Cases; also not to be declined or shunned. *F.*

INDECOROUS [indecorus, *L.*] unhandsome, unseemly.

INDECORUM, Unseemliness, unhandsome Carriage. *F.*

INDEFATIGABLE [indefatigabilis, *L.*] unwearied, that cannot or will not be wearied.

INDEFEASIBLE } [of *in* and *defaire*,
INDEFESIBLE } *F.*] that cannot be defeated, or made void. *L. T.*

INDEFECTIBLE [of *indefectus*, *L.*] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFECTIBILITY, the Gift of never failing.

INDEFENSUS, one who is impleaded, and refuses to answer. *L. T.*

INDEFINITE [indefinite, *F.* of *indefinitus*, *L.*] that has no Bounds or Limits set, unlimited, undefined.

INDELIBERATENESS [of *in* and *deliberatio*, *L.*] Suddenness, Rashness.

INDELIBLE [indeleble, *F.* *indelibilis*, *L.*] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

To INDEMNIFY [indemniser, *F.* or of *indemnitas* and *fio*, *L.*] to save, or bear harmless.

INDEMNITY [indemnité, *F.* of *indemnitas*, *L.*] a being saved harmless; also a yearly Pension of one or two Shillings paid annually to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriate to an Abby or College.

INDEMONSTRABLE [indemonstrabilis, *L.*] that can't be prov'd or demonstrated.

To INDE'NT [endenter, *F.*] to jag or notch.

INDE'NTED, notched.

INDE'NTED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of a Bordure is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw.

INDE'NTED Line [in *Fortificat.*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDE'NTURE, a Writing indented at the Top, containing an Agreement between two or more Persons.

INDEPE'NDENCY [independance, *F.*] not depending upon another; Absoluteness.

INDEPE'NDENT [independant, *F.*] that has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPE'NDENTS, Dissenters who manage all Things relating to Church Discipline within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependence on a national Church.

INDE'PRECABLE [indeprecabilis, *L.*] that will not be intreated.

INDETE'RMINATE [indeterminé, *F.* of *in* and *determinatus*, *L.*] undetermined, undecided, unlimited.

INDETERMINA'TION, Doubt, Waveringness. *L.*

INDEVO'TION, Want of Devotion, Irreligion. *F.*

I'NDEX, a Token or Mark to shew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, &c. Also the Tables of the Contents of a Book. *L.*

I'NDEX expurgatorius, a Catalogue of Books prohibited by the Court of Rome.

I'NDEX [in *Musick Books*] is a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The same that the *French* call *Guidon*, and the *Italians* *Mostra*.

I'NDEXES of Powers [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents which shew the Order, Place, or Seat of each Power; as also its Number of Dimensions.

I'NDIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

I'NDIAN Cresses, an Herb.

I'NDIAN Mouse, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and, eating up their Entrails, kills them.

I'NDICANT Days [among *Physicians*] are those Days which signify that a Crisis or Change in a Disease will happen on such a Day.

To I'NDICATE [indiquer, *F.* *indicatum*, *L.*] to shew or discover.

INDICA'TING Days [with *Physicians*] the same as *Indicant*, or critical Days.

INDICA'TION, a Shewing, a Sign or Symptom. *L.*

INDICA'TION [among *Physicians*] a Discovering what is to be done, in order to recover the Patient's Health.

INDICATIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] is that

that Mood which barely affirms or denies, and no more.

INDICA'TOR [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles which extends the Forefinger. *L.*

INDICATO'RIUS *Musculus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle which turns the Eye aside. *L.*

INDICA'TUM [in *Physick*] is that which is signified to be done, in order to the Recovery of Health.

INDICA'VIT, a Writ by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenc'd against his Clerk, from the Court Christian to the King's Court.

I'NDICO, a blue Stone brought out of India, used in Dying, Painting, &c.

To INDI'CT [*indictum, A. q. d. dicam inferre in, i. e. contra*] to impeach, to accuse, to prefer a Bill against an Offender in due Course of Law.

INDI'CTABLE, that may be indicted or prosecuted.

INDI'CTION [in *Chronology*] is the Space of 15 Years, a Way of Reckoning appointed by the Emperor *Constantine*, in the room of the Olympiads.

INDI'CTMENT [in *Law*] is an Accusation or Presentment of those who have committed any illegal Trespafs.

INDI'FFERENCE } [*indifferentia, L.*]

INDI'FFERENCY } Unconcernedness, a not caring for. *F.*

INDI'FFERENT [*indifferens, L.*] of little or no Concern; pretty good or passable; that has no Affection or Love for. *F.*

I'NDIGENCE [*indigentia, L.*] needy, Poverty, Want.

I'NDIGENT [*indigens, L.*] needy, poor, wanting. *F.*

INDIGE'STED [*indigesté, F. indigestus, L.*] not digested, confus'd, out of Order.

INDIGE'STIBLE, which cannot be digested. *L.*

INDIGE'STION, a Want of Digestion, or Rawness in the Stomach. *F.*

To INDI'GITATE [*indigitatum, L.*] to point at, to shew, as it were, with the Finger.

INDIGITA'TION, a Shewing, a plain Demonstration, or convincing Proof.

INDI'GITES, Demi-gods, Heroes, or eminent Persons anciently enroll'd among the Gods. *L.*

INDI'GNANT [*indignans, L.*] angry, full of Indignation.

INDIGNA'TION, Anger, Passion, Wrath. *L.*

INDIGNATORY *Muscle* [among *Anatomists*] is that which turns the Eye aside, causing that Motion which is peculiar to Men in the Passion of Anger.

INDI'GNITY [*indignité, F. of indignitas, L.*] unworthy Usage, Affront, Baseness, Infamy, Disgrace.

I'NDIGO. See *Indico*.

INDIRE'CT [*indirectus, L.*] not upright, unfair, unhandsome, &c.

INDISCE'RNIBLE [of *in* and *discernere, L.*] that cannot be discerned or perceiv'd.

INDISCERPIBILITY [of *in* and *discerpere, L.*] a being inseparable.

INDISCE'RPIBLE, which cannot be rent, divided, or separated.

INDISCREET [*indiscret, F. of in and discretus, L.*] unwise, unwary, unadvised.

INDISCRE'TION, Want of Discretion, or Judgment. *F.*

INDISCRIMINATE [*indiscriminatus, L.*] not separated, distinguished or differenc'd.

INDISPE'NSABLE } [of *in* and *dispen-*

INDISPE'NSIBLE } *sare, L.*] that cannot be dispensed with, but is of absolute Necessity, and admits of no Excuse. *F.*

To INDISPO'SE [*indisposer, F.*] to make unfit or incapable.

INDISPO'SITION, Alteration of Health, Illness, a being disordered. *F.*

INDISPU'TABLE [of *in* and *disputabilis, L.*] not to be questioned or disputed. *F.*

INDISSO'LVABLE [*indissolubilis, L.*] that cannot be dissolved.

INDI'SSOLUBLE [*indissolubilis, L.*] that can't be loos'd, broken, or undone. *F.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY } [*indissolubili-*

INDISSOLUBLENESS } *te, F.*] Un-
capableness of being broken or undone.

INDISTI'NCT [*indistinctus, L.*] confus'd, disordered. *F.*

INDISTI'NGUISHABLE [*indistinguiibilis, L.*] not to be distinguished.

INDISTURBANCE [of *in* and *disturbatio, L.*] Freedom from being disturbed.

To INDI'TE [*inditum, L. Sup.*] to compose or dictate the Matter of a Letter or other Writing.

INDIVI'DUAL [*individuel, F. individuus, L.*] the same, one only, not to be divided.

An INDIVI'DUAL } [in *Philosophy*] a
INDIVI'DUUM } Body or Particle
so small that it cannot be divided. *L.*

INDIVI'DUUM [Logick] that which denotes but one only Person or Thing.

INDIVI'DUUM *Determinatum* [Logick] when the Person or Thing is determined or named; as *Peter*, the River *Thames*, &c. called also *Signatum*.

INDIVI'DUUM *Demonstrativum* [in *Logick*] is when a demonstrative Pronoun is used in the Expression, as *this*, *that*.

INDIVI'DUUM *ex Hypothesi* [in *Logick*] is when a general Name or Term is restrained by the Supposition to a particular Thing; as when it is said, *the Son of such a Man*, and it is known that he had but one Son.

INDIVI'DUUM *Vagum* [in *Logick*] that which, tho' it signifies but one Thing, yet may be any of that Kind; as when we say, a *Man*, a *certain Person*, or *one did so*.

INDIVISIBILITY [of *indivisibilis*, L.] the Quality of that which is not divisible.

INDIVISIBLE [of *indivisibilis*, L.] which cannot be divided. F.

INDIVISIBLES [in *Geometry*] are such Elements or Principles as any Body or Figure may be supposed to be ultimately resolved into, as a Line into Points, a Surface into Lines, a Solid into Surfaces.

INDIVISUM, that which two Persons hold in common, without Partition. L.

INDOCIBLE } [of *indocilis*, L.] that can-
INDOCILE } not be taught, dull, blockish. F.

INDOCIBILITY } [of *indocilité*, F. of in-
INDOCILITY } docilitas, L.] an Unaptness to learn, or to be taught.

To INDOCTRINATE [of *endoctriner*, F.] to instruct or teach.

INDOLENCE } [of *indolentia*, L.] a being
INDOLENCY } insensible of Pain or Grief, lazy. F.

INDOLENT [of *indolens*, L.] insensible, careless, supine, lazy. F.

INDOMABLE [of *indomabilis*, L.] un-
tameable.

To INDO'RSE [of *endorser*, F. of in and *dorsum*, L.] to write on the Back of a Deed, Bond, or Note.

INDO'RSED [in *Heraldry*] Fish are said to be borne endorsed, when their Backs are each toward the other.

INDO'RSEMENT [of *endorsement*, F.] the Writing upon the Back of a Conveyance, Obligation, &c.

To INDO'W [of *endouaiver*, F. of *indotare*, L.] to bestow a Dower, to settle Rents or Revenues upon.

INDRAUGHT [of in and *draught*, Sax.] a Gulph or Bay running in between two Lands.

INDUBITABLE [of *indubitabilis*, L.] not to be questioned, past all Doubt. F.

INDUBITATE [of *indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

To INDUCE [of *inducere*, L.] to lead, to persuade.

INDUCEMENT, a Motive to a Thing.

INDUCIARY [of *induciæ*, L.] belonging to a Truce or League.

INDUCIATE, immediate, next; as the *induciate Heir*, the next Heir.

INDUCTED [of *inductus*, L.] which has received Introduction, admitted to the Possession of any Ecclesiastical Living.

INDUCTION, a Leading into. L.

INDUCTION [in *Law*] putting a Clerk in Possession of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the Keys.

INDUCTION [in *Logick*] a Kind of Argumentation, or imperfect Syllogism, when the *Species* is gathered out of the *Individuals*, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the whole out of the Parts.

To INDUE [of in and *douer*, F.] to qualify, supply, or furnish.

To INDUE [of in and *Deuwen*, Teut.] a Term used by Falconers of a Hawk, and signifies to digest or concoct.

To INDULGE [of *indulgere*, L.] to coddle, be fond, or make much of; to allow.

INDULGENCE [of *indulgentia*, L.] Fondness, Gentleness, Aptness to bear with; also Pardon and Forgiveness. F.

INDULGENCE, Forgiveness. *Chaucer*.

INDULGENT [of *indulgens*, L.] tender-hearted, gentle, kind, fond. F.

INDULT } [of *indultus*, L.] a spe-
INDULTO } cial Grant of the Pope to do or obtain something contrary to the Canon Law. *Ital*.

INDULTO [in *Commerce*] an Impost laid by the King of Spain on Commodities imported in the Galeons.

INDULT of Kings, a Power granted Kings by the Pope to nominate to consistorial Benefices.

INDURABLE [of *endurer*, F. or in and *durare*, L.] that may be indured or borne.

INDURANTS [of *indurantia*, L.] hardening Medicines. P. T.

To INDURATE [of *induratum*, L.] to harden, or make hard.

INDURATION, a making hard.

To INDURE [of *endurer*, F.] to bear or suffer, to last or continue.

INDUSIUM [in *Anatomy*] the innermost Coat which covers a Child in the Womb; called also *Amnion*. L.

INDUSTRIOUS [of *industrius*, F. of *industrius*, L.] laborious, Pains-taking, diligent.

INDUSTRY [of *industrie*, F. of *industria*, L.] Pains-taking, Labour, Diligence.

To INEBRIATE [of *inebriatum*, L.] to make drunk; also to besot.

INEBRIATION, a making drunk. L.

INECHED, put in. *Chaucer*.

INE'DIA [among Physicians] Abstinence, an eating less than usually. L.

INEFFABLE [of *ineffabilis*, L.] unspeakable, not to be uttered or expressed. F.

INEFFABILITY [of *ineffabilité*, F.] Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE Numbers [in *Algebra*] the same as *Surd Numbers*.

INEFFECTIVE } [of *inefficax*, L.] that
INEFFECTUAL } has no Effect, fruitless, vain.

INEFFICACIOUS [of *inefficace*, F. of *inefficax*, L.] of no Efficacy, Force or Virtue.

IN-

INEFFICA'CITY [*inefficacit , F.*] Ineffectualness, Want of Force or Virtue.

INELA'BORATE, unlaboured, not well done.

INEME'NDABLE [*inemendabilis, L.*] that cannot be amended; a Crime was said (in *old Times*) to be so, which could not be aton'd for by Fine.

INENA'RRABLE [*inenarrabilis, L.*] that cannot be related. *F.*

INENO'DABLE [*inenodabilis, L.*] not to be untied or explained.

INE'PT [*inepte, F. ineptus, L. of in, i. e. non, and aptus*] unmeet, unfit, weak, silly.

INE'PTITUDE [*ineptitudo, L.*] Unaptness, Incapacity, Silliness.

INE'QUABLE [*inequabilis, L.*] unequal, uneven.

INE'QUAL [*inequalis, L.*] unequal, uneven, unlike.

INEQUA'LITY [*inequalitas, L.*] Unequalness, Unevenness, Unlikeness.

INERGE'TICAL [*of in and energia, L. of ενεργεια, Gr.*] sluggish, unactive.

INERRABI'LITY [*of in and errare, L.*] Infallibility.

INE'RRABLE, that cannot err, infallible. *L.*

INE'RT [*iners, L. of in, i. e. non, and ars*] sluggish, unfit for Action.

INE'RTITUDE [*inertitudo, L.*] Slothfulness, Sluggishness.

To INE'SCATE [*inescatum, L.*] to deceive or inveigle.

INESCA'TION, a Deceiving or Inveigling. *L.*

INESCU'TCHEON [*in Heraldry*] is an Escutcheon containing one Fifth of the Field, and is borne in it as an Ordinary.

IN esse [*i. e. in Being*] a Law-Phrase signifying what is apparent, and has a real Being. *L.*

INE'STIMABLE [*inestimabilis, L.*] which cannot be sufficiently valued. *F.*

INE'VIDENT [*of in and evidens, L.*] obscure, not clear. *F.*

INE'VITABLE [*inevitabilis, L.*] not to be shunned or avoided.

INEXCU'SABLE [*inexcusabilis, L.*] not to be excused. *F.*

INEXCO'GITABLE [*inexcogitabilis, L.*] not to be devised or found out.

INEXHAU'STED [*inexhaustus, L.*] not drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAU'STIBLE, which cannot be drawn out or emptied. *L.*

INE'XORABLE [*inexorabilis, L.*] that is not to be entreated or persuaded.

INEXPE'CTABLE [*inexpectabilis, L.*] not to be look'd for.

INEXPE'DIBLE [*inexpedibilis, L.*] cumbersome, that one cannot rid himself of.

INEXPE'DIENT [*of in and expeditus, L.*] not convenient or fit.

INEXPE'RIENCE [*of in and experientia, L.*] Want of Experience or Skill.

INEXPE'RIENCED [*inexpertus, L.*] that has no Experience.

INE'XPIABLE [*inexpiabilis, L.*] not to be expiated or atoned for. *F.*

INEXPLA'NABLE [*inexplanabilis, L.*] that cannot be explained.

INE'XPLICABLE [*inexplicabilis, L.*] which cannot be unfolded or explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE [*inexprimable, F. of in and exprimere, L.*] that cannot be expressed, unutterable.

INEXPU'GNABLE [*inexpugnabilis, L.*] not to be taken or won by Force, impregnable. *F.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE [*inextinguible, F. of inextinguibilis, L.*] not to be put out or quenched.

INEXTI'RPABLE [*inextirpabilis, L.*] that cannot be extirpated or rooted out.

INE'XTRICABLE [*inextricabilis, L.*] that which one cannot rid himself, or get out of, not to be disentangled.

INEXU'PERABLE [*inexuperabilis, L.*] that cannot be surpassed or overcome.

INFA'BRICATED [*infabricatus, L.*] not well wrought, rough.

INFALLIBI'LITY [*infallibilit , F.*] an Impossibility to be deceived, a Faculty of never erring.

INFA'LLIBLE [*infallibilis, L.*] that cannot err or be deceived, never-failing. *F.*

INFALLIBI'LITYSHIP, the Gift of being infallible; a sort of Sarcastical Title given to the Pope, or any Pretender to Infallibility.

INFAMOUS [*infame, F. of infamis, L.*] of evil Report, scandalous, base.

INFAMY [*infamie, F. of infamia, L.*] Disgrace, Discredit, Reproach, Shame.

INFANCY [*enfance, F. infantia, L.*] Childhood, the first State of human Life, reckoned from the first to the seventh Year.

INFANGTHEFE [*of in Angan and Seo, Sax.*] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manours, to pass Judgment of Theft committed by their Servants within their Jurisdiction.

INFANT [*enfant, F. of infans, of non fando, L. speaking*] a young Child.

INFANT [*in Law*] all Persons are reputed so under the Age of 21 Years.

INFA'NTA's, all the Daughters of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is stil'd *Princesa*.

INFA'NTE's, all the Sons of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is stil'd *Principe*.

INFA'NTICIDE [*infanticidium, L.*] killing or murdering of Infants.

An INFA'NTICIDE [*infanticida, L.*] a Murderer of Infants.

IN-

I'NFANTRY [*infanterie*, F.] the Foot-Soldiers of an Army.

INFA'TIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied. F.

To **INFA'TUATE** [*infatuer*, F. of *infatuatum*, L.] to make foolish, or besot; to bewitch.

INFATUA'TION, a besotting, &c. L.

INFA'VOURABLE [*infaavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured.

INFAU'STOUS [*infaustus*, L.] unlucky.

To **INFE'CT** [*infector*, F. *infectum*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poison, or Pestilence, to corrupt or taint.

INFE'CTION, that Manner of communicating a Disease by some *Effluvia* or Particles which fly off from disordered Bodies, and mixing with the Juices of others, occasion the same Disorders as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, Corruption. L.

INFE'CTIOUS [of *infectio*, L.] apt to infect, tainting, catching.

INFECU'ND [*infecond*, F. of *infecundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECU'NDITY [*infecondité*, F. *infecunditas*, L.] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To **INFEE'BLE** [of *in* and *foible*, F.] to weaken, to make feeble.

INFELI'CITY [*infelicitas*, L.] Unhappiness.

To **INFEO'FF** [*infeoder*, F.] to unite or join to the Fee. L. T.

INFEO'FFMENT [*feofamentum*, L. Barb.] a Settlement in Fee. L. T.

To **INFE'R** [*inferer*, F. of *inferre*, L.] to conclude, to draw a Consequence.

I'NFERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] Conclusion, Consequence.

INFE'RIOR Planets [in *Astronomy*] are such as are plac'd beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFE'RORITY [*inferiorité*, F.] lower Rank or Degree.

INFE'RIOURS [*inferiores*, L.] Persons of a lower Rank, or meaner Quality.

INFE'RNAL [*infernalis*, L.] belonging to Hell, hellish, low, nethermost. F.

INFE'RNAL Stone [among *Surgeons*] a perpetual Caustick, which causes great Pain in the Operation.

INFE'RTILE [*infertilis*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFERTILITY } [*infertilité*, F.]
INFERTILENESS } Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To **INFE'ST** [*infester*, F. of *infestare*, L.] to annoy or trouble.

To **INFIBULATE** [*infibulatum*, L.] to clasp, to button together.

INFIBULA'TION, a Buckling, Buttoning, or Clasping together. L.

To **INFI'CIATE** [*inficiatum*, L.] to deny or disavow.

I'NFIDEL [*infidelle*, F. of *infidelis*, L.] a Heathen, or one who believes nothing of the Christian Religion.

INFIDE'LITY [*infidélité*, F. *infidelitas*, L.] Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; also Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty.

INFIDIOUS [*infidus*, L.] unfaithful, false.

I'NFIMUS Venter [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, the lowermost of the three Venters in a human Body. L.

I'NFINITE [*infini*, F. of *infinitus*, L.] that hath no Bounds, Terms, or Limits; boundless, endless.

INFINITE'SIMALS, such Quantities as are supposed to be infinitely small.

INFINITIVE Mood [Gram.] a Mood so named because not limited either by Number or Person, like other Moods.

INFI'NITY } [*infinité*, F. of *in-*
I'NFINITENESS } *finitas*, L.] Endlessness, Unmeasurableness.

INFIRM [*infirm*, F. of *infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.

INFIR'MARY [*infirmérie*, F. of *infirmarium*, L.] an Apartment for sick People in a Monastery or Hospital.

INFIR'MITY [*infirmité*, F. *infirmitas*, L.] Sickness, Weakness, Feebleness.

INFISTULATED [of *in* and *fistula*, L.] turned to, or full of *Fistula's*.

To **INFIX** [*infixum*, Sup. L.] to infix, or fasten into.

To **INFLA'ME** [*enflammer*, F. of *in* and *flammare*, L.] to enrage, incense, or put into a Passion; also to increase.

INFLAME'ABLE [*inflammable*, F.] apt to catch or take Fire.

INFLAMMA'TION, is when the Blood is obstructed, so as to crowd in a greater Quantity into any certain Part, and give it a greater Colour and Heat than is usual; a swelling with Heat, Redness, and beating with Pain. L.

INFLA'MMATIVE, setting in a Flame; of a Nature or Quality apt to inflame.

INFLA'TE [*inflatus*, L.] swollen, or puffed up with Wind.

INFLA'TION, a blowing or puffing up; stretching or filling any Part with a flatulent or windy Substance; also a windy Swelling. L.

To **INFLECT** [*inflectere*, L.] to bow or bend.

INFLE'CTION } a Bowing or Bend-
INFLEXION } ing.

INFLE'CTION [in *Opticks*] a Multiplex Retraction of the Rays of Light, caused by the unequal Thickness of any Medium.

INFLE'CTION Point of a Curve [Geometry] is the Point where a Curve begins to bend back again a contrary Way.

INFLEXIBILITY } Obstinacy, Stiff-
INFLEXIBLNESS } nefs, an inflexi-
ble Humour.

INFLEXIBLE [*inflexibilis*, L. i. e. *non flexibilis*] which cannot be bended or bowed; not to be prevailed upon or persuaded.

INFLEXION, a Bending, Turning, Winding. L.

To INFLICT [*infliger*, F. *infectum*, L. q. d. *figere in*] to dash or strike against, to lay a Punishment upon.

INFLICTION, a laying a Punishment upon, a Smiting. L.

INFLUENCE [*influentia*, L.] a flowing into, a sending forth Power or Virtue; the Power of a Superiour over an Inferior.

To INFLUENCE [*influer*, F.] to sway, or have Power over.

INFLUENT [*influens*, L.] flowing into.

INFLUENT Juices [among Physicians] Juices of a human Body, that by the Contrivance of Nature, and Laws of Circulation, fall into another Current or Receptacle; as the Bile to the Gall, Bladder, &c.

INFLUENTIAL, influencing, or bearing Sway.

INFLUX [*influxus*, L.] a flowing, or running into.

To INFOLD [of *in* and *yealdan*, Sax.] to fold or wrap up.

To INFORCE [*enforcir*, F.] to prevail upon by force of Argument, to strengthen.

INFORCEMENT, a Compulsion, or Constraint. F.

To INFORM [*informar*, F. *informare*, L. q. d. *in formam ducere*] to give notice, to tell, to teach, instruct, or make acquainted with.

INFORM [*informis*, L.] mishapen, without Form.

INFORMATION, a making known, Telling, Advice, Instruction; an Accusation or Charge brought against one. L.

In FORMA Pauperis [Law Phrase] is having Clerks and Council assign'd without Fees, upon Affidavit made, that the Suitors Debts being paid, he is not worth five Pounds. L.

INFORMATUS *non sum* [i. e. I am not informed] a formal Answer made in Court by an Attorney, when he has no more to say in Defence of his Client. L.

INFORMED Stars [in Astronomy] are such of the fixed Stars as are cast into, or ranged under any Form.

INFORMER, one who informs in a Court of Judicature, or before a Magistrate, against such as transgress the Law.

INFORMOUS [*informe*, F. *informis*, L.] without Form, Shape, or Fashion.

INFORTUNATE [*infortune*, F. of *infortunatus*, L. i. e. *non fortunatus*] unhappy, unlucky.

INFORTUNE, Misfortune. Chaucer.

INFORTUNES [in Astrology] Saturn

and Mars, so called, because of their unfortunate Influences.

INFORTUNID, unfortunate. Chauc.

To INFRANCHISE [of *franc*, F. *frances*, Ital. Free] to make a Freeman or Denizen; to incorporate into a Society or Body Politick.

INFRANCHISEMENT, infranchising, setting free, Discharge, Release.

INFRA Scapularis Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Arm which arises from the lower Part of the Scapula. L.

INFRA Spinatus Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Arm placed below the Spina. L.

INFRACTION, a breaking in. L.

INFRA'NGIBLE [*infrangibilis*, L.] not to be broken, durable, strong.

INFRE'QUENT [*infrequens*, L.] that seldom happens, rare, uncommon. F.

INFRICATION } a rubbing or cha-
INFRICTION } sing. F.

To INFRI'NGE [*infringere*, L. q. d. *to break in upon*] to break a Law, Custom, or Privilege.

INFRI'NGEMENT, such Violation, Breach, &c.

INFUCA'TION, a painting of the Face, a colouring or disguising.

INFRUGIFEROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.] not bearing Fruit.

INFUMA'TION, a drying in Smoak.

INFUNDIBULIFORMES [among Botanists] any Flowers shaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDI'BULUM Cerebri [in Anatomy] the Brain-Tunnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, through which serious Humours are discharged. L.

INFUNDI'BULUM Renum [in Anatomy] the Basin through which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder. L.

INFUR'ATE [of *in* and *furiatus*, L.] stark-mad, or recovered from Madness.

To INFU'SCATE [*infuscatum*, L.] to make dark or dusky.

INFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky. L.

To INFU'SE [*infuser*, F. of *infusum*, Sup. L. i. e. *fundere in*] to pour in or into, to soak or steep, to endue with, or inspire.

INFU'SION, pouring in. F. of L.

INFU'SION [in Pharmacy] a steeping of Drugs, Leaves, Roots, &c. in some Liquor, in order to get out their Virtue.

An ING [Ing, Dan.] a Meadow or low Ground, a Common. Lincolnsh.

INGUST, Entrance. Spencer.

To INGE'MINATE [*ingeminatum*, L.] to double or repeat often.

INGEMINA'TION, a doubling or repeating.

INGE'MINATED Flowers [among Florists] is when one Flower grows out of another.

TO INGE'NDER [*engendrer*, F. *ingerare*, L.] to beget, to produce or breed.

INGE'NERABLE [*ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be ingendred.

INGE'NERATED [*ingeneratus*, L.] not ingender'd, not produced by Generation; bread in one naturally.

INGE'NIO, an House or Mill where Sugar is made.

INGE'NIOUS [*ingenieux*, F. of *ingeniosus*, L.] quick-witted, full of Wit or Invention.

INGE'NITE [*ingenitus*, L.] inbred, natural, bred by Nature.

INGE'NITE Disease [with Physicians] one that comes into the World with a Person, much the same as Hereditary.

INGE'NIUM, natural Quality or Disposition. L.

INGE'NIUM [in old Records] an Engine or Device.

INGENU'ITAS Regni [in old Records] the Free-holders or Commonalty of the Kingdom; sometimes the Term was apply'd to the chief Barons, i. e. the great Lords and King's Common-Council.

INGENU'ITY } [*ingenuité*, F. of
INGE'NUOUSNESS } *ingenuitas*, L.] Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity.

INGE'NUOUS [*ingenue*, F. of *ingenuus*, L.] frank, free, open, sincere, plain.

INGENY [*ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Disposition.

TO INGE'ST [*ingestum*, L.] to put in.

INGESTABLE [*ingestibilis*, L.] that cannot be borne.

ENGINEE'R [of *engin*, F.] an Artist in fortifying and attacking Fortresses.

TO INGIRT, to surround. *Shakesp.*

INGLE [of *ignis*, L. Fire. N. C.] a Boy hired to be abused against Nature.

INGLO'RIOUS [*ingloriosus*, L.] that is of no Renown, or Repute, dishonourable.

INGLU'VIES [with Physicians] a voracious Appetite. L.

TO INGORGE, to cram or stuff in.

INGOT [*lingot*, F.] a Wedge of Gold or Silver.

TO INGRA'FT [of *in* and *greffer*, F.] to set a Shoot in the Stock of a Tree; to implant, imprint or fix.

INGRA'YLED [*Herald*.] notched about.

INGRAM [of *Engel*, an Angel, and *rein*, Sax. Purity] a Sirname.

INGRA'TE [*ingrat*, F. of *ingratus*, L.] ungrateful, unthankful.

TO INGRA'TIATE one's self [of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good Will of another, to curry Favour.

INGRA'TITUDE [*ingratitude*, L.] Ungratefulness, Unthankfulness. F.

INGRAVIDA'TION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] the same as Impregnation or getting with Child.

INGRE'DIENT [*ingrediens*, L.] one of

the Simples put into a Compound Medicine, &c. F.

INGREE, in good Part. O.

INGRE'SS [*ingressus*, L.] an Entrance upon or going into.

INGRE'SS [in *Astronomy*] is the Sun's entring into the first Scruple of one of the four Cardinal Signs, especially *Aries*.

INGRE'SSU, is a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeketh Entry into Lands and Tenements. L.

INGRE'SSU *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant makes a Feoffment, and dies; so that he in Reversion shall have the said Writ against any Person, who is in the Land.

INGRE'SSUS [in *Law*] an Entrance; a Duty which the Heir at full Age formerly paid to the chief Lord, for entring upon the Lands which were fallen to him.

In GROSS [*Law Term*] that which belongs to the Person of the Lord, and not to any Manour, Lands, &c.

TO INGROSS [of *in* and *grossoyer*, F.] to write over the Draught of a Deed in fair and large Characters.

TO INGROSS [of *in* and *gross*, F.] to buy up all of a Commodity, to forestall.

INGRO'SSER, one who buys up Corn growing, or other Provisions before they are brought to Market.

INGRO'SSER, a Clerk that writes Records, Conveyances, &c. in Text Hand.

INGRO'SSING [of a *Fine*] is when the Indentures, being drawn up by the Chirographer, are delivered to the Party to whom the Cognisance is made.

INGRO'SSMENT, the Act of ingrossing, or writing Conveyances.

INGUEN [with *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Thigh, above the Secret Parts, commonly called the Groin. L.

INGUINA'LIA [among *Anatomists* and *Physicians*] is any Subdivision made of that Part, or any Thing therein contained, or applied thereunto as a Medicine. L.

TO INGU'LF [of *in* and *Golpe*, Du. *Gouffree*, F.] to swallow down, to devour.

TO INGU'RGITATE [*ingurgitatum*, L.] to swill, to swallow greedily, to devour gluttonously.

INGURGITA'TION, Swilling, Swallowing greedily, &c.

INHABILE [*inhabilis*, L.] unmeet, unweildy.

TO INHA'BIT [*habiter*, F. *inhabitare*, L.] to dwell in a Place.

INHA'BITABLE [*inhabitabilis*, L.] not habitable; also habitable, or that may be dwelt in.

INHA'BITANT [*inhabitans*, L.] one who dwells or lives in a Place.

TO INHE'RE [*inherere*, L.] to stick, or cleave fast to.

IN-

INHE'RENCE } [*inherence, F.*] the Qua-
INHE'RENCY } lity of that which
sticks close to.

INHE'RENT [*inherens, L.*] sticking
fast in, cleaving, abiding in. *F.*

To INHE'RIT [*heriter, F. of heres, L.*]
to get by Inheritance or Possession.

INHE'RITANCE [*heritage, F.*] is a Per-
petuity of Right in Lands and Tenements
to a Man and his Heirs.

INHE'RITRIX, a female Heir.

INHE'RITOR, a Male Heir.

INHE'SION [*inhesio, L.*] a sticking or
cleaving to.

To INHI'BIT [*inhiber, F. inhibitum, L.*]
to prohibit or forbid.

INHIBI'TION, a Forbidding. *L.*

INHIBI'TION [*in Law*] is a Writ
which forbids a Judge to proceed farther
in the Cause before him.

To INHILD, to infuse, to inspire. *Ch.*

INHO'C } a Corner of a common Field

INHO'KE } plough'd up and sow'd. *O.L.*

I'NHOLDER, he that holdeth or keep-
eth an Inn, an Innkeeper.

INHONESTA'TION, a Disparaging or
Disgracing. *L.*

INHO'SPITABLE [*inhospitalis, L.*] not
given to Hospitality, discourteous, uncivil,
rude.

INHOSPITA'LITY [*inhospitalitas, L.*]
Rudeness to Strangers, not giving them
Entertainment, Churlishness.

INHU'MANE [*inhumain, F. inhumanus, L.*]
void of Humanity, barbarous, cruel,
savage.

INHUMA'NITY [*inhumanité, F. of in-
humanitas, L.*] Barbarity, Cruelty, Savage-
ness, Unkindness, Incivility.

INHU'MATED [*inhumatus, L.*] unbu-
ried, not interred.

INHUMA'TION, a Burying, or putting
into the Ground. *F. of L.*

INHUMA'TION [*Chymistry*] when two
Pots [the Bottom of the uppermost being
full of little Holes] are covered with
Earth, and a Wheel Fire made, causing the
Vapours to sweat through in the Distilla-
tion; a Digestion made by burying the
Materials in Dung, or in the Earth.

To INHU'ME [*inhumer, F. inhumare, L.*
q. d. in humo ponere] to bury or inter.

INHU'MED [*inhumé, F. inhumatus, L.*]
buried or interred.

To INJE'CT [*injeſtum, Sup. L.*] to cast
or squirt in.

INJE'CTION, a Casting or Squinting
in. *F. of L.*

INJE'CTION [*in Physick*] the casting
any liquid Medicine into the Wounds or Ca-
vities of the Body, by Syringe, Clyster, &c.

INJE'CTION [*with Anatomists*] is the
filling the Vessels of a human or animal
Body with Wax, or any other proper Mat-
ter, to shew their Ramifications.

INJE'CTIO *intestinalis*, a Clyster. *L.P.T.*
INI'LUM [*in Anatomy*] the Beginning
of the oblongated Marrow.

INIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagin'd.

INI'MITABLE [*inimitabilis, L.*] that
cannot be imitated.

To INJOI'N [*enjoindre, F. of injungere;*
L.] to require, to lay upon.

INIQUITAUNCE, Unequality. *Ch.*

INI'QUITY [*iniquité, F. iniquitas, L.*]
Want of Equity, Injustice, Wickedness.

INI'TIAL [*initialis, L.*] Beginning. *F.*

To INI'TIATE [*initier, F. of initiatum,*
L.] to instruct in the first Principles of
any Art, Science, &c. to admit into any
Order or Faculty, to begin.

INITIA'TION, the entering or admit-
ting any one into any Order or Faculty. *L.*

INJUCU'ND [*injucundus, L.*] unpleasant.

INJUCU'NDITY [*injucunditas, L.*] Un-
pleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE [*injudicabilis, L.*] that
cannot be judged.

INJUDI'CIAL [*of in and judicialis, L.*]
not according to Judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUS [*of in and judicieux, F.*]
void of Judgment or Discretion.

INJU'NCTION [*injonction, F.*] an En-
joining, Command or Order.

INJU'NCTION [*in Law*] is a Writ
grounded upon an Order in Chancery, ei-
ther to give the Plaintiff Possession, or to
stay rigorous Proceedings in another Court.

To I'NJURE [*injurier, F. injuriam infer-
re, L.*] to abuse, endamage or wrong.

INJU'RIOUS [*injurieux, F. of injuriosus,*
L.] hurtful, offensive, wrongful, against
Right and Law.

I'NJURY [*injure, F. of injuria, L. quod
fit contra jus*] Abuse, Offence, Wrong.

INJU'ST [*injuste, F. injustus, L.*] wrong-
ful, offensive.

INJU'STICE [*injustitia, L.*] an unjust
Act, unfair or hard Dealing. *F.*

INK [*Inck, Du.*] Liquor for Writing.

INK [*in Falconry*] is the Neck of any
Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

INK of a Mill, a sort of forked Iron
which is fasten'd on the Spindle.

To INKI'NDLE [probably of *in* and
zunden, Teut. or *Tyn'delan, Sax.*] to light,
to set on fire, to catch fire, to break out.

An I'NKLING of a Matter [*Minshew* de-
rives it of *inclinando, L.* because the Ear is
inclined to hear it; others from *Wunke-
len, Teut.* a small Rumour; and others of
*Enkelinhe, a Descant in Musick, or of
in and Ballen, Du.* to tell] a small Ru-
mour, a Hint, an Intimation.

INLA'GARY [*Law Term*] a Restitution
of one outlaw'd to the King's Protection,
and to the Benefit or Estate of a Subject.

INLA'GH, a Person subject to the Law,
he that is in some Frank-Pledge.

I N

I'NLAND, situate upon the main Land, or in the Heart of a Country far from the Sea Coasts.

I'NLAND, that Part of any Land or Manour, which lay next to the Mansion House, and was used by the Lord himself. *O. L. T.*

I'NLAND Bills [in Trade] Bills payable in the same Country or Nation in which they are drawn.

I'NLAND Town, one seated far within the Land, to which no Vessel can sail.

I'NLAND Trade, a Trade carried on within the Country; a Home Trade.

To INLA'RGE [of *in* and *large*, *F.* of *largus*, *L.*] to make large, to discourse at large upon a Subject.

To INLAY [of *in* and *lay*] to work in Wood or Metal with several Pieces of different Colours, curiously set together.

INLEA'SED [*enlacé*, *F.*] catch'd in a Lease or Snare, intangled.

I'NLET [of *in* and *Letan*, *Sax.*] an Entrance or Passage into.

To INLI'GHTEN [of *in* and *Lih'ten*, *Sax.*] to give Light to.

To INLIST [of *in* and *list*] to enter into the List of Soldiers.

INLISTED, entred as a Soldier.

INLY, inwardly. *Chaucer.*

I'NMATE [of *in* and *Matā*, *Sax.* *Maet*, *Du.*] a Lodger.

INMOST, most inward.

INN [*Inne*, *Sax.*] a publick House for the Entertainment of Travellers.

To INN, to lodge at an Inn.

To INN Corn, to get it into Barns, &c. at Harvest Time.

INNA'TE [*innatus*, *L.*] inbred, natural.

INNA'TE Principles, are Principles or Ideas stamp'd upon the Soul or Mind at its first Make, and which it brings into the World with it.

INNA'TABLE [*innatabilis*, *L.*] that cannot be swimm'd in.

INNA'VIGABLE [*innavigabilis*, *L.*] that cannot be sail'd on.

I'NNER [*innor*, *Sax.* *inner*, *Teut.*] inward.

INNEREST } [*ynnoy't*, *Sax.*] inner-
INREST } most. *Chaucer.*

I'NNERMOST [*inemey't*, *Sax.*] the most inward.

I'NNINGS, Lands recovered from the Sea, by Draining and Banking.

INNITENT [*innitens*, *L.*] endeavouring or essaying.

I'NNOCENCE } [*innocentia*, *L.*] Guilt-
I'NNOCENCY } lessness, Purity of Soul,

Harmlessness. *F.*

I'NNOCENCE, Ignorance. *Chaucer.*

I'NNOCENT [*innocens*, *L.* i. e. *non nocens*] guiltless, inoffensive, harmless, silly, simple. *F.*

I N

An **I'NNOCENT**, an half-witted Person, an Idiot. *F.*

I'NNOCENTS-Day, the 28th of December, observed in Memory of Herod's slaying innocent Children, call'd also *Childermass-Day*.

INNO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Hymn, or spiritual Song. *Ital.*

INNO'CUOUS [*innocuus*, *L.*] harmless, doing no Hurt.

INNOM Barley, such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is fallowed. *N. C.*

INNO'MINABLE [*innominabilis*, *L.*] not fit to be named.

INNO'MINATA Offa [in *Anatomy*] nameless Bones, two Bones plac'd in the Side of the *Os Sacrum*. *L.*

INNO'MINATA Tunica Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name. *L.*

INNO'MINATUS Humor [in *Physick*] one of the four secondary Humours, where-with the Ancients thought the Body was nourished. *L.*

INNOTE/SCIMUS, Letters Patent which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or some other Deed, not of Record. *L.*

To I'NNOVATE [*innover*, *F.* *innovatum*, *L.*] to lay aside old Customs, and bring up new ones.

INNOVA'TION, a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions, Change, Alteration. *F.* of *L.*

INNOVA'TOR [*innovateur*, *F.*] a Person who brings in new Customs, &c. *L.*

INNOXIOUS [*innoxius*, *L.*] harmless.

INNS of Court, four Houses or Colleges establish'd for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, viz. *Gray's-Inn*, *Lincoln's-Inn*, the *Inner* and *Middle Temples*, to which was added the *Outer Temple*.

INNS of Chancery, Houses appointed for young Students in Law, eight in Number, viz. *Bernard's*, *Clement's*, *Clifford's*, *Furnival's*, *Lion's*, *New*, *Staple's*, and *Thav's Inn*.

INNU'BILOUS [*innubilis*, *L.*] without Clouds, fair, serene.

INNUE'NDO, a Word frequently used in Writs, Declarations, &c. and its Use is only to declare and ascertain the Person or Thing, which was left doubtful before.

INNU'MERABLE [*innombrable*, *F.* of *innumerabilis*, *L.*] numberless, that cannot be numbered.

INNUTRITION, a Nourishing, or bringing up.

INOBSERVABLE [*inobservabilis*, *L.*] not to be observed, unworthy of Observation.

To INO'ULATE [*inoculatum*, *L.*] to graft in the Bud.

IN-

INOCULA'TION, is an Insertion or Grafting of the Bud of one Fruit-Tree into the Stock of another.

To INODIATE [of *in*, Neg. and *odio*, L.] to bring an Odium upon, to render odious, to disgrace.

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus*, L.] without Scent, unperfumed.

INOFFE'NSIVE [of *in* and *offensive*, F.] that gives no Offence, harmless.

INOFFI'CIOUS [*inofficiosus*, L.] backward in doing one any good Office or Turn, discourteous, disobliging.

INOMEN, taken, obtained, O.

INOPI'NABLE [*inopinabilis*, L.] that could not be thought.

INOPI'NATE [*inopine*, F. of *inopinatus*, L.] unthought of, unexpected.

INO'PPORTUNE [*inopportunos*, L.] unseasonable.

INO'RDINATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of Order, extravagant, immoderate.

INO'RDINATE Proportion [in Geometry] where the Order of the Terms is disturbed.

INORDINA'TION, Irregularity. L.

INORGA'NICAL [of *in* and *organicus*, L.] wanting Organs or Instruments proper for any Motion or Operation.

INOSCUA'TION [of *in* and *osculatio*, L.] the Joining of the Mouth of the capillary Veins and Arteries.

In PO'SSE } [in Law] that is not,

In POTE'NTIA } but may be. L.

INPRISII, Accomplices, Abettors. O.

I'NQUEST [*enqueste*, F.] Inquiry, Search, especially that made by a Jury; also the Jury itself.

The Court of I'NQUEST, a Court held at Guildhall, London, for determining all Complaints prefer'd for Debt by one Freeman against another, under the Sum of 40 s. called the Court of Conscience.

INQUI'ETUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] Restless, Disquiet, Unquietness. F.

INQUI'ETUDE [in the Art of Physick] a Convulsive Motion of the Muscles in the Limbs, which causes the sick Patient to throw himself from one Side to another.

To INQUINA'TE [*inquinatum*, L.] to defile or foul.

INQUINA'TION, Defiling or Fouling.

INQUI'RABLE [of *inquirere*, L.] that may be inquired about, or searched into.

To INQUIRE [*enquerer*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to ask or demand, to examine or inquire into.

INQUIRE'NDO, an Authority given to a Person or Persons to inquire into something for the King's Advantage. L. T.

INQUIRY [of *inquirere*, L.] Search, Asking, &c.

INQUI'SITION, a diligent Search or Inquiry, a strict Examination. F. of L.

INQUI'SITION [in Law] a Manner of proceeding in Criminal Matters by the

Judge, or by the Grand Inquest, before the Justices in Eyre.

The Spanish INQUI'SITION, a Tribunal or great Council, first erected by Ferdinand, the Catholick King of Spain, and the Pope, to cause all Moors and Jews living there to be baptized: But now the Power of it is exercised with all Barbarity and Cruelty against Christians, under the Notion of Hereticks, and all that are not stanch Roman Catholicks.

INQUI'SITIVE [of *inquisitum*, L.] desirous to know every Thing, curious, prying.

INQUI'SITOR [*inquisiteur*, F.] a Sheriff, a Coroner; also a Judge of the Spanish Inquisition.

To INRAGE [*enrager*, F.] to put into a Rage, to make mad.

To INRI'CH [*enricher*, F.] to make rich, to adorn or embellish.

I'NROAD } [of *in* and *Rode*, of *to ride*]

I'NRODE } the Invasion of a Country by Enemies.

To INRO'L [*enroler*, F.] to set down in a Roll, to record or register.

INRO'LEMENT [*enrolement*, F.] an Enrolling, &c.

INRO'LEMENT [in Law] the Entering or Registering any lawful Act, as a Recognizance or Fine, &c.

INSA'NABLE [*insanabilis*, L.] not to be cured.

INSA'NE [*insanus*, L.] out of Order as to Health, mad.

INSA'NY [*insania*, L.] Madness, Frenzy, Dotage.

INSATIABI'LITY } [*insatiabilité*, of
UNSATIABI'LITY } *insatiabilitas*, L.]
an Unsatisfiedness.

INSA'TIABLE [*insatiabilis*, L.] that cannot be satisfied with Meat or Drink, &c. F.

INSA'TIABLENESS, the not being capable of receiving Satisfaction.

INSA'TIATE [*insatiatus*, L.] not satiated, unsatisfied.

INSA'TIETY [*insatietas*, L.] Unsatiableness.

INSA'TURABLE [*insaturabilis*, L.] that cannot have enough.

I'NSCIENCE [*inscientia*, L.] Ignorance.

INSCO'NSED [in Military Affairs] a Term used when Part of an Army is secured with a Sconce or small Fort.

To INSCRI'BE [*inscribere*, L.] to write in or upon.

INSCRI'BED Bodies [in Mathematicks] regular Bodies.

INSCRI'BED Figures [in Mathematicks] those that are drawn within others.

INSCRIPTION, a Title, Name, or Character written or engraven over any Thing. F. of L.

INSCRU'TABLE [*inscrutabilis*, L.] unsearchable,

searchable, unfathomable. *F.*

To INSCU'LP [*insculper, F. insculpere, L.*] to engrave, carve, or cut.

INSECABLE [*infecabilis, L.*] that cannot be cut.

INSECT [*insecte, F. insectum, L.*] any small living Creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into Limbs and Joints as other Creatures, but encompassed with Rings or Divisions, capable of being parted without utterly destroying Life, as Worms, &c. or else divided between the Head and Body, as Flies, Pismires, Bees, &c.

INSECTABLE [*insectabilis, L.*] that cannot be followed.

INSECTA'TION, a Railing or Inveighing against one. *L.*

INSECTA'TOR, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter. *L.*

INSECTA'TOR [in *Old Records*] a Prosecutor or Adversary at Law.

INSECTILE, that which cannot be further cut or divided. *L.*

INSE'CTION, a cutting into. *L.*

INSE'CTION [with *Anat.*] the different Unions of the Parts one with another.

INSECTI'VOROUS [of *insectum* and *vorax, L.*] that feeds upon Insects.

INSECU'RE [of *in* and *securus, L.*] that is not secure, unsafe.

INSEER, one that has a good Insight into Matters. *Chaucer.*

INSE'NSATE [of *insensé, F. insensatus, L.*] senseless, mad, foolish.

INSELID, sealed up. *Chaucer.*

INSENSIBI'LITY [*insensibilité, F.*] Senselessness, Foolishness.

INSE'NSIBLE [*insensibilis, L.*] void of Sense.

INSE'PARABLE [*inseparabilis, L.*] that cannot be separated, severed, or parted.

To INSE'RT [*inserer, F. insertum, L.*] to put or bring in.

INSE'RTION, a putting, planting, or grafting in. *F. of L.*

To INSE'RVE [*inservire, L.*] to bear a Part in, or promote.

INSE'RVICEABLE, unserviceable.

INSE'SSUS [among *Physicians*] a Bath for the lower Parts, in which the Patient sits down to the Navel. *L.*

INSETE'NA [*inyetena, Sax.*] an In-ditch.

INSICCA'TION, a Drying. *L.*

INSIDIA'TOR, one who lies in wait. *L.*

INSI'DIOUS [*insidieux, F. insidiosus, L.*] insinuating, treacherous, deceitful.

I'NSIGHT [*Insicht, Du.*] Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNI'FICANCY [of *in* and *significancia, L.*] Unprofitableness, Vanity.

INSIGNI'FICANT [of *in* and *significans, L.*] that signifies nothing, inconsiderable.

INSIGNI'FICANCY, the being worthless or inconsiderable.

I'NSIMUL *tenuit*, one Species of the Writ called *Formedon*.

To INSI'NUATE [*insinuer, F. insinuat, L.*] to intimate, to give a Hint of; also to wind or screw one's self into Favour.

INSINUA'TION, a Winding one's self in by Degrees; an Intimation or slight Touch of a Thing. *F. of L.*

INSINUA'TION of a Will [in *Civil Law*] is the first Production of it, or the leaving it *Penes Registrum*, in order to his Probate.

INSI'NUATIVE [*insinuant, F. insinuativus, L.*] apt to insinuate, engaging.

INSI'PID [*insipide, F. insipidus, L.*] having no Taste or Relish, unfavoury.

INSI'PID [in speaking of a *Discourse, &c.*] flat or dry.

INSI'PIDITY [*insipidité, F.*] Unfavouriness, Flatness.

INSI'PIENCE [*insipientia, L.*] Want of Knowledge, Foolishness.

To INSI'ST [*insister, F. insistere, L.*] to stand much upon, to urge, to be instant.

To INSI'ST [with *Geometricians*] the Angles of any Segment are said to insist or stand upon the Arch of another Segment.

INSI'TION [in *Gardening*] Grafting or Setting of any Cyon or Bud into the Stock of a Tree. *L.*

INSI'TIVE, grafted in, not natural.

To INSLA'VE [of *in* and *Slave, Du.*] to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To INSNA'RE [of *in* and *Besnaerer, Dan.*] to draw into a Snare.

INSO'CIABLE [*insociabilis, L.*] not sociable, unfit for Society or Conversation.

INSOLA'TION, a laying in the Sun, a Bleaching. *L.*

INSOLA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the Digestion of any Ingredient or mixt Body, by exposing it to the Sun Beams.

I'NSOLENCE & [*insolentia, L.*] Impudence, Sauciness, Haughtiness. *F.*

I'NSOLENT [*insolens, L.*] saucy, bold, proud. *F.*

INSO'LIBILL, unanswerable. *Chaucer.*

INSO'LITE [*insolitus, L.*] unusual, unaccustomed.

INSO'LVABLE [*insolubilis, L.*] insolvent, not able to pay. *F.*

INSO'LUBLE [*insolubilis, L.*] that cannot be solved or loosed.

INSO'LVENCY [*insolubilité, F.*] the Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to satisfy his Creditors.

INSO'LVENT, not able to pay. *F.*

INSO'MNIOUS [*insomniosus, L.*] troubled with Dreams, not sleeping soundly.

To INSPE'CT [*inspectum, L.*] to look narrowly into, to oversee.

INSPE'CTION, Overseeing, Insight, looking on or into. *F. of L.*

IN-

INSPE'CTOR [*inspecteur*, F.] an Over-
seer. L.

To INSPE'RSE [*inspersum*, L.] to
sprinkle upon.

INSPE'RSION, a Sprinkling upon. L.

INSPE'XIMUS, Letters Patent, so cal-
led, because they begin after the King's
Title, with this Word, *Inspeximus*. L.

INSPIRA'TION, an inspiring or breath-
ing into. F. of L.

INSPIRA'TION [with *Anatomists*] the
taking in of Air or Breath, by the Dilata-
tion or widening of the Chest.

INSPIRA'TION [among *Divines*] the
Heavenly Grace which fills the Soul with
extraordinary and supernatural Gifts.

To INSPI'RE [*inspirer*, F. of *inspirare*,
L.] to put into one's Head, to prompt, to
endue or fill with.

To INSPI'RIT [of *in* and *Spirit*] to put
Life and Spirit into one.

INSPISSA'TION, a thickening, or mak-
ing thick; as when a Liquid is brought to
a thicker Consistence, by evaporating the
thinner Parts. L.

INSTABI'LITY [*instabilité*, F. of *instabi-
litas*, L.] Unsteadfastness, Unsteadiness.

INSTA'BLE [*instabilis*, L.] unstable, in-
constant, uncertain.

To INSTA'L [*installer*, F. or of *in* and
Stal, Sax.] to put in Possession of an Office,
Order, or Benefice.

INSTALLA'TION } [*installation*, F.]
INSTA'LEMENT } the Act of in-
stalling.

I'NSTANCE [*instantia*, L.] Entreaty,
Motion; also Model, Example, Proof. F.

To I'NSTANCE, to bring or produce
an Instance.

I'NSTANT [*instans*, L.] eager upon a
Thing, earnest, pressing, present, near at
Hand. F.

An I'NSTANT, a short Moment, a Por-
tion of Time so small, that it cannot be
divided.

INSTANTA'NEOUS [*instantaneus*, L.]
momentary, happening in the Nick of
Time.

INSTAURA'TION, a Restoring to the
former State, a renewing, a repairing. F. of

INSTAU'RUM, Stock upon a Farm of
Instruments of Husbandry. O. R.

To I'NSTIGATE [*instiguer*, F. of *instiga-
tum*, L.] to egg or set on; to provoke to.

INSTIGA'TION, a stirring up to, putting
on; encouragement to, incitement. F. of L.

INSTIGA'TOR [*instigateur*, F.] an En-
courager, an Abetter. L.

To INSTIL [*instiller*, F. of *instillare*,
L.] to pour in by Drops, to infuse Princi-
ples or Notions.

INSTILLA'TION, an Instilling. F. of L.

To INSTI'MULATE [*instimulatum*, L.]
to prick forwards, to provoke.

INSTIMULA'TION, a pricking or egg-
ing forward.

I'NSTINCT [*instinctus*, L.] an inward
Stirring or Motion, a natural Bent or In-
clination to a Thing; that Aptitude or Dis-
position in any Creature, which, by its pe-
culiar Formation, it is naturally endowed
with. F.

To I'NSTITUTE [*instituer*, F. of *insti-
tutum*, L.] to enact, decree, appoint, or
ordain, to establish or found.

An I'NSTITUTE [*institut*, F. of *institu-
tum*, L.] an Order or Rule of Life.

I'NSTITU'TES [*instituta*, L.] Princi-
ples, Precepts, Ordinances; also a Col-
lection of the Roman Laws, made by Or-
der of the Emperor *Justinian*.

INSTITU'TION, Establishment, Ap-
pointment; also Instruction, Education,
or training up. F. and L.

INSTITU'TION to a Benefice, is the
putting a Clerk into the Possession of the
Spiritualities of a Benefice.

INSTITU'TIONS [*Physick*] are such as
teach the necessary *Præcognita* to the Prac-
tice of Medicine, or the Cure of Diseases.

An I'NSTITUTOR [*instituteur*, F.] an
Instructor, Founder, &c.

To INSTRU'CT [*instruire*, F. of *instruc-
tum*, L.] to teach, to train, or bring up.

INSTRU'CTION, Teaching, Education,
Order or Precept. F. of L.

INSTRU'CTIONS, Directions in an
Affair of Moment.

INSTRU'CTIVE [*instruif*, F.] apt to
instruct.

I'NSTRUMENT [*instrumentum*, L. q. d.
quo aliquid instruimus] a Tool to do any
Work with; also a publick Act, Deed, or
Writing drawn up between two or more
Parties, and containing several Covenants
agreed upon betwixt them. F.

INSTRUME'NTAL [*instrumentalis*, L.]
belonging to an Instrument; also service-
able, or contributing to as a Means. F.

INSUA'VITY [*insuavitas*, L.] Unplea-
santness.

To INSU'CCATE [*insuccatum*, L.] to
moisten with Liquor.

INSUCCA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the
moistening of Drugs with the Juice of
Roses, Violets, &c.

INSUCCE'SSFUL [of *in* and *successus*,
L.] that has no good Success, Unfortunate.

INSUFFI'CIENCY [*insuffisance*, F. of *in*
and *sufficiencia*, L.] Inability, Incapacity.

INSUFFI'CIENT [*insuffisant*, F. of *in*
and *sufficiens*, L.] not sufficient, incapable.

I'NSULAR [*insulaire*, F. of *insularis*, L.]
belonging to an Island.

INSULATA *Columna* [in *Architecture*]
is a Pillar which stands alone. L.

I'NSULOUS [*insulosus*, L.] full of Is-
lands.

I N

To I'NSULATE, to make an Island.
INSU'LTE [*insulfus*, L.] unfavoury, foolish.

INSU'LSITY [*insulfitas*, L.] Folly, Stupidity, Unfavouriness.

TO INSU'LT [*insulter*, F. *insultare*, L. q. d. *saltare in*, i. e. *contra*] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.

To INSU'LT [in *Military Affairs*] to assault or attack a Post with open Force, without using Trenches, Saps, &c.

An I'NSULT [*insulte*, F. *insultus*, L.] an Abuse, Affront, Outrage, Assault, Onset.

INSULTURE [*insulture*, F. *insultura*, L.] a Leaping upon, a Triumphant.

INSUPER [*i. e.* over and besides, L.] a Term used by the Auditor of Accounts in the Exchequer, who says so much remains *insuper* to such a one.

INSUPERABILITY, Invincibleness.

INSUPERABLE [*insuperabilis*, L.] not to be vanquish'd, or overcome.

INSUPERABLY [*insuperabiliter*, L.] beyond Prevention, or Recovery.

INSUPPORTABLE, not to be born with, or endured. F.

INSU'RANCE [in and *Suer*, F.] Security given to make good the Loss of Ships, Merchandize, Houses, &c. in Consideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.

To INSU'RE, to engage, to make good any Thing that is in Danger of being lost; to pay the Premium of such Insurance.

INSURMOU'NTABLE [*insurmontable*, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Industry.

INSURRE'CTION, a Rising against, a popular Tumult, or Uproar.

To INSUSU'RRATE [*insufurratum*, L.] to whisper one in the Ear.

INSUSURRA'TION, a Whispering in the Ear. L.

To INTA'BULATE [*intabulatum*, L.] to write in Tables.

INTA'CT [*intactus*, L.] untouched.

INTA'CTA *Virgo*, a pure Virgin. L.

INTA'CTÆ [in *Geometry*] right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. L.

INTA'CTIBLE } [*intactus*, L.] that can-
INTA'NGIBLE } not be touched.

INTA'GLIO's, precious Stones, engraven with the Heads of great Men, or Inscriptions, &c. such as are often set in Rings, &c.

I'NTAKERS, Persons on the Borders of Scotland, who were the Receivers of such Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Parters*, used to bring in.

To INTA'MINATE [*intaminatum*, L.] to defile.

To INTA'NGLE [q. d. *intendiculare*, L. or of *Tangle*, Sax. a little Twig, of which Snares were made for Birds] to twist together, to perplex, or confound.

I N

INTA'NGLEMENT, a Perplexity.

I'NTEGER [*i. e.* whole, intire, L.] in *Arithmetick* it signifies a whole Number in Contradistinction to Fractions.

I'NTEGRAL, belonging to an Integer, whole, intire.

I'NTEGRAL Parts [in *Philosophy*] are those Parts which make up the Whole.

To I'NTEGRATE [*integratum*, L.] to make whole, renew; to restore.

I'NTEGRA'TION, a making whole, renewing, or restoring.

I'NTEGRITY [*integrité*, F. of *integritas*, L.] Honesty, Uprightness, Sincerity.

I'NTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a Covering.

I'NTE'GUMENTS [among *Anatomists*] the common Covering of the Body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, or the Membranes of any particular Parts.

I'NTELLECT [*intellectus*, L.] the Faculty of the Soul, which is commonly called the Understanding.

I'NTELLE'CTUAL [*intellectuel*, F. of *intellectualis*, L.] belonging to the Understanding.

I'NTELLE'CTUALS, the Power and Properties of the Understanding.

I'NTE'LLIGENCE [*intelligentia*, L.] Knowledge, Understanding; the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries; Advice or News. L.

I'NTE'LLIGENCER, one whose Business it is to enquire into, and spread News.

I'NTE'LLIGENCES [in *Philosophy*] Angels, spiritual Beings.

I'NTE'LLIGENT [*intelligens*, L.] Understanding, well-knowing, perceiving. F.

I'NTE'LLIGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being understood or apprehended. F.

Sub I'NTELLI'GITUR [*i. e.* it is understood] something to be understood. L.

I'NTE'MPERANCE [*intemperantia*, L.] Uncapability to rule and moderate a Man's Appetites and Lusts; immoderate Desires, Excess. F.

I'NTE'MPERATE [*intemperant*, F. of *intemperatus*, L.] immoderate, &c.

I'NTE'MPERATENESS } [*intemperie*, F.
I'NTE'MPERATURE } *intemperies*, L.]

Intemperance; also a Disorder in the Air or Humours of the Body.

I'NTEMPE'RIES [among *Physicians*] a Discreasy or ill Habit. L.

I'NTEMPE'STIVE [*intempestivus*, L.] Unseasonable, out of Time.

To I'NTE'ND [*intendere*, L.] to design, or purpose; to mean.

I'NTE'NDANT, one who has the Inspection, Conduct, and Management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in France. F.

INTE'NDMENT, Intention, Sense, Meaning, Purpose.

INTENERA'TION, making tender. *L.*

INTE'NSE [*intensus, L.*] very great or excessive.

INTE'NSION [*in Law*] is a Writ which lies against one who enters after the Death of a Tenant, and holds him out in the Remainder or Reversion.

INTE'NSION [*in Philosophy*] is the Increase of the Power or Energy of any Quality, as Heat and Cold, &c.

INTE'NSIVELY, extremely, excessively.

INTE'NT } [*intentus, L.*] fixed, or

INTENTIVE } closely bent upon a Business.

INTE'NT } Meaning, Purpose, De-

INTENTION } sign. *F.* of *L.*

INTENTION [*among Physicians*] that Judgment or particular Method of Cure which a Physician forms to himself from a due Examination of Symptoms.

INTENTION [*in Physicks*] is the Increase of any Power or Quality, as Remission is its Decrease or Diminution.

INTENTION [*in Metaphysicks*] the Exertion of the intellectual Faculties with more than ordinary Vigour.

INTENTIONAL, of the Intention.

INTENUATE, sweet Smelling. *Ch.*

INTERCALARY Days [*among Physicians*] those Days, during the Course of a Distemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unseasonably, as the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, and 19th.

INTERCALA'TION, is a putting in of a Day into the Month of February in Leap-Year. *F.* and *L.*

To INTERCE'DE [*intercedere, F.* of *intercedere, L.*] to come between, to be a Mediator; to entreat, to use his Interest on the Behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT *Day* } [*among Physicians*] an extraordinary critical Day, which being caused by the Violence of the Disease, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

To INTERCE'PT [*interceptor, F.* *interceptum, L.* q. d. *inter eundem capere*] to take up by the Way; to prevent.

To INTERCE'PT [*in Mathematicks*] is to take between, comprehend or contain.

INTERCE'PTED Axis } [*in Conick*
INTERCE'PTED Diameter } Sections]
are the same with *Abscissæ*.

INTERCE'SION, an Entreating in behalf of another. *F.* and *L.*

INTERCE'SSOR [*intercessor, F.*] one that intercedes, a Mediator. *L.*

To INTERCHANGE [*of entre and changer, F.*] to exchange between Parties.

INTERCHANGEABLY, mutually, or by Turns.

INTERCI'SSION, a Cutting off between or in the Midst.

To INTERCLU'DE [*intercludere, L.*] to shut up between, to inclose.

INTERCLU'SION, a Shutting up, or Stopping up between. *L.*

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION [*in Architecture*] is the Space or Distance between the Pillars of a Building. *L.*

INTERCO'MMONING [*Law Term*] is the Feeding of Cattle promiscuously on two adjoining Commons.

To INTERCOMMUNICATE [*of inter and communicatum, L.*] to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCO'STAL [*intercostalis, L.*] lying between the Ribs. *F.*

INTERCO'STAL Nerve [*in Anatomy*] a Nerve proceeding from the Spinal Marrow, and spreading it self in the Belly through all the Bowels.

INTERCO'STALES Externi } [*in A-*
INTERCO'STALES Interni } natomy]

Muscles lodged in the Spaces of the Ribs.

INTERCOURSE [*of enter and course, F.* of *intercurfus, L.*] mutual Correspondence, Commerce, or Traffick.

INTERCU'RRENT [*intercurrent, L.*] running between.

INTERCU'RSATION, an often running between. *L.*

INTERCUS, a kind of Dropsy.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [*intercutaneus, L.*] lying between the Skin and the Flesh.

To INTERDI'CT [*interdire, F.* of *interdictum, L.*] to prohibit or forbid, to suspend; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDI'CTED [*of Water and Fire*] were such who (in old Times) for some Crimes, were banished; which Judgment, though it was not pronounced by express Sentence, yet was with an Order that no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the Use of Water and Fire, these two necessary Elements.

INTERDI'CTION, a Forbidding or Debarring the Use of any Thing.

INTERDI'CTION [*in Law*] is an Ecclesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise of the ministerial Function.

INTERE, *inire. Chaucer.*

INTERE'MTION, a Killing or Slaughtering. *L.*

To INTERE'S } [*interesser, F.* of *inter-*
To INTEREST } esse, *L.*] to concern,

to engage.

INTEREST [*intérêt, F.* of *inter and esse, L.* to eat among] Use Money paid for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for a certain Time.

INTEREST [*intérêt*, F. of *interest*, L. it concerneth] Advantage, Concernment, Benefit, Credit, Power, Right.

INTEREST Simple, is that which arises from the Principal only.

INTEREST Compound, is that which arises from the principal and simple Interest forborne.

INTERFECTION, Killing, Murder. L.

INTERFECTOR [among *Astrologers*] a destroying Planet, placed in the eighth House of a Figure, either five Degrees before the *Cusp*, or 25 after.

To **INTERFERE** [of *inter* and *ferire*, L.] to knock and rub one Heel against another, as some Horses do; also to hit or fall foul of one another; to clash.

INTERFLUENT [*interfluens*, L.] flowing between.

INTERFLUOUS [*interfluus*, L.] that runneth or floweth between.

INTERFULGENT [*interfulgens*, L.] shining between.

INTERGAPING [of *inter*, L. and *Gæpen*, Du.] a Gaping or Opening between.

INTERJACENT [*interjacens*, L.] lying between.

To **INTERJECT** [*interjeter*, F. *interjectum*, L.] to cast between, to throw in.

INTERJECTION [in *Grammar*] is an undeclinable Word, used to express the Affections and Passions of the Mind.

INTERIM, in the mean while. L. Also a certain Deed, containing a mix'd Form of Doctrine, tender'd by the Emperor Charles V. at *Augsburg*, to be subscribed both by Protestants and Papists, and to be observed till a General Council.

INTERIOR [*interieur*, F. of *interior*, L.] more inward, being on the Inside.

To **INTERLACE** [*entrelasser*, F.] to twist one with another, to insert, or put in among.

To **INTERLARD** [*entrelarder*, F.] to lard, or stuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **INTERLEAVE** [of *inter*, L. and *Leax*, Sax.] to put blank Paper between the Leaves of a Book.

To **INTERLINE** [*inter lineas scribere*, L.] to write between two Lines.

An **INTERLINE** [*interligne*, F. of *interlinea*, L.] an Interline.

INTERLINEARY [*interlignaire*, F. of *interlinearis*, L.] interlined.

INTERLINEARY Bible, a Bible which has one Line of a *Latin* Translation printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Originals.

INTERLOCUTION, a Speaking between, or while another is speaking. F. of L.

INTERLOCUTION [in *Law*] an In-

termedial Sentence before a final Decision; or a determining some small Matters in a Trial, till such Time as the principal Cause be fully known.

INTERLOCUTORY [*interlocutoire*, F. of *interlocutorius*, L.] of Interlocution.

INTERLOCUTORY Order [in *Law*] is that which decides not the Cause, but only settles some intervening Matter relating to the Cause.

To **INTERLOPE** [of *inter* and *Loopen*, Du. to run, *q. d.* such as run in between, and so prevent the Commerce of others] to intercept or disturb the Commerce of a Company.

INTERLOPERS [in *Law*] are those that, without legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company.

INTERLUCA'TION [in *Husbandry*] a lopping off Branches to let in Light between.

INTERLUCENT, shining between.

An **INTERLUDE** [*interludium*, L.] a Part of a Stage-Plea, that which is sung or represented between the several Acts.

INTERLU'NARY [of *inter* and *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Space between the Old Moon and the New.

INTERLU'NIUM, the Time in which the Moon has no Appearance, or *Phasis*. L.

INTERMEA'TION, a Flowing or Passing between. L.

To **INTERME'DDLE** [*entremêler*, F.] to concern one's self in another's Business.

INTERME'DIATE [*intermediatus*, L.] that is or lies between.

INTERME'DIUM, a Space or Distance between. L.

INTERME'SSES [in *Cookery*] Courses set on a Table between other Dishes.

To **INTERMETE**, to intermeddle. O.

INTERME'WING [in *Falconry*] the Mewing of a Hawk from the first Change of her Coat till she turn white.

INTERMICA'TION, a Shining among.

To **INTERMINGLE** [*entremêler*, F. of *intermiscere*, L.] to mingle among or with.

INTERMINABLE ? [*interminatus*, L.]

INTERMINATE } boundless, endless.

INTERMINA'TION, a Threatning. L.

INTERMI'SSION, a Breaking or Leaving off for a while, Discontinuance, Ceasing. F. of L.

INTERMISSIONS [in *Architecture*] the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar and another.

To **INTERMIT** [*intermittere*, L.] to leave off for a while.

INTERMITTENT [*intermittens*, L.] intermitting, discontinuing. L.

INTERMITTENT Disease, such as comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

IN-

INTERMI'TTENT *Stitch* [among Surgeons] is a sort of *Stitch* made at certain separate Points in the sewing of cross or traverse Wounds.

INTERMI'TTING *Pulse*, is that which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again.

To **INTERMI'X** [*entremêler*, F. *intermixtum*, L.] to mix between or among.

INTERMI'XTURE [*inter* and *mixtura*, L.] a Mingling between or among others.

INTERMU'NDIAN [of *inter* and *mundus*, L.] relating or belonging to the Space between Worlds, according to the Supposition of *Epicurus*.

INTERMU'RAL [*intermuralis*, L. of *inter* and *murus*] that is between two Walls.

INTE'RNAL [*interne*, F. of *internus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTERNO'DII [in *Anatomy*] the *Exensor Pollicis*.

INTERNO'DIUM [in *Botany*] is the Space contained between any two Knots or Joints of the Stalk of a Plant.

INTERNU'NTIO [*internuncio*, Ital. of *inter* and *nuntius*, L.] an Agent for the Court of Rome, in the Courts of Foreign Princes, where there is no express *Nuncio*.

INTE'RNUS *Musculus auris* [in *Anatomy*] the inward Muscle of the Ear, a Muscle lying in a Channel of the Bone, called *Os Petrosum*. L.

INTERO'SSEI *Musculi Manus* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles of the Hand between the Bones.

INTERO'SSEI *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] seven Muscles of the Toes arising from the *Ossa Metatarsi* of the lesser Toes, and falling down into the first Internode of each Toe side-way.

INTERPA'SSATION [in *Pharmacy*] is the stitching of Bags at certain Distances, to prevent the Drugs contained in them from falling together in a Lump.

INTERPELLA'TION, an Interruption or Disturbing. L.

To **INTERPLEA'D**, to discuss or try a Point which accidentally falls out before the main Cause is determined. L. T.

INTERPLICA'TION, an Intertolding or Folding between. L.

To **INTERPOLATE** [*interpolatum*, L.] to new vamp, to turkish up, to retrench, to alter or falsify an Original. L.

INTERPOLA'TION, a Furbishing up, new Vamping; a Falsifying an Original. L.

INTERPOLA'TOR, a new Vamper or Furbisher; a Falsifier. L.

To **INTERPOSE** [*interposer*, F. of *interpositum*, L. Sup.] to put in or between, to intermeddle in a Business.

INTERPOSITION, an Interposing, &c.

To **INTE'RPRET** [*interpreter*, F. of *in-*

terpretari, L. q. d. *præs inter duos*] to expound or explain, to translate.

INTE'RPRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, L.] easy to be expounded, &c. L.

INTERPRETA'TION, an Exposition, Explanation, Translation. F. and L.

INTERPRETA'TIVELY, by Consequence, or according to another Person's Notion of the Matter.

INTE'RPRETER [*interprète*, F. of *interpretres*, L.] an Expounder, &c.

INTERPU'NCTION, a Distinction by Pricks and Points set between, a Pointing. L.

To **INTE'RR** [*enterrer*, F. of *in* and *terra*, L.] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTE'RMMENT [*enterrement*, F.] Burial, putting in the Ground.

INTE'RREGNUM ? [*interregne*, F.] the **INTE'RREIGN** } Space of Time between the Death or Deposition of one King, and the Succession of another.

INTE'RREX, he that governs while there is no King. L.

To **INTE'RROGATE** [*interroger*, F. *interrogatum*, L.] to ask a Question, to demand.

INTERROGA'TION, a Question or Demand. F. and L.

Note of **INTERROGA'TION**, a Point of Distinction thus expressed (?).

INTERRO'GATIVE [*interrogativus*, L.] that interrogates, asks or demands. F.

INTERRO'GATIVES [in *Grammar*] are certain Particles which are made use of in asking of a Question.

An **INTERRO'GATORY** [*interrogatoire*, F. of *interrogatorium*, L.] an Interrogation or Examination.

INTERRO'GATORIES [in *Law*] are Questions put to Witnesses brought to be examined.

To **INTERRU'PT** [*interrompre*, F. *interruptum*, L.] to break or take off, to hinder or stop.

INTERRUPTION, a Troubling one in the Midst of Business, an Interposing in the Middle of a Discourse; a Discontinuance or Breaking off. F. and L.

INTERRUPTION [in *Geometry*] is a Disjunction of Proportion.

INTERSCA'PULAR Cavities [in *Anatomy*] are the hollow Places between the Shoulder-Blade and the *Vertebra's*. L.

INTERSCAPULA'RIMUM [in *Anatomy*] a Process or Knob at the Shoulder-Blade, in the Part which is call'd the *Spine*.

To **INTERSCI'ND** [*interscindere*, L.] to cut in two in the Midst.

To **INTERSCRI'BE** [*interscribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIPTION, a Writing between, or Interlining. L.

INTERSECANT [*intersecans, L.*] cutting in two in the Middle.

INTERSECANTS [in *Heraldry*] are pertransient Lines crossing one another.

To **INTERSEMINATE** [*interseminatum, L.*] to sow among or between.

To **INSERT** [of *inter* and *sero, L.*] to set, plant, or graft between.

An **INTERSHOCK**, a Clashing or Hitting of one Thing against another.

INTERSOILING [*Husbandry*] the laying of one kind of Earth upon another.

To **INTERSONATE** [*interfonatum, L.*] to found between.

To **INTERSPERSE** [of *inter* and *spargere, L.*] to scatter or sprinkle here and there.

INTERSPERSED [*interspersus, L.*] scattered or sprinkled here and there.

INTERSPERSION, a Strewing, Scattering, or Sprinkling about. *L.*

INTERSPINALES Colli [in *Anatomy*] are small Muscles of the Neck, arising from the upper Parts of each double Spinal Process of the Neck.

To **INTERSPIRE** [*interspirare, L.*] to breathe between, to vent.

INTERSPIRATION, a Breathing between, a Fetching of Breath.

INTERSTELLAR [of *inter* and *stellaris, L.*] a Term us'd to express those Parts of the Universe which are without and beyond our Solar System, which are supposed to be Planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Center of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTICE [*interstitium, L.*] a Distance of Space between.

INTERSTITIAL, having a Space between.

To **INTERTEX** [*intertexere, L.*] to interweave.

INTERTEXT, interwoven.

INTERTEXTURE, an Interweaving or Weaving between. *L.*

INTERTIES [in *Architecture*] small Pieces of Timber which lie horizontally between the Sommers.

INTERTRIGO, a Fretting off of the Skin of the Part near the Fundament, or between the Thighs; a Gall or Chafe. *L.*

INTERVAL [*intervalle, F. of intervalum, L.*] a Space between, a Distance, a Pause, Respite.

INTERVAL [in *Musick*] Distance or Difference between any 2 Sounds, whereof 1 is more grave, and the other more acute.

To **INTERVENE** [*intervenir, F. of intervenire, L.*] to come between, to come in unlooked for.

INTERVENIENT [*intervenant, F. of intervenire, L.*] intervening, or coming in accidentally.

INTERVENTION, an Interposal or Coming between. *F. of L.*

To **INTERVERT** [*intervertere, L.*] to overthrow, to convert a Thing to his own Use.

INTERVIEW [of *entreveue, F.*] a Meeting of great Persons, a Sight of one another.

INTERVIGILANT [*intervigilans, L.*] watchful or awaking now and then, or between whiles. *L.*

To **INTERVIGILATE** [*intervigilatum, L.*] to awake now and then.

INTERVIGATION, a Watching or Waking between whiles. *L.*

To **INTERVOLVE**, to roll one within another.

To **INTERWEAVE** [of *inter* and *Weave, Sax.*] to weave with, mingle among.

INTESTABLE [*intestabilis, L.*] incapable by Law to make any Will, or be taken for a Witness.

INTESTATE [*intestat, F. of intestatus, L.*] a Person dying who has not made any Will or Testament.

INTESTINE [*intestinus, L.*] inward, within, belonging to the inward Parts, lying within the Entrails.

INTESTINE War, a Civil War, as it were within the Bowels of a State or Kingdom.

INTESTINES [*les intestines, F. of intestina, L.*] the Entrails or Bowels, the inward Parts of any living Creature.

The **INTESTINES** [in *Anatomy*] are long and large Pipes, which by several Circumvolutions and Turnings, reach from the Pylorus to the Anus, and are accounted six Times as long as the Body to which they appertain.

INTESTINUM, a Bowel, Entrail, or Gut.

INTESTINUM Cæcum, the blind Gut. *L.*

INTESTINUM Rectum, the strait Gut. *L.*

To **INTHRA'L** [of *in* and *Thral, Sax.* a Slave] to enslave, to bring into Bondage.

To **INTHRO'NE** & [*intrôniser, F. of intronizare, L.*] to set upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZATION, Instalment, the Placing on a Throne or Seat of Majesty. *F.*

To **INTICE** [of *attiser, F. or prob. of en and tih'tan, Sax.* to over-persuade] to allure or draw in cunningly, to tempt.

INTICEMENT, an Alluring, a Drawing in, &c.

INTILL, into. *Chaucer.*

INTIMACY [of *intimus, L.* most dear] strict Friendship, great Familiarity.

INTIMATE [*intime, F. of intimus, or intimatus, L.*] most dear or familiar, entirely beloved.

An **INTIMATE** [*intime, F. of intimus, L.*] a dear or familiar Friend.

To

To **INTIMATE** [*intimer, F. of intimatum, L.*] to give to understand, to hint, to shew.

INTIMA'TION, a Hint, signifying, or secret declaring. *F. of L.*

To **INTIMIDATE** [*intimider, F.*] to put in Fear, to frighten, to dishearten.

INTIMIDA'TION, an Affrighting or Disheartning. *F.*

INTI'RE [*entier, F. of integer, L.*] complete, perfect, whole.

To **INTIT'LE** [*intituler, F. of intitulare, L.*] to give a Title, Right, or Claim to; to make or write a Title for a Book.

INTITULA'TION, an Intitling or Adding a Title to a Thing. *F. of L.*

INTO [*into, Sax.*] a Preposition.

INTOL [*of in and toll, Sax.*] Toll or Custom paid for Commodities brought in and sold out.

INTO'LERABLE [*intolerabilis, L.*] not to be borne or endured, unsufferable. *F.*

INTO'LERANCY [*intolerantia, L.*] Impatience.

To **INTO'MB** [*entomber, F.*] to put into a Tomb, to bury.

To **INTONATE** [*intonatum, L.*] to thunder, to make a rumbling Noise.

INTONA'TION [*in Musick*] is the giving the Tone or Key, by the Chanter, to the rest of the Choir in a Cathedral.

To **INTO'XICATE** [*intoxicatum, L.*] to poison or make drunk, to bewitch.

INTOXICA'TION, Poisoning, Making drunk, &c. *L.*

INTRA'CTABLE [*intractabile, F. of intractabilis, L.*] ungovernable, unruly.

INTRA'DA [*in Musick Books*] signifies an Entry, much the same as *Prelude* or *Overture. Ital.*

INTRA'DO, an Entrance into Place. *Spa.*

INTRA'NEOUS [*intraneus, L.*] that is within, inward.

INTRA'NSITIVE [*intransitivus, L.*] not passing from one to another. *Gram.*

To **INTRA'P** [*attraper, F.*] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

INTRA'RE *Mariscum*, to drain a Marsh or Bog. *O. R.*

To **INTREA'T** [*of in and traiter, F.*] to ask humbly, to supplicate.

INTREA'TY, a submissive Asking, a Supplication.

To **INTRE'NCH** [*of in and trenchée, or retrancher, F. a Trench*] to fortify with a Trench or Rampart, also to encroach upon, to usurp.

INTRE'NCHMENT, a Work which defends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy.

INTRE'PID [*intrepide, F. of intrepidus, L.*] fearless, undaunted, resolute.

INTREPI'DITY [*intrepidité, F.*] Fearlessness, Undauntedness, Courage.

INTRICACY [*intricatura, L.*] Intanglement, Difficulty, Perplexity.

INTRICATE [*intricatus, L.*] intangled, perplexed.

INTRIGUE } [*intrigue, F.*] a cunning
INTRE'AGUE } Design, Plot or secret
Contrivance.

To **INTRI'GUE** [*intriguer, F.*] to plot, or cabal.

INTRI'NSICK } [*intrinseque, F. of in-*
INTRI'NSICAL } *trinsecus, L.*] inward,
occult, secret; also real, genuine.

To **INTRODU'CE** [*introduire, F. of introducere, L.*] to bring or lead in.

INTRODU'CTION, a Leading in or introducing; also a Preface to a Book, Discourse, &c. *F. of L.*

INTRODU'CTIVE, serving to introduce.
INTRODU'CTOR [*introducteur, F.*] an Introducer. *L.*

INTRODU'CTORY [*introductorius, L.*] by way of Introduction, serving to introduce.

INTROGRE'SSION, a Going into. *L.*

To **INTROMIT** [*intromittere, L.*] to let or send in.

INTROMI'SSION, a Letting or Sending in. *L.*

To **INTROSPE'CT** [*introspectum, L.*] to look narrowly into.

INTROSPE'CTION, a Looking narrowly into. *L.*

INTROSU'CTION, a Sucking into. *L.*

INTROSU'MPTION [*in Philosophy*] the taking of Nourishment, whereby Animal Bodies are increas'd.

INTROVE'RSION, a turning inward.

To **INTRU'DE** [*intrudere, L.*] to thrust one's self rudely into Company or Business.

INTRU'DER [*un intrus, F. of intrusor, L.*] he that intrudes.

INTRU'DER [*in Law*] one who gets Possession of Lands void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years.

INTRU'SION, an Intruding or Thrusting one's self into Company, &c. *F. of L.*

INTRU'SION [*in Law*] a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands, Tenements, &c. void by the Death of a Possessor, by one who has no Right.

INTRUSIO'NE, a Writ which lieth against an Intruder.

To **INTRU'ST** [*of in and trust, from tripe, Sax. true*] to put in trust with.

INTUI'TION [*intuitus, L.*] a clear Seeing into, a distinct Beholding, a Looking upon, Consideration, Examination.

INTUITIVE, beholding, considering.

INTUME'SCENCE [*intumescentia, L.*] Swelling, Puffing, or Rising up.

INTUMULATED [*intumulus, L.*] unburied.

INTU'RN [*among Wrestlers*] is when one

one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adversary, and lifts him up.

INTUSE, Bruise. *Spencer.*

To INVA'DE [*invadere, L.*] to attack or set upon.

To INVA'DIATE, to engage or mortgage Lands. *O. L.*

INVADIAT'ONES, Mortgages or Pledges. *O. L.*

INVADIA'TUS, is when one has been accused of some Crime, which not being fully prov'd, he is oblig'd to find Sureties.

INVALE'SCENCE } [*invalescentia, L.*]

INVALETUDE . } Want of Health.

INVA'LID [*invalidus, F. of invalidus, L.*] infirm, weak; also of no Force, which does not stand good in Law.

An INVA'LID, a Person wounded or disabled in War, and unfit for further Service.

To INVA'LIDATE [*invalidare, F.*] to weaken, to make void.

INVALIDITY [*invalidité, F.*] the being invalid, the Nullity of any Act or Agreement.

INVA'RIBLE [*invariabilis, L.*] unchangeable, steadfast, constant. *F.*

INVA'SION, an Inroad or Descent upon a Country, an Usurpation, or Encroachment. *F. of L.*

INVE'CKED } [*in Heraldry*] signifies the
INVE'CTED } direct contrary to In-
grailed, which see.

An INVE'CTIVE [*invektiva, L.*] Railing, sharp virulent Words or Expressions. *F.*

INVE'CTIVE [*invektivus, L.*] railing, reproaching, virulent. *F.*

To INVE'IGH [*invektiver, F. invektum, L.*] to speak bitterly against one.

To INVEIGLE [probably from *vagolare, Ital.* or *aveugler, F.* to make blind] to allure, entice, or deceive by fair Words.

INVE'NDIBLE [*invendibilis, L.*] unfaleable.

To INVE'LOPE [*inveloper, F.*] to wrap up, to infold.

To INVE'NOM [*envenomer, F.*] to poison, to infect.

To INVE'NT [*inventer, F. inventum, L.*] to find out, to contrive, or devise.

INVE'NTION, a Finding out; also a Contrivance or Device. *F. of L.*

INVE'NTION [*in Logick*] that Part which supplies Argument for Disputation.

INVE'NTION [*in Rhetorick*] is that Part which consists in finding out proper Means to persuade.

INVENTIO'NES, Money or Goods found and not challenged by any Owner. *L. T.*

INVE'NTIVE, apt to invent. *F.*

INVE'NTOR [*inventeur, F.*] a Finder out, Contriver, Deviser. *L.*

To INVENTORY [*inventorier, F.*] to put into an Inventory.

INVENTORY, an Account or Cata-

logue of the Goods and Chattels of a Party deceased.

INVE'RSION, a Turning the Inside out. *F. of L.*

INVE'RSION [*in Geometry*] is when, in any Proportion, the Consequences are turned into Antecedents, & *contra.*

INVE'RSION [*in Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage which was alledged against him.

To INVE'RT [*invertere, L.*] to turn upside down, or Inside out, to turn the contrary Way.

To INVE'ST [*invester, F. of investire, L.*] to put into Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. also to instal with any Dignity or Honour.

To INVE'ST a Place [*Military Term*] to besiege a Place so closely as to stop up all its Avenues, and to cut off all Communication with any other Place.

To INVE'STIGATE [*investigatum, L.*] to trace or find out by Steps, to search or enquire diligently.

INVESTIGATION, a Tracing, diligent Search, &c. *L.*

INVESTIGATION [*Mathematicks*] is the Analytical Way of Demonstration.

INVE'STITURE [*investitura, L.*] a Putting into Possession of an Estate, &c. *F.*

INVETERACY, an old Grudge.

INVE'TERATE [*inveteré, F. of inveteratus, L.*] confirmed by long Use, grown into a Custom, waxen old.

INVETERA'TION, a growing into Use by long Custom. *L.*

INVI'DIOUS [*invidiosus, L.*] hated, odious, envy'd or envious.

To INVI'GILATE [*invigilatum, L.*] to watch diligently.

INVI'GILANCY [*in and vigilantia, L.*] Want of Watchfulness, Carelessness.

To INVI'GORATE [*of in and vigor, L.*] to inspire with Vigour, Life, and Spirit.

INVI'NCIBLE [*invincibilis, L.*] not to be overcome or conquered. *F.*

INVI'OLABLE [*inviolabilis, L.*] not to be violated or broken. *F.*

INVI'OLATE [*inviolatus, L.*] not violated or corrupted.

To INVI'RON [*environner, F.*] to compass or surround.

INVI'SIBLE [*invisibilis, L.*] that cannot be seen. *F.*

INVITA'TION, a Bidding or Inviting. *F. of L.*

INVITATORY [*invitatoire, F.*] serving to invite.

To INVI'TE [*inviter, F. of invitare, L.*] to desire or bid one to come, as to a Feast or Ceremony, &c.

To INU'MBRATE [*inumbatum, L.*] to cast a Shadow upon.

To INU'NCATE [*inuncatum*, L.] to hook or entangle.

INU'NCTION, an Anointing. L.

To INU'NDATE [*inonder*, F. *inundatum*, L.] to overflow.

INUNDA'TION [*inondation*, F.] an Overflowing of Water, a Flood. L.

To I'NVOCATE } [*invoker*, F. *invoca-*

To INVO'KE } *tum*, L.] to call upon.

INVOCA'TION, a Calling upon, a Crying for Help. F. of L.

INVOI'CE, a particular Account of the Value, Custom, Charges, &c. of any Goods sent by a Merchant to his Correspondent in another Country.

INVOI'CE Tare, the Weight of the Cask, Bag, &c. in which Goods are contained, mentioned in the Invoice.

INVOLU'CRUM, any common Covering of particular Parts in the Body. L.

INVOLU'CRUM Cordis [*in Anatomy*] is a Membrane which surrounds the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*.

To INVO'LTE [*involvere*, L.] to wrap or fold in, to engage, to entangle.

To INVOLVE [*in Algebra*] to multiply a Quantity into itself.

INVO'LUNTARY [*involontaire*, F. of *involuntarius*, L.] unwilling, contrary to one's Will.

INVO'LUNTARY [*among Physicians*] any natural Excretion which happens through Weakness, or Want of Power to restrain it; all convulsive Motions where the Muscles are invigorated to Action, without the Consent of the Mind.

INVOLU'TION [*in Algebra*] is the raising up any Quantity assigned, considered as a Root to any Power assigned.

INURBA'NE [*inurbanus*, L.] clownish, uncivil.

INURBA'NITY, clownish Behaviour, Incivility.

To INU'RE [*of in and ure*, i. e. *Use*] to use, to accustom.

To INU'RE, to take Effect. L. T.

INU'STION [*among Physicians*] is sometimes used for hot and dry Seasons. L.

INU'STION [*among Surgeons*] the Operation of the Cautey.

INUTILITY [*inutilité*, F. of *inutilitas*, L.] Unusefulness, Unprofitableness.

INVU'LNERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.] that cannot be wounded.

I'NWARD [*in* *עוון*, S.] on the Inside.

JOAB [*עבד* H. i. e. *Fatherhood*] the Captain-General of King David's Army.

JOAKIM [*עבד* H. i. e. *the Lord*, *עבד* shall arise, H. i. e.] the Son of King Josiah.

JOAN [contracted of *Joanna*, L. *Ἰωάννα*, Gr. of *עבד* H. i. e. *the Grace of God*] a proper Name of a Woman.

JOANNITICKS, an Order of Monks who wear the Figure of a Chalice on their Breasts.

JOASH [*עבד* H. i. e. *the Fire of the Lord*] a King of Judah.

JOB [*עבד* H. q. d. *patient*] a Man renowned for Patience.

A JOB, a Guinea. Cant.

To JOBE [*at the University*] to chide, to reprimand.

A JOB, a small Piece of Work.

A JOBBER, one who undertakes Jobs or small Pieces of Work; one who buys or sells Cattle for others.

A JOBBERNOWL [*of Jobbe*, dull, and *במל*, the Crown of the Head, Du.] a Blockhead.

JOCKEY, one who manages and deals in Horses.

JO'CONDE [*of jucundus*, L.] pleasant. Chaucer.

JOCO'SE [*jocosus*, L.] given to Jestings, merry, pleasant.

JOCO'SITY [*jocositas*, L.] Jestingsness, Drollery.

JO'CULAR [*jocularis*, L.] jocose, done or spoken in Jest, pleasant, merry.

JOCULA'RITY, Jocoseness, Drollery, Mirth.

JO'CUND [*jucundus*, L.] joyful, blithe, sportful, merry, pleasant.

To JOG } [*שחקלען*, Teut.] to

To JO'GGLE } shove or shake.

JOGELOURS, Jugglers. Chaucer.

JOHN [*עבד* H. i. e. *God's Grace*] a proper Name of Men.

St. JOHN's Wort, an Herb.

To JOIN [*joindre*, F. of *ungere*, L.] to knit or unite together, to add to.

JOINDER, two join'd in an Action against another. L. T.

A JOINT [*jointure*, F. *junctura*, L.] a Place where one Thing or Member is added to another.

JOINT-Tenants, are such as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

JOINTER, a sort of Plane to smooth Boards with.

JOINTURE [*junctura*, L.] a Maintenance allotted or join'd to the Wife in Consideration of the Dowry she brought her Husband. F.

To JOINTURE a Wife, is to make a Jointure or Settlement.

JOISTS [*of joindre or adjuster*, F.] Pieces of Timber which are framed into the Girders or Sommers of an House.

To JOIST, to take in Cattle, to feed for Hire. *Lincolns*.

To JOKE [*jocari*, L.] to jest or droll.

A JOKE, a Jest or Droll.

JOLEINING, jolly, joytul. Chaucer.

JOLLITY [*q. d. jovialitas*, of *Jovis*, L.] Gaiety,

Gaiety, Mirth, Good-Humour.

To JOLT [of *jouster*, F.] to shake or toss up.

A JOLT-Head [q. d. Gouty-head] a Person having a great Head.

JO'LLY [q. d. *jovialis*, of *Jovis*, L.] brisk, lively, merry.

JOMBRE, to join. *Chaucer*.

JONAH [יֹנָתָן H. i. e. a Dove] the Name of a Prophet.

JONATHAN [יְהוֹנָתָן of יְהוָה the Lord, and נָתַן he gave, H. i. e. the Gift of God] the Son of King Saul.

JONGLERIE, Jangling. *Chaucer*.

IO'NICK *Dialect*, a Manner of Speech peculiar to the Ionians.

IO'NICK Mood, a light and airy sort of Musick, of soft and melting Strains.

IO'NICK Order [in *Architecture*] is the Form of a Column or Pillar invented by the Ionians in antient Greece.

JO'NQUIL, a Flower. F.

JO'NTHUS [ἰόνθος, Gr.] a little hard callous Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

JORAM [יְהוֹרָם i. e. the Height of the Lord] a King of Judah.

JORDAN [יַרְדֵּן H. i. e. the River of Judgment] a River of Judah.

JORDANIS, double Urinals. *Chaucer*.

JOSEPH [יוֹסֵף H. i. e. Increase] a Son of Jacob.

JOSIAH [יְהוֹשִׁיָּהוּ of אֵש Fire, and יָצַק or יָהַר and יָשַׁע he saved, H. i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a pious King of Judah.

JOSHUA [יְהוֹשֻׁעַ H. i. e. the Lord Saviour] a Governor of the Israelites.

JOSSING-Block, a Block to get up on Horseback.

To JOSTLE, to thrust or push with the Elbows, &c.

JO'STUM, Agistment, the pasturing or feeding of Cattle. O. R.

JOT [iota, F. and L. of ἰώτα, Gr.] a Tittle, a Point.

IOTACISM [iotacismus, L. of ἰωτάκις, Gr.] a running much upon the Letter Iota, or I.

To JOUDER, to chatter. C.

JOV'AL [jovialis, of *Jovis*, q. d. one born under *Jove* *Leto*, under the chearful Planet *Jupiter*] pleasant, jolly, merry. F.

JOVINIANISTS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who disputed against the Virginity of the Mother of our Saviour.

JOVISAUNCE } [jovissance, F. Joy,

JOYANCE } Sporting. *Spenc.*

JOURNAL [of *jour*, F. a Day] a Diary or Day-Book. F.

JOURNAL [in *Merchants Accounts*] is a Book into which every Particular is posted out of the Waste-Book.

JOURNAL [in *Navigation*] is a Book

wherein is kept an Account of the Ship's Way at Sea, the Changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

JOURNE, a Day's Work. *Chaucer*.

JOU'RNEY [of *journée*, F. a Day's Work, of *diurnum*, L.] Travel by Land.

JOU'RNEY [among *Husband*.] a Day's Work in Ploughing, Sowing, Reaping, &c.

JOU'RNEY Choppers, Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

JOU'RNEY-Man, properly one who works by the Day; but now any one who works under a Master.

JOURNEY Accounts [Law Term] is when a Writ is overthrown without the Fault of the Plaintiff, and a new one is purchased by Journey Accounts, i. e. as soon as it possibly can.

JOWSTS, Jufts and Tournaments. Ch.

JOWELES, Jewels. *Chaucer*.

JOWES, Jaws. *Chaucer*.

A JOWL [Ceole, Sax. the Jaws] a Head of a Salmon, &c.

JOW'LER [q. d. having a great Jowl or Head] a Dog's Name.

JOY [joye, F.] Gladness, Mirth, Pleasure.

JOYS of the Planets [among *Astrologers*] certain Dignities which happen to the Planets, by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House agreeable to their own Nature.

JOYCE [merry] a proper Name of Women. F.

JOYEUX, pleasant, joyful. F. *Chaucer*.

JOYFUL, full of Mirth or Joy.

JOYLESS, destitute of Joy.

JOYOUS [joyeux, F.] merry, chearful.

JOYNAUNT, joining. *Chaucer*.

IPERLID, set with Pearls. *Chaucer*.

IPRIVED, pried into, searched. O.

IPSWICH [Ἰππύχισ, of the River *Gipping*, and *Wic*, a Bay, Sax.] a Sea-Port in *Suffolk*.

IRAFI, Irefi, bereaved. *Chaucer*.

IRARED, raked up. *Chaucer*.

IRA'SCIBLE [of *ira*, L. Anger] capable of Anger, apt to be angry. F.

IRAYLED, covered. O.

IRE [ira, L.] Anger or Wrath.

IREFUL, very angry.

I'RELAND [called by the Natives *Eren*, by *Clandian* *Oesperia*, in the C. Br. *Ynherden*, of *Diere*, the west, *Irish*] the Westernmost Island in Europe.

IRENA'RCH [ἱερναρχος, Gr.] a Justice of the Peace.

IRIS [a Rainbow, L.] in *Anatomy*, the fibrous Circle next the Pupil of the Eye, distinguish'd with Variety of Colours.

IRKSOME, troublesome, tedious.

I'RON [ἰσόν, Sax.] a very porous Metal.

I R

To IRON, to make Linnen, &c. smooth with an heated Iron; also to put Fetters on a Malefactor.

IRON-Monger, a Dealer in Iron.

IRON Moulds, a Sort of small yellow Spots in Linnen, Paper, &c. also yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in the Chalk-Pits about the Chiltern in Oxfordshire.

IRON Sick [Sea Phrase] a Ship is said to be Iron sick when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails, &c. are so worn out that they make Hollows in the Planks, whereby the Ship leaks.

IRONICAL [ironique, F. of ironicus, L. of εἰρωνικός, Gr.] spoke by way of Irony or Raillery.

IRONNE, I did run. Chaucer.

IRONY [ironie, F. of ironia, L. of εἰρωνία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which we speak contrary to what we think, by Way of Derision or Mockery to him we argue or talk with.

IROUS, passionate, angry. Chauc.

To IRRA'DIATE [irradiatum, L.] to dart or cast forth Beams upon.

IRRADIA'TION, a Casting forth Beams, an Enlightening, a Lustre, or Brightness. F. of L.

IRRADIA'TION [in Chymistry] is the Operation of some Mineral Medicines, which impart their Virtue without losing any Thing of their own Substance or Weight.

IRRA'TIONABLE [irrationabilis, L.] unreasonable.

IRRA'TIONAL [irrationel, F. irrationalis, L.] void of Reason, unreasonable.

IRRA'TIONAL Lines [in Geometry] such as are incommensurable to a rational Line.

IRRATIONALITY, the being void of Reason.

IRRECONCI'LEABLE [irreconciliable, F.] that cannot be reconciled.

IRRECO'RDABLE [irrecordabilis, L.] not to be recorded or remember'd.

IRRECO'VERABLE } [of in and recou-
IRRECU'PERABLE } vrable, F. of
irrecuperabilis, L.] not to be recovered or gotten again.

IRRE'FRAGABLE [irrefragabilis, L.] undeniable, not to be withstood. F.

IRRE'FUTABLE [irrefutabilis, L.] that cannot be confuted.

IRRE'GULAR [irregulier, F. of irregularis, L. i. e. non secundum regulam] not regular, disorderly, unruly.

IRRE'GULAR Bodies [among Mathematicians] are Solids not terminated by equal and like Surfaces.

IRREGULA'RITY [irregularité, F. of irregularitas, L.] going out of Rule, Disorderliness.

I R

IRREGULA'RITY [in Canon Law] an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, viz. being base born, notoriously guilty of a Crime, maimed, much deformed, &c.

IRRELI'GION [of in and religio, L.] Want of Religion, Ungodliness. F.

IRRELI'GIOUS [irreligieux, F. of irreligiosus, L.] without Religion, ungodly.

IRREME'DIABLE [irremediabilis, L.] that cannot be remedied, desperate, helpless. F.

IRREMI'SSIBLE [irremissibilis, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

IRREMU'NERABLE [irremunerabilis, L.] not to be rewarded.

IRRE'PARABLE [irreparabilis, L.] which cannot be repaired or restored to its first State. F.

IRREPREVIABLE } [Law Term] that
IRREPREVISABLE } ought not to be
replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

IRREPRE'HENSIBLE [irreprehensibilis, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed. F.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE [irreprochable, F.] not to be reproached or charged with any Fault.

IRREPRO'VABLE [in and reprouuer, F.] not to be reproved, blameless.

IRRESI'STIBLE [of in and resistere, L.] that cannot be resisted or withstood.

IRRE'SOLUBLE [irresolubilis, L.] not to be let slack or loose.

IRRE'SOLUTE [irresolu, F. of irresolutus, L.] unresolved, uncertain what Course to take.

IRRESOLU'TION, Uncertainty, Unresolvedness, Suspence; Want of Courage. F. of L.

IRRETRIE'VABLE [of in and retrievable, F.] not to be retrieved or recover'd.

IRRE'VERENCE [irreverentia, L.] Want of Reverence for sacred Things and holy Persons. F.

IRRE'VERENT [irreverens, L.] that shews no Reverence or Respect. F.

IRREVE'RSIBLE [of in and reversibile, F.] that cannot be reversed, repealed, or made void.

IRRE'VOCABLE [irrevocabilis, L.] not to be revoked or recalled. F.

To I'RRIGATE [irrigatum, L.] to water.

IRRIGA'TION, Watering of the Ground. L.

IRRI'GUOUS [irriguus, L.] moist, wet, plashy.

IRRI'SION, Laughing to Scorn, flouting, mocking. F. of L.

To I'RRITATE [irriter, F. irritatum, L.] to provoke to Anger, to incense or urge.

IRRITA'TION, a Provoking or Stirring up to Wrath. F. of L.

IRRITA'TION [with *Physicians*] is a Species of *Stimulus*, expressing a lesser Degree of it than Vellication or Corrugation.

To **IRRO'RATE** [*irroratum*, L.] to bedew or besprinkle.

IRRORA'TION, a Bedewing, &c. L.

IRRU'MPENT [*irrupens*, L.] breaking in upon, rushing in violently.

IRRU'PTION, a Breaking into by Force or Violence, an Inroad. F. of L.

IS [of *Isi*, Teut. *est*, L. *is*, Gr.] the third Person singular of *am*.

ISAAC [יצחק, H. i. e. he shall laugh] the Son of *Abraham*.

ISABELLA [q. d. *Elisa bella*, L. handsome *Elizabeth*] a proper Name of Women.

ISAGO'GICAL [*isagogicus*, L. of *εισαγωγικός*, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction, introductory.

I'SAGON [ισαγων, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having equal Angles.

ISATO'DES [with *Surgeons*] a Boil or Sore, whose Colour resembles that of Woad, with which Cloth is dy'd blue.

ISCARIOT [some derive it from איש קריית, of a Town of *Juda*; others from שקר, Lying or Falstiy; others from סכר, Syr. a Purse] a Sirname of *Judas*, who betray'd our Saviour.

ISCHÆ'MA [ισχίμων, Gr.] Medicines for stopping of Blood.

ISCHI'AS [ισχίς, Gr.] the *Sciatica* or Hip-gout. Gr.

ISCHI'AS Major [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Crural Vein*, going to the Muscle and the Fat of the Leg. L.

ISCHI'AS Minor [in *Anatomy*] a small Branch of the *Crural Vein*, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIA'TICAL [*ischiadicus*, L.] troubled with the Hip-gout.

ISCHIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hip or Huckle Bone.

ISCHURE'TICKS, Medicines which force Urine when suppress'd.

I'SCURIA [ισχρία, Gr.] a Stoppage or Difficulty of Urine.

ISHAPEN, shaped. *Chaucer*.

ISHED, scattered. O.

ISHENE, shining. *Chaucer*.

ISHMAEL [שמעאל, of אל God, and שמע he hath heard, Heb. i. e. God hath heard] *Abraham's* Son by *Hagar*.

ISHORN, short, docked. O.

ISHOVE, shewn, set forth. O.

I'SICLE, [Dim. of Ice, *Issel*, Du.] a Drop of Water frozen.

ISINGGLASS, a kind of Fish-Glue, used in Phylick, and in clearing Wines.

ISIS, the River *Ouse* in *Wiltshire*,

which afterwards meeting with the River *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

ISLAND [of *isle*, F.] a Country or Piece of Land surrounded on all Sides by the Sea or River.

ISLE, an Island. F.

ISLES [of *aile*, F. *ala*, L. a Wing] certain straight Passages between Pews within a Church.

ISLE [in *Architecture*] are the Sides or Wings of a Building.

ISLINGTON [probably of *Eijel*, Sax. an Hostage, or Entertainment, and *tun*, Sax. a Town, by reason of the many Inns there] a Village near *London*.

ISLIP [of *Eeyt*, a Guest, and *Leoy*, dear, Sax. q. d. an hospitable Town, kind to Strangers] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, memorable for the Birth of *Edward* the Confessor.

ISO'COLON [ισόκολον, Gr.] a Term for two Sentences alike in Length.

ISO'CHRONAL Line [in *Geometry*] is that in which a heavy Burden is suppos'd to descend, without any Acceleration.

ISO'CHRONE [ισόχρονος, Gr.] equal in Time.

ISO'CHRONE Vibrations of a Pendulum [in *Mechanicks*] are such as are made in equal Time.

ISOMERIA [ισομορία, Gr.] a Distribution into equal Parts.

ISOMERIA [in *Algebra*] is the Method of freeing an Equation from Fractions.

ISONOMY [isonomia, L. of *ισονομία*, Gr.] an Equality of Laws.

ISOPERIMETRICAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOSCE'LES Triangle [ισοσκελής, Gr.] a Triangle which has two Legs or Sides only equal, and the third is call'd the Base.

ISPED, dispatched. O.

ISPENDED, considered. O.

ISRAEL [ישראל, of שרר he acted the Prince, and אל God, Heb. i. e. prevailing in the Lord] a Name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*.

ISSACHAR [יששכר, of שכר he hired, H. i. e. Wages] a Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

ISSUANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a Coat of Arms just issuing out of the Bottom Line of any Chief, Fesse, &c. F.

ISSUE, a Passage or Outlet; an Event or End.

I'SSUE [in *Law*] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; also Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements; also a Matter depending on Suit.

To **I'SSUE** [Neut.] to stream or spring forth, to come out.

To **ISSUE** forth [*Act.*] to publish or disperse abroad; also to disburse.

ISSUES [in *Pharmacy*] small artificial Apertures in a fleshy Part of the Body, to drain off superfluous Moisture, or give vent to some noxious Humour.

ISTALLED, placed. *O.*

I'STHMIAN Games, certain Games held every fifth Year in the Isthmus of *Corinth*, by the ancient *Greeks*.

I'STHMUS [*isthme*, *F.* of *ισθμῖς*, *Gr.*] a little Neck or Part of Land joining a Peninsula to the Continent.

I'STHMUS [among *Anatomists*] are such Parts as in their Situation have any Resemblance to an *Isthmus* of Land; as that Part which lies between the Mouth and the Gullet; and the Ridge that separates the Nostrils, &c.

ISTOCKED, put in the Stocks. *Ch.*

ISTOND, stood. *Chaucer.*

ISTRAINED, tied close. *O.*

ISWONK, laboured. *Chaucer.*

IT [*It*, *Sax.* *Met*, *Du.* *Id.*, *L.*] that Thing.

ITA'LIAN ? [*Italique*, *F.* of *Italicus*, *L.*]

ITA'LICK S belonging to *Italy*.

ITA'LICK Letter [among *Printers*] that Letter which stands not upright, but leaning.

ITALY [*Italia*, *L.*] a famous Country in *Europe*.

ITCH, a certain Disease of the Skin.

To **ITCH**, to feel a sort of pricking Pain, occasion'd by the Blood; to long or wish to do.

ITCHING, pricking, smarting.

ITEM [*i.e.* also or likewise, *L.*] a Caution or Warning; also an Article of an Account.

ITERA'RIMUM, a Surgeon's Instrument. *L.*

To **I'TERATE** [*iteratum*, *L.*] to do or say the same thing over again.

ITERA'TION, a saying or doing the same Thing over again. *F.* of *L.*

ITHROWE, thrown. *Chauc.*

IT'NERANT [*itinerans*, *L.*] travelling or journeying.

IT'NERANT Justices, Justices formerly sent into diverse Countries, to hear and determine such Causes especially as were Pleas of the Crown.

ITINERA'RIMUM [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument, which being fixed in the urinary Passage, shews the Sphincter or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more sure making of the Incision, in order to find the Stone; the same as *Catheter*.

An **IT'NERARY** [*itineraire*, *F.* of *itinerarium*, *L.*] a Journal, or Account of the Occurrences in a Journey or Voyage.

IT'NERARY [*itinerarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Journey, &c.

ITRESSID, having her Hair dressed in Tresses. *Chaucer.*

JUB, a Bottle, a Pigg. *O.*

JUBA [among *Botanists*] a soft loose Beard, hanging at the Ends of the Husks of some Plants, which are of the Nature of Corn. *L.*

JUBAL [*יובל* *H.* i. e. *fading*, or a *Trumpet*] a Son of *Lamech*.

JUBARB, the Herb *Housleek*.

A **JU'BILATE** [of *jubilatus*, *L.*] a Monk, Canon, or Doctor in the *Romish Church*, who has been fifty Years a Professor.

JUBILA'TION, a solemn Rejoicing, a Shouting for Joy. *F.* of *L.*

JU'BILE ? [*jubilatus*, *L.* of *יובל* *H.*]

JU'BILEE S a Year of Rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth Year among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of their Deliverance out of *Egypt*.

JU'BILE [among *Christians*] a Solemnity first instituted by Pope *Boniface VIII.* in the Year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundredth Year; afterwards *Clement IV.* ordered one to be kept every fifty Years, and *Sixtus IV.* one to be kept every twenty-fifth Year.

JUCCA Peruana, an *American Plant*, of whose Root is made the Bread called *Cassava* in the *West Indies*.

JU'CKING Time, the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

JUCU'ND [*jucundus*, *L.*] jocund, merry, pleasant.

JUCU'NDITY [*jucunditas*, *L.*] Mirth, Pleasantness.

JUDAH [*יהודה* *H.* i. e. *Praise*] the eldest Son of *Jacob*.

JUDAEA [*Judea*, *L.* *יהודה* *H.*] a Country in *Syria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which was inhabited by the *Jews*.

JUDA'ICAL ? [*judaique*, *F.* of *judaicus*,

JUDA'ICK S *L.*] belonging to the *Jews*, *Jewish*.

JUDA'ISM [*Judaisme*, *F.* of *Judaismus*, *L.*] the Religion, Customs, or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

To **JUDA'IZE** [*judaiser*, *F.* of *judaizare*, *L.*] to hold the Customs or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

JU'DGE [*juge*, *F.* of *judex*, *L.*] an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity, appointed to execute Justice in Civil or Criminal Cases.

JU'DGE Lateral, is one who assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge.

To **JU'DGE** [*juger*, *F.* of *judicare*, *L.*] to try or determine Causes; also to make Judgment of, or determine in the Mind.

JU'DGMENT [*jugement*, *F.* of *judicium*, *L.*] the discerning Faculty, Reason, Opinion

Opinion, Prudence.

JU'DGMENT [in *Law*] a Decision, the Censure of the Judges, Sentence.

The JU'DGMENTS of God, are those remarkable Punishments, which he inflicts upon People for their Sins and Transgressions.

JU'DICABLE [judicabilis, L.] that may be judged or discussed.

A JU'DICATORY [judicatorium, L.] belonging to Judgment, a Place of Judgment.

JU'DICATURE, a Judge's Place or Office. F.

A Court of JU'DICATURE, an Assembly of Judges and other Officers for the trying and determining Causes.

JUDI'CIAL [judicialis, L.] belonging to a Cause, Trial, or Judgment.

JUDI'CIAL Astrology, a Science pretending to judge of, and foretel future Events, by observing the Positions and Influences of the Stars, &c.

JUDI'CIARY [judiciaire, F. of judicarius, L.] the same as judicial.

JUDI'CIOUS [judicieux, F.] indued with good Judgment or Reason; rational, discreet.

JUDI'CIOUSNESS, the Faculty of judging rightly.

JUDI'CIIUM Dei [i. e. the Judgment of God, L.] a Name given by our Ancestors to the Trials of Ordeal, which are now quite laid aside. See Ordeal.

JUDITH [יְהוֹרֵית H. i. e. Praising] the Daughter of Merari.

A JUG [probably of the Nickname of Jug for Joan] an Earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink.

A JUG [of jugerum, L. an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. W. C.

JU'GAL [jugalis, L.] belonging to a Yoke or Marriage.

JU'GALE Os [in Anatomy] the Jugal Bone about the Temples, the same as Zygoma.

To JU'GATE [jugatum, L.] to yoke or couple together.

JUGE, a Judge. Chaucer.

To JU'GGLE [jougler, F.] to play the Hocus Pocus, to shew Tricks with Slight of Hand; to act clandestinely.

JU'GGLING, shewing Tricks; acting clandestinely.

A JUGGLEMEAR, a Quagmire. Norf.

JU'GULAR [jugulaire, F. of jugularis, L.] belonging to the Throat.

JU'GULAR Veins [in Anatomy] are those Veins which pass along the Sides of the Neck to the Bottom of the Head.

To JU'GULATE [jugulatum, L.] to cut the Throat.

JU'GULUM [in Anatomy] is the Fore-

part of the Neck, where the Windpipe lies; also the Neck-bone or Chanel-bone; also the upper Breast-bone.

JUICE [jus, F.] Moisture, Gravy.

JUICELESS, without Juice.

JUICINESS, the abounding in Juice.

JUICY, full of Juice.

JUJUBES [jujubæ, L.] a sort of Italian Prunes.

To JUKE [of joucher, F. of jugum, L.] to perch or roost, as a Hawk does.

JUKE [in Falconry] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

JU'LAP [julep, F. of julapium, L. E.

JU'LEP of julep, a Persian Word, signifying a sweet Potion] a liquid Medicine of a pleasant Taste.

A JU'LIAN [in Cookery] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, &c.

JU'LIAN Law, a Law among the Romans, which made Adultery Death.

JU'LIAN Year, a Space of Time consisting of 365 Days, six Hours; so called from Julius Cesar, who caused the Roman Calendar to be reformed.

JU'LIAN Period, a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another, and takes its Name from Julius Scaliger, the Inventor of it.

JU'LIO, a Piece of Coin at Leghorn and Florence, in Value about 6d. Sterling.

JU'LIUS Cesar, the first Emperor of the Romans.

JU'LIUS [among Botanists] those Catkins or long Worm-like Tufts which, at the Beginning of the Year, grow out of Willows, Hasels, &c. L.

JU'LY [juillet, F. julius, L.] the fifth Month in the Year, reckoning from March, so named in Honour of Julius Cesar.

JULY, jolly. Chaucer.

JU'MBALS, a sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners.

To JU'MBLE, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

JUME'NT [jumentum, L.] a labouring Beast, any sort of Beast used for Tillage or Carriage.

JUMENTA'RIOUS [jumentarius, L.] belonging to such Beasts.

To JUMP [Gumpen, Du.] to leap.

A JUMP, a Leap; also a short Coat; also a sort of Bodice for Women.

JU'NAMES, Land sown with the same Grain it was sown with the Year foregoing. W. C.

JUNCA'RE, to strew or spread with Rushes, according to the old Custom of adorning Churches. O. L.

JU'NCTO } a Meeting of Men to sit in
JU'NTO } Council; also a Cabal or
 Faction. *Span.*

JU'NCTURE [*junctura*, L.] a joining
 or coupling together; also an Instant,
 Nick, or Moment of Time; the present
 Posture or State of Affairs.

JUNE [*junius à junioribus*, i. e. the
 younger sort of People] the 6th Month of
 the Year.

JU'NETIN [*q. d.* Apple of June] a
 small Apple which ripens first.

JU'NIOR, younger in Age or Standing
 in any Profession or Faculty. L.

JU'NIPER-Tree, a Shrub.

A JUNK [of *juncus*, L. a Bulrush]
 a sort of Indian Ship.

JUNK [among Sailors] Pieces of old
 Cable.

To **JUNKET**, to entertain one another
 with Banquets or Treats.

JUNKETS [probably of *joncades*, F.
 Sweet-Meats] any sort of delicious Fare
 to feast or make merry with.

JU'NO, a Heathen Goddess. L.

JU'NO's Rose, the Lily.

JU'NO's Tears, the Herb *Vervain*.

IVORY [*Yvoiri*, F. of *Ebur*, L.] the
 Elephant's Tooth.

JU'PITER, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*,
 the chief Deity of the Heathens: Also
 one of the seven Planets, the largest and
 highest except *Saturn*, which makes its
 Revolution about the Sun in the Space of
 twelve Years.

JU'PITER [with *Astrologers*] is stiled
 the greater Fortune, as being of a kind and
 temperate Nature.

JU'PITER [with *Chymists*] signifies
 Tin.

JU'PITER [with *Heralds*] denotes the
 blue Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Prin-
 ces; and answers to *Sapphire* in those of
 the Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Es-
 cutcheons of the Gentry.

JU'RAMENT [*juramentum*, L.] an
 Oath.

JU'RAT [*juratus*, L.] a Magistrate in
 some Corporations in the Quality of an
 Alderman.

JU'RDEN [of *zōn*, Filth, and *den*,
 a Lodging, *Sax. q. d.* the Filth of the
 Chamber] a great Chamber-pot.

JURIDICAL [*juridique*, F. of *juridi-*
cus, L.] belonging to the Law; also ac-
 tionable; also just, judicial, orderly.

JURIDICAL Days, Court Days on
 which the Law is administred.

JURISDICTION, Authority and Pow-
 er to administer and execute Laws; also
 a Court of Judicature; also the Verge or
 Extent of it.

JURISPRUDENCE [*jurisprudencia*, L.]

the Skill or Knowledge of the Law. R.

JU'RIST [*juriste*, F.] a Civilian, a
 Lawyer, one who treats of Matters of
 Law.

JU'RIS Utrum, a Writ lying for a Pos-
 sessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has
 alienated his Lands or Tenements. L.

A JURNUT, an Earth-nut. N. C.

JUROR [*jurator*, L.] is one of the Jury
 sworn.

JURY [*jurée*, of *juror*, to swear, F.] is
 either twelve or twenty four Men.

JURY [in *Common Law*] a Company
 of twenty four or twelve Men, sworn to
 enquire of the Matter of Fact, and de-
 clare the Truth upon such Evidence as
 shall be given to them, relating to the
 Matter of Fact.

Grand JURY, consists of twenty four
 substantial Men, either Gentlemen or
 some of the better Sort of Yeomen, cho-
 sen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the
 whole County, to consider of all Bills of In-
 dictment preferred to the Court, which they
 either approve by writing upon them *Billo*
vera, or disallow by indorsing *Ignoramus*.

Petty JURY, consists of twelve Men
 impanelled upon *criminal* and *civil Cases*.
 Those that pass upon *Life and Death*, have
 those Matters referred to them, as were
 approved of by the Grand Jury, and bring
 in their Verdict *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*.
 Whereupon the Prisoner receives Judg-
 ment and Condemnation, or is acquitted
 and set free. In *civil Cases*, the Jury after
 due Consideration bring in their Verdict
 either for the *Plaintiff* or the *Defendants*;
 and in real Actions, either for the *Demand-*
ant or *Tenant*.

JURY-Mast, [*Sea Term*] is a Yard set
 up instead of a Mast, which has been
 broken down by a Storm or Shot.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity. L.

JUS Coronæ, the Right of the Crown,
 which differs in many Things from the
 general Law in Relation to the Subject. L.

JUS Curialitatis Angliæ, the Courtesy of
 England. L.

JUS Hereditatis, the Right of Inheritance.
 L.

JUS Patronatus [*Cannon Law*] the Right
 of presenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the
 same that in the *Common Law* is called
Advowson.

JUSSEL, a Dish made of several Meats
 mixed together.

JUSSULENT [*jussulentus*, L.] sod or
 stew'd in Broth.

JUST [*juste*, F. of *justus*, L.] righteous,
 reasonable, fit.

JUST Divisors [in *Mathematicks*] are
 such Numbers or Quantities, which will
 divide a given Number or Quantity so as
 to

to leave no Remainder.

To JUST [*jouster* or *jouter*, F.] to run a Tilt.

JU'STICE [*justitia*, L.] Justness, Equity, Reasonableness, Right, Law.

JU'STICE } [*justicier*, F. of *justitia*-
JU'STICER } *rius*, L.] one who is deputed by the King to do Right by way of Judgment. F.

JU'STICE [*of the Common Pleas*] is a Lord by his Office, and with his Assistants hears and determines all Causes at the Common Law, i. e. all Civil Causes between Common Persons.

JU'STICE [*of the King's Bench*] is a Lord by his Office, and Chief Justice of England, who hears and determines all Pleas of the Crown, viz. such as concern Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Felonies, and the like.

JU'STICE [*of the Hundred*] is the Lord or Alderman of that Hundred.

JU'STICE Seat, is the highest Forest Court, always held before the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest.

JU'STICES [*of Assize*] are those which by special Commission are sent into this or that County, to make Assizes for the Ease of the Subject.

JU'STICES [*in Eyre*] are such who are commissioned to go into divers Countries to hear such Causes as are termed *Pleas of the Crown*, which was done to ease the People of coming to the King's Bench.

JU'STICES [*of Goal Delivery*] such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine Causes belonging to those that for any Offence are cast into Prison.

JU'STICES [*of Labourers*] were Justices formerly appointed to curb the Forwardness of labouring Men, who would either be idle, or exact unreasonable Wages.

JU'STICES [*of Nisi Prius*] are now the same with Justices of Assize, and so called from the Words of the Adjournment, viz. *Nisi prius Justitiarum venerint ad eas Partes ad capiendas assizas*, i. e. unless the Justices come before into those Parts to take Assizes; it being an usual Adjournment of a Cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a Day.

JU'STICES [*of Oyer and Terminer*] Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary Occasion to hear and determine some peculiar Causes.

JU'STICES [*of the Pavilion*] were certain Judges of a Pie-powder Court, which the Bishop of Winchester antiently authorized at a Fair kept at St. Giles's Hill

near that City.

JU'STICES [*of the Peace*] are such as are appointed by the King's Commission to maintain the Peace in the Counties where they dwell.

JU'STICES [*of the Quorum*] are such of the Justices aforesaid, whose Commission begins, *Quorum vos unum nos volumus*.

JU'STICES [*of Tryal, or Trayl Baston*] were certain Justices appointed by King Edward I. to make Inquisition thro' the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery, Extortion, &c. as also upon Breakers of the Peace, Barretors, and other Offenders.

Lords JU'STICES [*of the Kingdom*] are Persons deputed to be Regents or chief Governours of the Realm during the King's Absence.

JU'STICEMENTS, all Things belonging to Justice. L. T.

JUSTICIABLE, under Jurisdiction, subject to Suit. F.

JUSTICIARY [*justicier*, F. of *justitarius*, L.] an Administrator of Justice.

JUSTICIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause; wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in the County Court. This Writ enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum, whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under forty Shillings.

JUSTIFIABLE, that may be justified.

JUSTIFICAL [*justificus*, L.] that executes Justice.

JUSTIFICATION a clearing, justifying. F. of L.

JUSTIFICATION [*in Divinity*] is a clearing of Transgressors of the Divine Laws, by the Imputation of Christ's Righteousness.

JUSTIFICATION [*in Law*] is a giving a good Reason in Court why he did such a Thing, as he is call'd to answer for.

JUSTIFICA'TORS [*Law Term*] such who by Oath justify the Innocence, Report or Oath of another. L.

To JU'STIFY [*justifier*, F. *justificare*, L.] to clear one's self, to make his Innocence appear, to verify, to prove, maintain or make good.

To JU'STIFY [*in Divinity*] is to make or declare innocent.

To JU'STIFY [*in Law*] is to give a good Reason why an Act was done.

To JU'STIFY [*among Printers*] is to make the Lines equally tight or slack.

JUSTINIAN [*Justinianus*, L.] a Roman

K A

man Emperour who was famous by causing the Civil Law to be collected into a Body, called the *Pandects* and *Code*.

JUSTINIANS, a Religious Order founded 1412. at St. *Justin's* Abbey at *Padua*.

JUSTITIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Dispatch of Justice in some special Cause, of which he cannot by his ordinary Power hold Plea in his County Court.

JUSTITIUM, Law-stand, a Stay or ceasing from Administration of Justice.

L. JUSTIS *Aray*, Justs, and Preparations for them. *Chaucer*.

JUSTS [*joustes*, F.] Engagements by Men on Horseback with Spears, by way of Diversion.

To JUSTLE, to shake, jogg, shove.

JUSTNESS, the Exactness or Regularity of any thing; but especially in matters of Language or Thought.

To JUT out [of *jetten*, F.] to stand out beyond the rest.

JU'TER [among *Chymists*] is the fruitful, congealing, starchy Quality of the Earth.

JU'TTY, a Part of a Building which juts or stands out farther than the rest.

JUVENILE [*juvenilis*, L.] youthful, sprightly, brisk.

JUVENILITY [*juvenilitas*, L.] Youthfulness, Sprightliness, Briskness.

JUVENTUTE [of *juventus*, L.] Youth. *Chaucer*.

JUXTA *Position* [among *Anatomists*] is that Disposition of Parts in a Body, whereby they are joined and combined together.

IVY [*ixig*, Sax.] a Plant which twines about Trees, and fastens upon Walls.

IWIMPLED, muffled. O.

IWONNE, won, gained. *Chaucer*.

IWRITHEM, wrapped about. *Chaucer*.

IWROKE, wreaked. O.

IWRYEN, hidden.

IWYEN, *Iyen*, Eyes. O.

IYEVE, given. *Chaucer*.

K A

A KAARI-Cat [of *kaple*, Sax. a Male] a Boar Cat. *Lincolnshire*.

KAB [*קב* H.] an Hebrew Measure containing three English Pints.

KABIN, a sort of temporary Marriage among the *Mahometans*.

KALE, Turn. *Chesh*.

KA'LENDAR [*calendarium*, of *calendæ*, L. the first Days of every Month with the

K E

Romans] an Ephemeris or Almanack, to shew the Days of the Month.

KA'LI, a Sea-herb, the Ashes of which are us'd in making Crystal Glasses, and Soap, called also *Glass-wort*.

KAM, a-wry, quite from the Matter; as *Clean-kam*, quite from the Purpose. *Shakesp*.

KAN, the Name of an Officer in *Persia*, answering to *Governour* with us.

KA'NTREF [*kant kref*, C. Br.] a Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.

KARE'NA [*Chymical Term*] the twentieth Part of a Drop.

KARFT, carved. *Chaucer*.

KARITE, a Name which the Monks gave to the best Drink, or strong Beer, that was kept in the Monastery.

KARLE [*Ceopl*, Sax.] a Servant, a Clown; as *Buscagl*, a Seaman, *Juycagl*, a Household Servant: And hence probably our Word *Churl* is derived.

KARLE *Hemp*, the latter green Hemp. C.

KA'ROB, a Sort of small Weight used by Goldsmiths, being the twenty fourth Part of a Grain.

KARRA'TA *Fani*, a Cart Load of Hay. O. L.

KARYN, Lent. O.

KATHARINE [*Catharina*, L. of *καθαρος*, Gr. pure] a proper Name of Women.

KA'TZEN *Silver*, a sort of Stone which, 'tis said, cannot be consumed either by Fire or Water.

To KAW [of *kaw*, Du.] to cry as a Jack-daw does.

To KAW [*kauchen*, Teut.] to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty, to gape for Breath.

A KAY ? [*kaye*, Du. *kay*, Teut.] a

A KEY S Place to land or ship off Goods; a Wharf.

KAYA'GE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KAZZARDLY *Cattle*, such Cattle as are subject to Casualties. N. C.

KEAL, Pottage. N. C.

A KEAL [of *Celan*, Sax. to be cold] a Cold or Cough. *Lincolnsh*.

KE'BBERS, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock. C.

To KECK ? [of *Kuch*, Cough, or

To KECKLE S *kuchen*, Du.] to make a Noise in the Throat, by Reason of Difficulty in Breathing.

To KECKLE [of *Kuckel*, Teut. a Globe] to wind or twine some small Ropes about the Cable or Bolt Rope, to preserve them from galling in the Hawse, or in the Ship's Quarter. *Sea Term*.

KECKS.

K E

KECKS, dry hollow Stalks of some Planks.

KEDGE, brisk, lively. *Suffolk*.

To **KEDGE**, to fill one's self with Meat. *N. C.*

A **KEDGE-Belly**, a Glutton. *N. C.*

To **KEDGE** [*Sea Term*] to set up the Fore-sail, Fore-top-Sail and Mizzen, and to let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall and lifting up the Kedge Anchor, as often as Occasion serves, when in a narrow River they would bring her up and down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEDGERS } small Anchors us'd in
KEDGE Anchors } calm Weather, and in a small Stream.

KEEL, a Vessel for Liquors to stand and cool in.

KEEL [of *Cælan*, *Sax.* *kiel*, *Du.* *keil*, *Teut.* probably of *κοιλῆ*, 'Gr. hollow] is the lowest Piece of Timber in a Ship, in the Bottom of her Hull, one End whereof is at the *Stem*, and the other at the *Stern*.

False KEEL, is a second Keel, which is sometimes put under the first.

Rank KEEL, is a deep Keel, which is good to keep a Ship from rolling.

KEEL Raking } a Punishment of Male-
KEEL Haling } factors at Sea, by letting them down with Ropes, and drawing them underneath the Ship's Keel.

KEEL Rope, a Hair Rope running between the Keelson and the Keel of a Ship, to clear the Limber Holes, when they are choaked with Ballast.

To **KEEL** [*Cælan*, *Sax.*] to cool. *O.*

KEE'LAGE, a Duty paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

KEELING, a kind of Fish.

KEELS [*Cæly*, *Sax.*] a sort of long Boats in which the *Saxons* invaded *England*.

KEE'LSOON, the next Piece of Timber in a Ship to her *Keel*, lying right over it, next above her Floor Timbers, and is fast bound together with Iron Ropes.

KEEN [*Cene*, *Sax.* *koent*, *Du.*] sharp, that cuts well; also cunning, subtle.

To **KEEP** [*Keepen*, *Du.*] to retain, preserve, nourish, observe, look to, &c.

A **KEEP**, a strong Tower in the Middle of a Castle, the last Resort of the Besieged, as the *Keep of Windsor Castle*; also the inner Fort of *Dover Castle*, built by King *Henry II.* was called the *King's Keep*.

KEEP your Loof } [*Sea Term*] a Phrase
KEEP her to } used when the Steersman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

K E

KEE'PER of the Great Seal, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority is much the same as that of the Lord Chancellor.

KEE'PER of the Privy Seal, is a Lord by his Office, through whose Hands pass all Charters signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal, and also some Deeds which do not pass the Great Seal at all.

KEE'PER of the Forest, is an Officer who has the principal Government of all Things belonging to the Forest, and the Check of all the other Officers; called also the *Chief Warden of the Forest*.

KEE'PER of the Touch, is an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the *Master of the Assay*.

To **KEEVE** a Cart, to overthrow it, to turn out the Dung. *Chesh.*

KEE'VER, a Brewing Vessel for the Drink to work in before it is tun'd.

A **KEG** } [*caque*, *F.*] a Vessel for Stur-
A **KAG** } geon, Salmon, and other pickled Fish.

KEIKERT, stared. *O.*

KEIRI, the Wall-Flower.

KELL. See *Kiln*.

KELLOW, Black Lead. *N. C.*

KE'LLUS, a Substance like a soft white Stone, found in the Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*.

KELP, a Substance made of Sea-Weed dry'd and burnt, which being stirr'd with an Iron Rake, cakes together.

KE'LTR [*Skinner* derives it from *Opkister*, *Dan.* to gird, but probably from *cultura*, *Trimming*, *L.*] Frame, Order.

KEMBO [*ascembo*, *Ital.* of *καμπω*, *Gr.* to bend] as to set one's Arms a-Kembo, is to set each Hand upon each Hip, or else obliquely or athwart.

To **KEMB** [*Cæmban*, *Sax.*] to comb.

KEMMET, foolish. *Shropsh.*

KEMP [*Cempa*, *Sax.* a Soldier] a Surname.

KEMPLING, } a Brewer's Vessel.

KEMELINGS, } *O.*

KEMPT, combed, trimmed. *O.*

To **KEN** [*Cennan*, *Sax.* *Kennen*, *Du.*] to know, to spy out at a Distance.

KEN [*Cen*, *Sax.*] Knowledge, Sight or View.

KENEBOWE, a-kembo. *Chaucer*.

KENELM [*q. d.* *Kindhelm*, the Helmet or Protector of his Kindred, *Camden*; or of *Cinning*, *Sax.* a King, and *Halm*, an Helmet, *Verstegan*] a King of the English Saxons.

KENKS [*Sea Term*] are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run smooth as it is handed in or out.

To make **KENKS** [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Rope that makes Turns, and does not run clever

K E

clever in the Blocks or Pullies.

KE'NNEL [*Kennell*, Teut. *chenal*, F. *canalis*, L.] a Water-Course.

KE'NNEL [*chenil*, F. of *canile*, L.] a Hut for a Dog, a Fox's Earth or Hole.

KE'NNEL of Hounds [*Hunting Term*] a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To KE'NNEL [*of a Fox*] he is said to *kennel*, when he lies close in his Hole.

KE'NNETS, a Sort of coarse Welch Cloth.

KE'NNETS [*in a Ship*] are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belayed or fastened.

KE'NODOXY [*κενοδοξία*, of *κενός*, empty, and *δόξα*, Glory, Gr.] Vain-glory.

KENRED [*Cene*, bold, and *neðe*, Counsel, Sax.] a King of Northumberland.

KENRIC [*Cene*, bold, and *rice*, Sax. a Kingdom, *q. d.* a valiant Ruler] a King of the West Saxons.

KEN-Pecked, [*of Cennan*, to know, and *γπεκε*, a Speck, Sax.] marked or branded. O.

KENT [*Cent*. *Lambard* derives it from *Caine*, Welch, a Leaf, because it formerly abounded in Woods; but *Camden* from *Canton*, a Corner, because *England* in this Place stretcheth out itself in a Corner to the North-East] the South Eastern County of England.

KENWULPH [*of Cene*, valiant, and *Ulph*, Help, Sax.] a King of the West Saxons, Founder of *Wincham-Abbey* in *Gloucestershire*.

To KEP, to boken, *i. e.* when the Breath is stopp'd, being ready to vomit. N. C.

To KEP a Ball, to catch it or keep it from falling. N. C.

KEP, Care. N. C.

KEPE, Care. Chaucer.

KEPEN, to keep or take care of. N. C.

KERB-Stone, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well, &c.

KE'RCHIEF [*q. d.* *Coverchief*, of *couverir*, to cover, and *Chef*, the Head, F.] a Sort of Linnen Dress formerly worn by Women on their Heads; thence comes *Handkerchief*, though improperly.

KERF, a Notch in Wood. O.

A KERLE of Veal, Mutton, &c. is a Loin. S. C.

KE'RMES, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, and is the chief Ingredient in a Confection call'd *Alkermes*.

KERN, an Irish Foot Soldier, lightly arm'd with a Dart or Skene; also a Vagabond or Strolling Fellow; a Country Bumkin.

KERNE, a Churl or Farmer. Spenc.

To KERN, to corn, salt, or powder,

K E

as Beef, Pork, &c.

KE'RNEL [*Cijnel*, Sax.] the eatable Part of a Nut, or the Stone of any Fruit: *Metaph.* the Middle or best Part.

KE'RNEL Water, a Liquor made of the Kernels of Apricocks, Cherries, &c. pounded and steep'd in Brandy.

KE'RNELLED Walls, Walls built with Notches or Crannies, for the better Convenience of shooting with Bows, &c.

KERS, Cresses.

KERNILS [*of Karmel*, O. F. Lat. *Barb. Quernellus*, *Creneau*, F.] Battlements, or rather the Openings of the Battlements. Chaucer.

KERNITH, grieveth. O.

KE'RSEY [*Karsaye*, *carifée*, F. *carica*, Span. *q. d.* coarse Say] coarse Woollen Cloth.

KESER, Caesar. Antient British.

KESHITAH [*קשיתא* Heb. *i. e.* a Lamb] Hebrew Coin; so named from the Image of a Lamb upon it.

KESTIN, cast, kissed. Chaucer.

KESTON [*Ceyary-dun*, Sax. in Imitation of *Kaisarpetra*, Gr. *Cæsarea*, L.] a small Village in Kent, where Caesar, when Dictator, had a Conflict with the Britains.

KE'STREL, a kind of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

A KETCH [*Dr. Tb. H.* derives it from *Ciacchio*, Ital. a Tub] a Vessel having only a Mizen and Main Mast.

A KETTE Cur, a nasty stinking Fellow. N. C.

KETTLE, a Vessel to boil in, made of Brass or other Metal.

To KEVERE, to recover. Chaucer.

KE'VILS [*of cheville*, F. of *clavicus*, L.] are small Wooden Pins in a Ship, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

A KEY [*Cæge*, Sax. *clef*, F. *clavis*, L. of *κλεις*, Gr.] an Instrument to open a Lock.

KEY [*in Musick*] is a certain Tone whereunto every Composition ought to be fitted.

KEY-Stone [*in Architecture*] is the Middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweeps of the Arch together.

KEY of a River or Haven [*Baye*, Du. *Bay*, Teut.] a Wharf for landing or shipping of Goods; also a Station for Ships to ride, where they are as it were locked in with the Land.

KEY of a Book, an Explication of Persons or Things which are so express'd as not to be easily understood by every Reader.

KEYNARD, a Mitcher or Truant. O.

K I

KEYS, 2 a Guardian, Warden, or Kee-
 KEYUS, 5 per. O. R.
 KI'BE [Kibing, C. Br.] a Chilblain,
 with Inflammation upon the Heels, often
 occasioned by Cold.
 KI'BED Heels [in Horses] Scabs breed-
 ing about the nether Joint, and over-
 thwart the Fetlock.
 KI'BRIT [Chymical Term] Sulphur.
 KI'BSEY, a kind of Wicker Basket.
 KICHEL, a kind of Cake. O.
 To KICK [Kauchen, Teut. calcare, L.]
 to strike with the Foot.
 KI'CKLE 2 uncertain, doubtful, as when
 KI'TTLE 5 a Man knows not his own
 Mind.
 KI'CK-Shaws [quelques choses, F.] French
 Ragoo's or Sauces; also Tarts, Jellies,
 or such like Victuals.
 KID [Kid, Dan. Hædus, L. of 77,
 Heb.] a young Goat.
 KID [à cédendo, L.] a small Brush-
 Faggot. N. C.
 KID, made known, discovered. O.
 KID, formerly one trappanned by Kid-
 nappers, now one who is bound Appren-
 tice here in order to be transported to the
 English Plantations in America.
 KI'DDER 2 a Huckster, which car-
 KI'DYER 5 ries Corn, Victuals, &c.
 up and down to sell.
 KI'DLES, a sort of unlawful Fishing-
 Nets.
 KIDGROW, a Place for a sucking Calf
 to lie in. C.
 KI'DLE 2 a Dam in a River to catch
 KI'DEL 5 Fish. O. R.
 To KI'DNAP, to entice or steal away
 Children.
 KI'DNAPPER, a Person who makes
 it his Business to decoy either Children
 or young Persons to send them to the
 English Plantations in America.
 KI'DNEY-Vetch, an Herb.
 KIDNEYS [probably of Cennan, Sax.
 to beget, because the Kidneys are esteem-
 ed helpful to Generation, or of Cynne,
 Sax. Sex, in a secondary Sense, the Geni-
 tal Parts (which distinguish Sexes) and
 High, i. e. from the Nighness of the Ge-
 nital Parts, especially the Seed Vessels,
 thereto.]
 KI'DNEY-Beans, a Pulse well known.
 KI'DNEY-Wort, an Herb.
 KIDST, knowest. Spencer.
 KI'LDERKIN [Kindekin, Du.] a Li-
 quid Measure, containing eighteen Gallons,
 or two Firkins.
 To KILL [Cpelan, Sax. Kelan, Du.
 to cut the Throat, Quæller, Dan. to
 strangle] to deprive of Life.
 KI'LOW, a mineral Stone, made use
 of in drawing Lines.

K I

KI'LOW, a Corn Measure in Turkey,
 39-13ths Pecks English, and 5 Zant Kil-
 lows is 6 English Bushels.
 KILL 2 [Cyn, Sax.] a Furnace to
 KILN 5 burn Chalk for making
 Lime; for burning Bricks or Tiles; a Place
 for drying Malt or Hops.
 KILPS, Pot-Hooks. N. C.
 KIMBOLTON [formerly called Kin-
 niantum, from Kin, Bolo, and Tun,
 Sax.] a Town in Huntingdonshire.
 KIMELING, a Brewing Vessel. Chauc.
 KIN [a Diminutive of Kind, Teut. and
 Du. a Child] related.
 KINBURGH [of Cynpene and Bupg,
 Sax. i. e. the Strength and Defence of Kin-
 dred] a proper Name of Women.
 KINCHIN, a little Child. Cant.
 KINCHIN-Cove, a little Man. Cant.
 KIND [probably of Cyn, Sax. one who
 agreeth with others, or Kind, Du. known,
 or Kind, Teut.] benevolent.
 A KIND [Cynne, Sax.] a Species, a
 Sort.
 KI'NDER [among Hunters] a Compa-
 ny of Cats, &c.
 To KI'NDLE [perhaps of Cennan, S.]
 to bring forth Young, especially Rabbits.
 To KI'NDLE [probably of Cynbelan,
 Sax. to lay Fire to] to cause to light or
 burn.
 KI'NDRED [Cynpene, Sax.] Persons
 of the same Blood or Descent.
 KINE, all Sorts of Cows.
 KING [Cynge, of Konnen, Sax. to
 know, on Account of the eminent Know-
 ledge and Prudence with which he ought
 to be endued; or of Konnen, Sax. to
 have Power, because he has absolute
 Rule over the whole Land; Koningh,
 Du. Konig, Teut.] a Sovereign Prince or
 Chief Ruler.
 KING-Apple, an excellent Fruit, pre-
 ferr'd by some before the Fennoting or
 Juneting.
 KING at Arms, is an Officer at Arms,
 that has the Pre-eminence over the So-
 ciety; whereof we have three, Garter,
 Norroy, and Clarencieux, whereof Garter is
 the Principal.
 KING's-Bench, a Court or Judgment
 Seat, where the Kings of England in an-
 tient Times used to sit in their own Per-
 sons; and therefore it was then movea-
 ble with the Court or King's Household,
 and was stiled Curia Domini Regis, or
 Aula regia.
 This Court is more especially exercised
 about criminal Matters and Pleas of the
 Crown. The Lord Chief Justice of Eng-
 land is President of it, who has three
 or four Justices for his Assistants.
 KING's-Delf [of King and Delfe] a
 great

great Ditch which King *Canutus* digged in *Huntingdonshire*.

KING's-Evil, a Disease, the Gift of curing which is ascribed to the Kings and Queens of *England*, as derived from *Edward* the Confessor.

KING's-Fisher, a Bird so called, because it hath blue Feathers, representing the Purple which Kings wear upon some Occasions, and also *Fisher*, from its feeding on Fish.

KINGDOM [*Cýnedom*, *Sax.* *Coninkdom*, *Belg.*] one or more Countries subject to a Sovereign Prince.

KINGDOMS [among *Chymists*] are three Orders of natural Bodies, *Mineral*, *Vegetable*, and *Animal*.

KINGGELD, Escuage, or Royal Aid.

KING's-Silver, Money that is due to the King in the Court of Common Pleas, for a Licence there granted to any Man for passing a Fine.

KING-Piece [among *Builders*] a Piece of Timber standing upright in the Middle between two Rafters.

KINGSTON [of *King* and *Tun*, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town upon the River *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for being the Seat of the *English Saxon* Kings in the *Danish* Wars, and the Coronation of three Kings.

KING's Widow, a Widow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who, to keep the Land after her Husband's Decease, was obliged to make Oath in Chancery, that she would not marry without the King's Leave. *O. L.*

A **KING-Cough**, a Chin-Cough. *N. C.*

Clerk of the KING's Silver, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas to whom every Fine is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevium*.

To **KINK**, it is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopp'd through eager Crying or Coughing.

KINSFOLK, Persons allied to one by being descended of the same Family, or by Affinity.

KINSMAN, a Male Cousin.

KINSWOMAN, a Female Cousin.

A **KINTAL** [*quintal*, *F.*] a Weight of about one hundred Pound, more or less, according to the Usage of different Nations.

KIPE, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at bottom, and narrow'd by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends for taking Fish. *Oxfordshire*.

KI'PPER-Time, the Time between the 3d and 12th of *May*, during which Salmon Fishing is forbidden in the River *Thames*.

KIRA'T, a Weight of three Grains.

KIRK, a Church.

KIRKED, turning upwards. *O.*

A **KIRKMOTE**, a Meeting of Parishioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

KIRK Oswald [*i. e.* the Church of *Oswald*, a King and Martyr, in Honour of whom a Temple was there erected] a Town in *Cumberland*, called vulgarly *Kirk-Uzzald*.

KI'RTLE [*Cýrtel*, *Sax.*] a Sort of short Jacket.

KI'RTLE of Flux, twenty two Heads in a Bunch, and about 100 Pounds in Weight.

To **KISS** [*Cýssan*, *Sax.* *Kussen*, *Du.* of *κίσα*, *Gr.*] to salute with a Kiss.

A **KISS** [*Coyss*, *Sax.* *Kuss*, *Du.* *Kuß*, *Teut.*] a Salute with the Lips.

Kissing goes by Favour.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon Partiality, where particular Marks of Kindness and Bounty are bestow'd on Persons who are Favourites, whether they deserve it or no, when Persons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be where Persons are led more by Humour than Judgment; so say the *Romans*, *Trahit sua quemque Voluptas*, and the *Greeks*, *Οὐ πείθει ἀνδρὸς εἰς κόρινθον ἐστὶ τὸ πλεῖστον*.

KIT, an Abbreviation of *Christopher*.

KIT, a Pocket Violin.

KIT [*Kitte*, *Du.*] a Milking-Pail; a small Violin; also a small Tub with a Cover. *C.*

KIT-Floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine, as at *Wednesbury* in *Staffordshire*; the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is called the *Kit-Floor*.

KIT-Keys, the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

KI'TCHEN [*Cýcene*, *Sax.* *Kitchen*, *Teut. cuisine*, *F.* of *coquina*, *L.*] a Room where Meat is dress'd, &c. also Kitchen-Stuff, *i. e.* Grease.

Clerk of the KI'TCHEN, an Officer in the House of the King or Nobleman, whose Business is to buy in Provisions, &c.

KITE [*Cýta*, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

A Lark is better than a Kite.

This Proverb intimates, that Things are not to be valued by their Bulk, but according to their intrinsic Worth and Value; that a little which is good is better than a great deal of that which is good for nothing; and so say the *Latins*, *Inest sua gratia parvis*, and the *Greeks*, *Μεγα βελίον, μέγα κακόν*.

KITE, a Belly. *Cumberl.*

A **KITHE**, a Cup. *Chaucer.*

To **KITHE**, to shew, to make known, to discover. *Chaucer.*

KITLING 2 [*q. d.* *Catling*] a little

KITTEN 3 young Cat.

To **KLICK**, to stand at a Door, and call

call in Customers, as Shoemakers, &c.

A KLI'CKER, one who clicks at a Shoemaker's, Salesman's, &c.

To KLI'CK, to make a Noise like a Pair of Shears in cutting, &c.

To KLI'CK *up* [Klacken, Du.] to catch up. *Lincolnsh.*

A KNACK [knapinege, Sax. Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; also the Top of a Thing.

To KNACK [Knacken, Du.] to snap with one's Fingers.

A KNACKER, a Collar-Maker for Horses. *S. C.*

To KNACK, to speak finely. *C.*

KNAG 2 [Cnap, Sax.] a Knot in Wood;

KNAP 5 also a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

KNAGGY, full of Knots. *C.*

KNAP [Cnap, Sax.] the Top of an Hill, or any Thing that sticks out.

KNAP-Weed, an Herb.

To KNAP [Knappen, Du.] to snap or break asunder.

To KNAP [among Hunters] to feed up on the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, &c.

KNAP-Sack [Knapsack, Teut. Canapsa, F. from Cnapa, Sax. Knape, Du. Knab, Teut. a Boy, and Sack, because very probably in Time of War it was carried by a Boy] a Leather Bag, in which Soldiers carry their Necessaries.

To KNA'PPLE, to gnaw off.

KNAP-Weed, an Herb somewhat like *Scabious*.

KNAPPY, full of Warts. *Chaucer.*

KNAVE [Cnapa, S. Knape, Du. Knab, Teut. a Boy or Servant. Hence in old Writers a Male Child is distinguish'd from a Girl by a *Knave Child*, afterwards it was used for a Servant Boy, and by Degrees a Serving Man] formerly only a Servant or Lacquey; with us now a crafty deceitful Fellow, a Cheat.

KNAVE-Line, a Rope in a Ship which serves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another.

KNAVERY, the Practice of a Knave, deceitful Dealing.

KNAVISH, fraudulent, dishonest, waggish.

KNAVISHNESS, Dishonesty, Waggishness.

To KNEAD [Cneadan, Sax. Kneden, Du.] to work Meal into Dough.

KNECK [among Sailors] is the Twisting of a Rope or Cable as it is veering out.

KNEDDE, knit. *Chaucer.*

A KNEE [Cneo, Sax. Knie, Teut.] the upper Part of the Jointure of the Leg and Thigh.

KNEE-Grass, an Herb.

KNEE-Holm, a Shrub,

KNEES [Botany] are those Parts in some Plants which resemble the Knees and Joints.

KNEES [of a Ship] are Pieces of Timber bow'd like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

KNEE-Timber, Timber proper for making the Knees of a Ship; also the Cutwater of a Ship.

To KNEEL [Knien, Du.] to stand or bear one's self upon the Knees.

KNEE'LING, small Cod of which Stockfish is made; called also *Menwell*.

KNELL [of Cnyllan, Sax. to strike, Knallen, Teut. to give a Crack, Knall, Teut. a Clash] a Passing-bell, the Ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Person.

KNET, Neatness.

KNETTLES [Sea Term] two Pieces of spun Yarn put together untwisted into a Block, Pulley, &c.

KNEVELS. See *Lennets*.

KNICK-Knacks, Curiosities valued more for Faucy than real Use.

KNIFE [Cniy, Sax. Kniff, Du.] an Instrument for cutting Victuals, &c.

KNIGHT [Cniht, Sax. Knecht, Du. and Teut. a Servant, because antiently they were either the King's domestick Servants, or of his Life-Guard; in *Latin*, *Eques*, a Soldier or Horseman] a Title of Honour bestow'd by the King on such as he thinks fit to single out from the common Class of Gentlemen; of which there are several Orders.

KNIGHTLY, active, skilful. *N. C.*

BRITISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *Batchelors*, is the lowest but most antient Order.

KNIGHTS of the Round Table, King Arthur's Knights, an Order of Knighthood, said to be the most antient of any in the World.

KNIGHTS *Banerets*, Knights made in the Field, by cutting off the Point of their Standard, and making it a Banner, who are allow'd to display their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army.

KNIGHTS *Baronets*, an Order erected by King James I. who, for several Imbursements towards the Plantation in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, created divers to this Dignity, and made it hereditary.

KNIGHTS of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the *Lists* of the Baths, who bathed themselves, and us'd several religious Ceremonies the Night before their Creation.

KNIGHTS of the Carpet, so called because they kneel on a Carpet at their Creation.

KNIGHTS

KNIGHTS of the Chamber, Knights Batchelors made in the Time of Peace, and in the King's or Queen's Chamber.

KNIGHTS of the Garter, an Order of Knighthood instituted by King Edward III. A. C. 1350. Some say upon Account of good Success in a Skirmish, wherein the King's Garter was used for a Token; others say, that the King, after his great Success, dancing one Night with his Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter which one of them dropp'd; whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That ere long he would make that Garter of high Reputation, and shortly after erected the Order of the Blue Garter, with this Motto; *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Evil be to him that Evil thinks. These Knights are also called *Knights of St. George*.

Poor KNIGHTS of Windsor, twenty six old Soldiers, &c. depending on the Order of the Garter, and so called because the Seat of this College is *Windsor-Castle*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Christian Charity, instituted by King Henry III. for the Benefit of poor Captains and maimed Soldiers.

KNIGHTS of the Hare, an Order of twelve Knights, created by King Edward III. in France, upon the Occasion of the Shouting of the French, thought to be the Onset of a Battle; upon which he drew up his Army in Array; but the Shout appeared to be occasioned only by the Running of a Hare between the two Armies; wherefore, in Merriment, they were afterwards called *Knights of the Hare*.

KNIGHTS of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood founded by St. Helena, and confirmed by the Pope after she had visited Jerusalem, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

KNIGHTS of Nova Scotia, in the West-Indies, created by King James I. of Great Britain, who wore a Ribbon of an Orange Tawny Colour.

SCOTCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of St. Andrew, an Order of Knighthood established by Archaicus, King of the Scots, A. C. 809. called also *Knights of the Thistle*.

KNIGHTS of the Rue, or of St. Andrew.

FRENCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Broom-Flower, erected by St. Lewis, King of France, with this Motto; *Exaltat humiles*.

KNIGHTS de l'Epic [i. e. of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermin] an Order instituted by Francis V. in Bretaign, A. C. 1450.

KNIGHTS de l'Etoile [i. e. of the Star] an Order of Knighthood in France,

whose Motto is, *Monstrant regibus asira viam*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. Genette, is the most antient Order of Knighthood in France, erected by Charles Martel, after the beating of the Saracens in a great Battle at Tours, A. C. 782. where many of those Gennets, like Spanish or Civit Cats, were found in the Camp.

KNIGHTS of the Cock and Dog, founded by King Philip I. of France.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Fleece, an Order instituted by Philip Duke of Burgundy, upon his marrying Isabel the Daughter of Portugal; the Motto is, *Ante ferit, quam flamma micet*. There is in this Order thirty, whereof the King of Spain is Chief.

KNIGHTS of the Golden Shield, an Order established by Lewis II. King of France; the Motto, *Allons*, i. e. Let us go, i. e. to the Defence of our Country.

KNIGHTS of the Half Moon, or Crescent, an Order instituted by Kenier, Duke of Anjou, when he conquered Sicily, A. C. 1462. with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. Praise.

KNIGHTS of St. Michael the Arch-Angel, a French Order instituted by Lewis XI. A. C. 1469. There are in this Order thirty six, wherein the King is Chief.

KNIGHTS of St. Magdalene, a French Order of Knighthood instituted by St. Lewis against Duels.

KNIGHTS of the Lily in Navarre, a French Order of Knighthood founded by Prince Garcia, A. C. 1048.

KNIGHTS of the Porcupine, or of Orleans, a French Order, whose Device was *cominus & eminus*, but King Lewis XII. crown'd the Porcupine with another Motto, *Ultus avos Troje*.

KNIGHTS du saint Esprit, i. e. of the Holy Ghost, an Order created by Henry III. of France, at his Return from Poland, who was both born and crowned King of France on Whitsunday.

KNIGHTS of the Thistle [in the House of Bourbon] a French Order of Knights who commonly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, an Order instituted by Henry IV. A. C. 1607. consisting of an hundred French Gentlemen.

KNIGHTS of the Ship, an Order of St. Lewis, in an Expedition against the Saracens.

KNIGHTS of the Swan, an Order of Knights of the House of Cleve.

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Austria and Carinthia,

Carinthia, instituted by the Emperor *Frederick III.* first Archduke of *Austria*, call'd also *Knights of St. George*.

KNIGHTS of the Crown Royal, appointed by the Emperor *Charlemain*, in favour of the *Frizons*, who assisted him against the *Saxons*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the Dragon, an Order erected by the Emperor *Sigismund*, *A. C.* 1417. upon the Condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*.

KNIGHTS Teutonic, a mix'd Order of *Hospitallers* and *Templars*, to whom the Emperor *Frederick II.* gave *Prussia*, upon Condition they should subdue the *Infidels*, which accordingly they did. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* was at last sole Master, for at first they had three.

SPANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Band, or *Red Staff*, instituted *A. C.* 1350. by *Alfonso XI.* King of *Castile* and *Leon*.

KNIGHTS of Calatrava, an Order erected by *Alfonso IX.* King of *Spain*, in favour of certain *Cavalleros*, who went out of Devotion to succour *Calatrava* against the *Moors*.

KNIGHTS of the Dove, instituted by *John I.* King of *Castile*, *A. C.* 1379.

KNIGHTS of St. Jago, or *St. James*, an Order who observe *St. Austin's* Rules, and were settled under Pope *Alexander III.* Their Great Master is next to the King in State.

KNIGHTS of St. Maria de Mercede, an Order of Knights for the Redemption of *Captives*.

KNIGHTS of Montesia, an Order erected by *James II.* King of *Arragon* in *Valencia* in *Spain*, *A. C.* 1317.

KNIGHTS of the Pear-Tree, an Order instituted in the Year 1179. called afterwards *Knights of Alcantara*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, or *Knights of St. Julian*.

KNIGHTS of St. Salvador in Arragon, an Order instituted by *Alphonso*, *A. C.* 1118.

KNIGHTS of the Virgin Mary's Looking-Glass, instituted by *Ferdinand*, Infant of *Castile*, *A. C.* 1410.

PORTUGUESE KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS OF JESUS CHRIST.

ROMISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. John at Jerusalem, an Order erected about the Year 1120. and took their Name from *John*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, having their first Foundation and Abode at *Jerusalem*, and had afterwards their Residence in the Isle of *Rhodes*, till they were driven thence by the *Turks*, *A. C.* 1523. Since which Time their chief Seat has been at *Malta*.

KNIGHTS Templars [*i. e.* of the Temple] were an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, or, as some say, *Baldwin II.* King of *Jerusalem*, about the Year 1117. and first dwelt in Part of the Buildings that belonged to the Temple, and *Jerusalem*; their Office and Vows were to defend the Temple, Sepulchre, and *Christian Strangers*, to entertain them charitably, and conduct them in their Pilgrimage through the Holy Land, and defend them against *Infidels*; but at last growing vicious, and too rich and powerful, or, as some say, falling away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was abolish'd, *A. C.* 1309. by Pope *Clement V.* as also *A. C.* 1312. by the Council at *Vienna*, and their Substance given to the *Knights of Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

KNIGHTS of Rhodes [now of *Malta*] sprung from the *Knights of St. John* of *Jerusalem*, or *Knights Hospitallers*, after they were forced out of the Holy Land; and having held *Rhodes* 200 Years, they were driven out thence by *Solyman*; after which the Emperor *Charles V.* gave them *Malta*, paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is paid yearly to the King of *Spain*.

KNIGHTS of Cyprus, or of the Sword, erected by *Lusignan*, King of *Jerusalem* and *Cyprus*.

ITALIAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Annunciada, an Order of Knighthood in *Savoy*, erected in Memory of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazaro, an Order instituted in the Year 1119. the Duke of *Savoy* being confirmed their Grand Master.

KNIGHTS of St. George, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*.

KNIGHTS of the precious Blood of Christ, an Order founded *A. C.* 1608. by the Duke of *Mantua*, where some Drops of it are said to be kept.

KNIGHTS of St. Stephen, an Order erected *A. C.* 1591. by *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence*, in Honour of Pope *Stephen IX.*

KNIGHTS of la Calza [*i. e.* of the Stocking] a *Venetian* Order.

KNIGHTS of St. Mark, a *Venetian* Order.

DANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Dane Broge, an Order instituted by the King of *Denmark*, *A. C.* 1671. in Memory of a Victory over the *Swedes*, when the *Danish* Colours were seen (as they say) in the Heavens.

KNIGHTS of the Elephant, a *Danish* Order.

SWEDISH

K N

SWEDISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Sword and Bau-drick.

KNIGHTS of the Seraphim, an Order erected A.C. 1324. by Magnus, King of Sweden.

POLISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of the white Eagle, created A.C. 1325. by Ladislaus V. King of Poland.

KNIGHTS of the Militia Christiana, an Order of Knights but newly erected in Poland.

KNIGHTS of the Shire, two Knights or other Gentlemen of Worth chosen to serve in Parliament for Shires or Counties, by the Freeholders of Great Britain.

KNIGHTS Fee, is so much Inheritance as is sufficient yearly to maintain a Knight, which in Henry III's Time was fifteen Pounds, or two hundred Acres of Land.

KNIGHTS Service, a Tenure whereby several Lands were anciently held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service. This Tenure drew after it Homage, Escuage, Marriage, Wardship, and other Incumbrances, and therefore was wholly taken away by 12 Car. II.

KNIGHTS Errant, certain fabulous wandering Knights, such as Don Quixot, &c. whose wonderful Exploits are related in Romances.

KNIGHTS Marshal, Officers who have Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Transgressions within the King's House and Verge.

KNIGHTS of the Post, Persons who for Hire will swear whatsoever you would have them.

KNIGHTS [Sea Term] are two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three for the Halliards, and one for the Top-ropes, which are commonly made in the Form of some Head.

KNIGHTS-Spur, an Herb.

KNIGHTEN-Court, a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of Hereford at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manours and their Tenants holding by Knights Service, of the Honour of that Bishoprick, are Suiters.

KNIGHTEN-Guild, an old Guild or Company in London, founded by King Edgar, consisting of 19 Knights. King Edgar gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called Portoken Ward.

KNIPPERDOLLINGS, Hereticks, so

K Y

called from Knipperdolling, their Ring-Leader, who appeared in Germany, 1535. about the Time of John of Leyden.

To KNIT [Cnyttan, Sax. Knitter, Du.] to make Knots.

KNIT-Stockings, were first brought into England by William Ryder, An. Dom. 1564. from Italy. Wove Stockings first devised by William Lee, of St. John's College Cambridge, An. Dom. 1599.

KNITTLING, the Ballast of a Ship. O.

A KNOB [Cnæp, Sax. Knœp, or Knœbel, Du. Knappe, Dan.] a Knob or Knot upon a Tree, or any Thing.

KNOBBY, having many Knobbs.

To KNOCK [Cnucian, Sax. Cnoccio, Welch] to hit or strike upon.

KNOLL, the Top of a Hill. N.C.

KNOLLS, Turneps. Kent.

KNOLLS of Peace, certain Mounts in the Sheriffdom of Sterling in Scotland.

KNOPPED, tied, laced. O.

A KNOT [Cnotta, of Cnyttan, Sax. Knott, Teut.]

KNOTS [so called from King Canutus, the Dane. who esteemed them very highly] a delicious sort of small Birds, well known in some Parts of England.

KNOTS [Sea Term] the Division of the Log-Line.

KNOT-Grass, an Herb.

KNOTTINESS, being full of Knots; intricate, difficult.

To KNOW [Cnapan, Sax. probably of γινω, Gr.] to understand.

KNOWLEDGE, Understanding or Acquaintance with.

KNOWMEN, a Name formerly given to the Lollards or good Christians in England before the Reformation.

To KNUB ? [Knipster, Dan. to beat, KNUBBLE S Knuble, Teut. a Knuckle] to beat with the Fist or Knuckles.

KNUCKLE [Cnucl, Sax. Knockle, Du. Knogel, Da.] the outward Middle Joint of the Fingers.

KNUR ? [Knorr, Teut.] a Knot in KNURL S Timber.

A KONY Thing, a fine Thing. N.C.

KRIMNEL, a Powdering-Tub. C.

KYE, Kine. C.

KYRK [κυριακόν, Gr.] a Church. N.C.

KYRK-Master, a Churchwarden. N.C.

KYRIE Eleeson [Κύριε ἐλέησον, i. e. Lord have Mercy upon us, Gr.] a Form or solemn Invocation used in the Popish Liturgy.

KYSTE, a Chest or Coffin for Burial of the Dead. O.

L. 50 in *Latin Numbers*.

LAAS [*laqs*, *F.* of *laqueus*, *L.*] a Net or Gin. *Chaucer*.

LA'BAN [יָבָן *H. i. e.* white or shining] the Brother of *Rebecca*.

LA'BARUM [λαβάρων, *Gr.*] the Standard of the *Roman Emperors*; also any Standard or Royal Flag.

LABEFA'CTION, a weakening, enfeebling, destroying. *L.*

LABEL [*labellum*, *L.*] a thin Brass-ruler with Sights, commonly used with a Circumferentor to take Heights.

LA'BELS [*labella*, *L.*] Ribbands hanging down on each Side of a Mitre or Garland.

LA'BELS [*lambel*, *F.* in *Heraldry*] are Lines which hang down from the File in the Top of an Escutcheon, and make a Distinction for an elder Brother.

LA'BELS [among *Lawyers*] narrow Slips fastened to Deeds or Writings; also any Paper joined by way of Addition to a Will.

LA'BES [with *Surgeons*] a standing or bunching out of the Lips.

LA'BIA, the Lips are used figuratively to express many Parts of a human Body, that by their Figure have any resemblance thereunto: As *Labia pudenda*, the exterior Parts of a Woman's Privities, &c. *L.*

LA'BIAL Letter [of *labium*, *L.* a Lip] pertaining to the Lips: *Labial Letters* are such as in Pronunciation chiefly require the Lips to form their Sound.

LA'BIATE Flowers [among *Florists*] are such as have one or two Lips, some of which represent a kind of Helmet or Monk's Hood.

LA'BILE [*labilis*, *L.*] slippery, unstable.

LABO'RANT [*laborans*, *L.*] one who assists and works under a Chymist, whilst about any Operation.

LABORA'RIIS, a Writ which lies against such as refuse to serve, tho' they have not wherewithal to live.

LABORATORY [*laboratoire*, *F.* *laboratorium*, *L.*] a Chymist's Work-house.

LABORI'FEROUS [*laborifer*, *L.*] that takes Pains, that endures Labour, painful, difficult.

LABO'RIOUS [*laboriosus*, *L.*] painful, Pains-taking.

LABORIOUSNESS, the taking of Pains.

LA'BOUR [*labor*, *L.*] Pains, Toil, Work, Travail in Child-bed.

To **LA'BOUR** [*laborare*, *L.*] to take Pains, to endeavour earnestly.

To **LA'BOUR** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to labour, when she is very unsteady, and rolls and tumbles.

LA'BOURER [*laborator*, *L.*] one that does drudgery Work.

LA'BOUROUS, laborious, industrious. *Ch.*

LA'BOURSOME, toilsome, troublesome.

LA'BROSE [*labrosus*, *L.*] having a Brink or Brim, or great Lips.

LA'BYRINTH [*labyrinth*, *F.* of *labyrinthus*, *L.* λαβύρινθος, *Gr.*] a Maze, a Place made with so many Turnings and Windings, that a Man, being once enter'd in, cannot find the Way out, unless by the Help of a Guide, or of a Clew of Thread, &c. to direct him: Also an intricate or obscure Matter or Business.

LA'BYRINTH [in *Anat.*] is the 2d or 3d Cavity of the Ear in the Bone called *Os Petrosum*.

LAC Lane [among *Chymists*] is a Sort of White Earth, which being dissolved in Water will tinge it of a milky Colour, or a fat, porous, friable Earth, insipid, but dissolvable in Water. *L.*

LAC Sulphuris [among *Chymists*] is a white Liquor made of Brimstone dissolv'd and distill'd in Vinegar. *L.*

LA'CCA, a Sort of red Gum, brought from the *East Indies*.

To **LACE**, [*lacer*, *F.*] to tie, fasten, or join with a Lace; also to edge or border Garments with Lace.

To **LACE**, to ensnare, to confine. *Cha.*
LACE, a Line of Silk, Thread, &c. also a Border or Edging.

LA'CERABLE [*lacerabilis*, *L.*] that may be torn.

To **LA'CERATE** [*lacerer*, *F.* of *laceratum*, *L.*] to tear or pull in Pieces.

LACERA'TION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *F.* of *L.*

LA'CERT [of *lacertus*, *L.*] a Sinew. *Ch.*

LA'CERTA [in *Doomsday-Book*] a Fathom.

To **LACH**, to lack or want; also [of *Læccan*, *Sax.*] to catch or snatch. *Chauc.*

LA'CHESSE [of *lascher*, *F.*] Negligence, Slackness. *O. L.*

LA'CHESIS [of *λαγχάνειν*, *Gr.* to appoint or obtain by Lot] one of the three Destinies, and a kind of Deity among the Pagans, who, as they say, spins the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

LA'CESSION, a provoking to Anger. *L.*

LA'CHRYMA [in *Anatomy*] a Moisture which is separated by the Glands or Kernels of the Eye to moisten them. *L.*

LA'CHRYMA [among *Botanists*] whatsoever drops, or is let out by cutting from any Part of a Plant, as Gum, Oil, &c. *L.*

LA'CHRYMABLE [*lachrymabilis*, *L.*] to be lamented or wept for.

LA'CHRYMAL Point [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils.

LA'CHRYMÆ *Christi* [*i. e.* the Tears of Christ, *L.*] a pleasant Sort of *Italian* Wine.

LA'CHRYMÆ *Jobi* [*i. e.* Job's Tears, *L.*] the Herb *Gromwell*.

LACHRYMA'TION, a weeping or shedding of Tears; a dropping Moisture.

LACHRYMATORIES, small earthen Vessels, in which in old Time the Tears of surviving Friends were repositied and buried with the Urns and Ashes of the Dead.

LACINIATED [*laciniatus, L.*] notched, jagged at the Edges.

To LACK [probably of *laecken, Du.* to decrease] to be in Want, to be deficient.

To LACK, to *lacken*, to dispraise. *S. C.*

LA'CKEN, contemned or despised; also extenuated or lessen'd. *O.*

LA'CKER, a Sort of Varnish.

LA'CKEY [*lacquay, F.*] a Page, Footman, or Foot-boy.

LACO'NICK [*Laconique, F.* of *Laconicus, L.* of *Λακωνικός, Gr.*] concise, brief.

LA'CONISM [*Laconisme, F.* of *Laconismus, L.* of *Λακωνισμός, Gr.*] a brief, concise way of Speaking, after the Way of the *Lacedemonians*.

LA'CTARY [*lactarium, L.*] a Milk or Dairy House.

LACTATION, sucking of Milk, as a Child; also a Suckling. *L.*

LA'CTEA *Via.* See *Galaxy*.

LA'CTEAL } [*lacteus, L.*] milky, or

LA'CTEOUS } like Milk.

LA'CTEAL Fever, that which comes upon Child-bed Women the first Days after Delivery.

LA'CTEAL Veins [in *Anatomy*] are slender pellucid Vessels, dispersed in great Numbers through the Mesentery, and appointed for the conveying of the *Chyle*.

LA'CTEOUS [*lacteus, L.*] milky.

LACTIFICAL [*lactificus, L.*] that makes or breeds Milk.

LACU'NAR [in *Architecture*] is an arched Roof or Ceiling, more especially the Planking or Flooring above the Portico's.

LAD [*Minshew* derives it from ,*לד* H. a Child] a Boy.

LAD, led. *Spencer.*

LA'DA [in *Old Records*] an Assembly or Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

LA'DDER [*lædre, Sax.* *Ladder, Du.*] a Machine for getting up to high Places.

LA'DDERS [in a Ship] are of three Sorts, the entering Ladder made of Wood; the Quarter Ladder made of Ropes, and the Bolt-sprit-ladder at the Beak-head, which are only used in great Ships.

LADE, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River.

To LADE [*ladian, Sax.* *Laden, Du.* and *Teut.*] to load.

To LADE [*ladan, Sax.* to dip] to empty Water or any other Liquor out of

a Vessel with a Ladle.

LA'DLE [*lædle, Sax.*] a Kitchen Utensil for lading Pottage, Water, &c.

LA'DLE [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with a hollow'd Place at the End of it, which will hold as much as is the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

LA'DY [*lady, Sax.* or *lady, Teut.* from *lax, Sax.* Bread, and *Dienen, Teut.* to serve, because in old Times, Dames or Mistresses used to distribute Provisions among their own Servants, and the Poor] a Person of Quality's Wife or Daughter.

LA'DY-Com, an Insect, a kind of Beetle.

LA'DY's-Bower, a branchy Plant fit for Arbours.

Our LA'DY's-Seal, the Herb black Briony or wild Vine.

LÆTIFICA'NTIA [among *Phys.*] Compositions in the Intentions of Cordials. *L.*

LA'FORDSWICK [*laxfordwic, Sax.*] a betraying one's Lord and Master, Treason. *L. T.*

LAFT, left off; also inclosed. *O.*

To LAG [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *λαγας, Gr.* to decay, or probably from *Lau, Sax.* long] to loiter, to stay behind.

LAG-Wort, an Herb.

LA'GA } [*lag, Sax.*] the Law.

LAGH } [*lag, Sax.*] the Law.

LA'GAN [of *liḡgan, Sax.* to lye] such Goods which the Seamen cast over board in Danger of Shipwrack.

LA'GSLITE [*lagylite, Sax.*] a Breach of the Law.

LA'GEMEN, legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jury.

LAGOPHTHA'LMY [*lagophthalmia, L.* of *λαγωφθαλμία, Gr.*] a Disease in the Eyes, which makes the Patient sleep with his Eyes open.

LA'ICAL } [*laïque, F.* *laicus, L.* of *λαϊ-*
LA'ICK } *λαϊκός, Gr.*] belonging to Laymen.

A LA'ICK [*laïque, F.* of *laicus, L.* of *λαϊκός* of *λαός, Gr.* the People] a Person not engaged in the Ministry, or who has not taken Holy Orders.

LAID, taint. *Spencer.*

LAIE, Law. *Chaucer.*

To LAINE, to lay. *Chaucer.*

LA'INES [*lanieres, F.*] Thongs, Straps of Leather. *Chaucer.*

LA'INE [in *Architecture*] Courses or Ranks laid in the Buildings or Walls.

LAIR [among *Hunters*] the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

LAIR } [*lair, F.*] a Place where Cat-
LAYER } the usually rest under some Shelter.

LAIR-Wite [of *lāgan, to lye with, and pite, a Fine, Sax.*] a fine laid on those who commit Adultery or Fornication.

LA'ITY [*λαός, Gr.* the People] the State of

of Laymen, the common People, as distinguished from the Clergy.

LAKE, a red Colour us'd in Painting.

LAKE, Disgrace, Blame. *Chaucer.*

A LAKE [in *Geography*] a large Place full of Water, encompassed with dry Land, and having no Communication with the Sea.

LAKE, fine Cloth and Lawn. *Chauc.*

TO LAKE [of *Playgan*, *Sax.* or *Leeger*, *Dan.*] to play. *N. C.*

TO LAM [Lamen, *Du.* to make lame] to smite or beat.

L'AMANT, the Lover. *F. Chauc.*

A LAMB [Lamb, *Sax.* Lamb, *Teut.*] a Sheep under a Year old.

LA'MBIN, Lambs. *Chaucer.*

LA'MBATIVE [of *lambitare*, *L.* to lick] a Pectoral Medicine, to be licked off the End of a Piece of liquorish Stick.

LAMBDACISM [lambdacismus, *L.*] a Fault in speaking, when one insists too long upon the Letter *L.* *Gram.*

LA'MBENT [lambens, *L.*] licking as with the Tongue.

LA'MDOIDES [λαμδοειδής, of *Λ* and *δοειδής*, the Form, *Gr.*] the backward Suture of the Brain. *Anat.*

LAMBERT [of Lamb and *Beophht*, fair, *Sax. q. d.* fair Lamb] a proper Name.

LA'MBITION, a Licking. *L.*

LA'MBITIVE, licking or lapping. *L.*

LA'MBKIN, a young or little Lamb.

LAMB Skin-it, a certain Game at Cards.

LAMECH [למך, *H. i. e.* poor or humbled] the Son of *Methusalah.*

LAME [Laam, or Lam, *Sax.*] maimed or enfeebled in the Members.

TO LAME, to make lame.

LAMENESS, a Weakness or Hurt in some Limb.

LAME'LLÆ [among *Naturalists*] are the little Plates of which the Shells of Shell-fish are compos'd.

TO LAME'NT [lamentari, *F.* of *lamentari*, *L.*] to bewail, weep or mourn.

LA'MENTABLE [lamentabilis, *L.*] to be lamented, doleful. *F.*

LAMENTA'TION, a Lamenting, a mournful Complaint. *F.* of *L.*

LAMENTATIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing in a lamenting, melancholy, mournful, doleful Manner, and therefore of Consequence pretty flow. *Ital.*

LA'MENTINE, a Sea Cow; a Manatee.

LA'MERS, Thongs. *O.*

LA'MIÆ, Hags, Witches, She Devils.

LA'MIERS, a Sort of Ship Ropes. See *Lanniers.*

LA'MIN [lamina, *L.*] a Plate or thin piece of Metal.

LAMINÆ [in *Anat.*] the Plates or Tables of the skull, of which there are two.

LA'MINATED, plated over: It is us'd of such Bodies, whose Contexture discovers

such a Disposition as that of Plates lying over one another.

LAMINA'TION, a beating into thin Plates. *L.*

TO LAMM, to baste one's Shoulders, to drub one.

LAMMAS Day, the first of *August*, so called, as some say, because the Priests us'd to get in their Tithe Lambs on that Day.

A LAMP [une lampe, *F.* of *lampas*, *L.* of *λαμπάς*, *Gr.*] a Light made with Oil in a proper Vessel.

LAMPA'DIAS, a blazing Star resembling a Torch. *L.*

LA'MPERS, a Disease in Horses when the Throat is swelled.

LAMPETIANS, Hereticks in the 2d Century, who maintained that Christians were at liberty to do what they pleased.

LAMPOON, a drolling Poem or Pamphlet in which some Person is treated with Reproach or abusive Language.

TO LAMPOON One, to expose one, to ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel, or Satyr.

LA'MPREY, a kind of Fish.

LANA'R or Lanner, a sort of Hawk.

LANA'RET, a Male Laner Hawk.

LANA'RIOUS [lanarius, *L.*] of or belonging to Wooll.

LANCASTER [of the River *Lon* and *Ceaſter*, *Sax.* a Castle] the Shire Town of the County.

TO LANCE, to cut with a Lancer.

A LANCE [lancea, *L.*] a Spear. *F.*

LANCELOT [a Lance or Spear, *Sp.*] a Man's Name.

LANCEPE'SADE, one who has Command of 10 Soldiers, an Under-Corporal.

LA'NCET [lancette, *F.*] a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting Blood, in cutting of *Fistula's*, &c.

LANCIER, a Lance-man, or Soldier arm'd with a Lance. *F.*

TO LANCH [lancer, *F.* to shoot out] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock.

TO LANCH out, to be extravagant in Discourse or Expences.

TO LANCINATE [lancinatum, *L.*] to run through with a Spear, &c.

LAND [Land, *Sax.* Land, *Dan.*] Ground in Opposition to Water.

LAND or LANT, Urine, Piss. *Lanc.*

LAND [in an extended Legal Sense] signifies all kinds of Grounds, but in a more restrained Sense, only ploughed Ground.

TO LAND [Gelandian, *Sax.* Landen, *Teut.* Lanter, *Dan.*] to come or set on Land from on Board a Ship or Boat.

TO Lay LAND [Sea Phrase] to Sail from it, just as far as you can see it.

LAND Boc [of Land and Boc, *Sax.* a Book] a Charter or Deed whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.

LAND Cape, a narrow Point of Land, which

which runneth farther into the Sea than the rest of the Continent.

LAND-Cheap [Land-ceap, Sax.] an antient Fine paid either in Land or Money, at every Alienation of Land, lying in some peculiar Manour or Borough.

LANCI'FEROUS [lancifer, L.] Lance-bearing.

LAND-Crab, a Fish.

LAND-Fall [Sea Term] a falling in with the Land.

LAND-Gable } [Land-gavel, Sax.] a

LAND-Gavel } Quit-rent for the Soil of an House, Ground-rent. O. L. T.

LAND-Lay'd [Sea Term] when a Ship is just got out of Sight of Land, the Land is said to be Lay'd.

LAND-Leapers Spurge, an Herb.

LAND-Lock'd, a Ship is said to ride Land-lock'd, when she rides at Anchor in a Place where there is no Point open to the Sea, so that she is safe from Wind and Tide.

LAND-Loper, a Vagabond. Du.

LANDLORD, a Proprietor or Owner of Lands or Tenements.

LAND-Mark, a Boundary set up between Lands.

LAND-Mark [with Sailors] any Steeple, Mount, Rock, &c. whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compass.

LAND-Mate, one who reaps with another in the same Ridge of Ground.

LAND-Pike, an American Fish, having Legs instead of Fins.

LAND-Pirate, a Highway-man.

LAND shut in [Sea Phrase] is when another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which a Ship came from.

LANDSKIP, a View or Prospect of a Country so far as the Eye will carry.

LAND-Tenant, is he who actually possesses the Land.

LAND-To [among Sailors] when a Ship lies so far from the Shore, that she can but just ken Land, she is said to lye Land-to.

LAND-Turn, the same off the Land by Night, as a Breeze off the Sea by Day.

LA'NDA, an open Field without Wood. O. L.

LANDIMERS, Measures of Land. O.

LANDIRECTA, Services and Duties laid on those who held Land in the Time of the Saxons.

LAND-Gate, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

LA'NDGRAVE [Lantgrave, Du.] one who has the Government of a Province in Germany; a Count, an Earl.

LA'NGRAVIATE, the Jurisdiction or Territory of a Landgrave.

LA'NDRESS [lavandresse, F. of lavatrix, L.] a Washer-woman.

LA'NDRY [of lavare, L. to wash] a Place where Linen is washed.

LANDSKIP [Landscip, Sax. Landscap, Teut.] a Description of the Land, by Hills, Vallies, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. in a mixt Picture or Drawing.

LANE [Laen, Du.] a narrow Street or Passage; a narrow Pass for Soldiers.

LANEING, they will give it no laneing, i. e. they will divulge it. N. C.

To make a LANE [Military Term] to draw up Soldiers in two Ranks, for any great Person to pass through.

LANG, long. Chaucer.

LA'NGATE, a Linen Roller for a Wound.

LANGOT, the Latchet of a Shoe. N. C.

LANGORETH, languisheth. O.

LA'NGREL Shot, a Sort of Shot which runs loose with a Shackle or Joint in the middle.

LA'NGUAGE [langage, F. of lingua, L.] Tongue or Speech.

LANGUED [of langue, F. the Tongue] having a Tongue.

LANGUED [in Heraldry] the Tongue of an Animal hanging out, usually of a different Colour from the Body.

LANGUAGE'NTE [in Musick Books] signifies the same as lamentatione, which see. Ital.

LANGUI'D [languidus, L.] languishing, faint, weak.

LANGUI'DO [in Musick Books] signifies the same as lamentatione, which see. Ital.

LANGUI'FICAL [languificus, L.] making faint or feeble, causing Languishing.

To LA'NGUISH [languir, F. of languere, L.] to grow faint or weak, to droop, to fall away, to consume or pine away.

LA'NGUISHMENT [languor, F. languor, L.] a Languishing, a Pining away.

LANGUISSA'NT [in Musick Books] signifies languishing, and much the same with lamentatione, which see. Ital.

LA'NGUOR [languor, F. of languor, L.] Faintness, Weakness, Feebleness.

A LANIARY [lanarium, L.] a Shambles, a Butcher-Row, a Butcher's-Shop, a Slaughter-House.

To LA'NIATE [laniatum, L.] to butcher, cut up, quarter, tear in Pieces.

LA'NIATION, a butchering, a slaughtering, a tearing to pieces. L.

LANI'FEROUS [lanifer, L.] Wool-bearing.

LANI'FICOUS [lanificus, L.] making or working Wooll.

LANI'GEROUS [laniger, L.] bearing Wooll, or Down.

LANI'GEROUS Trees [among Botanists] those Trees which bear a woolly downy Substance.

LANIS de crescentia Wallie traducendis absque custuma, a Writ which lieth to the Customer of the Port, for permitting one to pass over Wooll without Custom, because

cause he has paid Custom in *Wales* before.

LANK [*Blank, Du.*] slender, slim, also limber, that hangs flat down.

LA'NNIERS } [perhaps of *laniere*,
LA'NNIARDS } *F.*] small Ropes in a Ship which serve to slacken or make stiff the Shrouds, Chains, &c.

LANSCUE'NET, a German Foot-Soldier; also a Game at Cards. *F.*

LANTER'NIUM, the Lantern, Cupolo or Top of a Steeple. *O. L.*

LA'NTERN } [*lanterne, F. of later-*
LA'NTHORN } *na, L.*] a Device for carrying a Light in.

Magical LA'NTHORN, a small Optical Instrument which shews by a Gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Monsters so hideous, that those that are ignorant of the Secret, believe it to be perform'd by Magick Art.

LANU'GINOUS [*lanuginosus, L.*] downy, or cover'd with a soft Down.

LANU'GO [*Botany*] a Down or soft woolly Substance, growing on some Plants. *L.*

LAP, Drink, Wine, Pottage, &c. *Cant.*

LAP [*Minshew* derives it from *λαβειν*, *Gr.* to receive, others of *Lappe, Sax.* *Lapp, Teut.* the Lappet of a Garment] the Knees, &c. of a Person sitting.

To LAP up, to wrap up.

To LAP [*Lappen, Sax. laper, F. Lappen, Du.*] to lick up with the Tongue.

LA'PICIDE [*lapicida, L.*] a Hewer of Stones, a Stone-cutter.

LA'PIDABLE, that may be stoned; also marriageable, or fit for a Husband.

LA'PIDARY [*lapidarius, L.*] belonging to Stones.

A LA'PIDARY [*lapidaire, F. of lapidarius, L.*] one that polishes or works in Stones, a Jeweller.

LA'PIDARY Style, Stone-Cutter's Style, or such as is used in Epitaphs.

LA'PIDARY Verses, Epitaphs, Verses cut on Stone Monuments.

To LA'PIDATE *lapider, F. lapidatum, L.*] to stone to Death.

LAPIDA'TION, a stoning to Death. *F.*

LAPIDE'SCENT [*lapidescent, L.*] that which turns any Thing into a Stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION [*Chymical Term*] is the Turning any Substance into Stone.

LAPIDILIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for extracting a Stone out of a Bladder.

LAPILLA'TION [*among Paracelsians*] the Faculty in an human Body of turning Things to a stony Substance.

LAPIS Admirabilis [*among Chymists*] an artificial Stone made of white Vitriol, Salt-Petre, Allom, &c. so called on Account of its great Virtues. *L.*

LAPIS Infernalis, a caustick Composition, also called the Silver Caustery. *L.*

LAPIS Lazuli, a Stone of a Sky-Colour, of which Ultramarine is made. *L.*

LAPIS Medicamentosus [*in Pharmacy*] an artificial Stone made of calcin'd Vitriol, Litharge, Bole Armoniack, &c. *L.*

A LA'PPET [*of Lappe, Sax. Lapp, Teut.*] a Skirt, or hanging Part of a Garment.

LA'PPICE } [among Hunters] the open-
LA'PISE } ing or barking of a Dog at his Game.

LAPPY, in liquor, drunk. *Cant.*

LAPSE [*lapsus, L.*] a Slip or Fall.

LAPSE [*in Law*] the Omission of a Patron to present to a Church within six Months after void.

LA'PSED [*laps, F. of lapsus, L.*] fallen, forfeited by such a Lapse, past.

LA'PSED [*in Divinity*] fallen from the State of Innocency.

LAPWING [*Mealy pince, Sax.*] a Bird so called from lapping its Wings.

LA'QUEUS [*in Surgery*] is a Band so tied, that if it be attracted or pressed with Weight, it shuts up close.

LA'QUEUS, a Halter, Gin, or Snare.

LA'QUEUS [*in Anatomy*] the Navel-string. *L.*

LARBOARD [*q. d. Leber board, of levus, L. the left*] the Left-hand Side of a Ship or Boat, when one stands with his Face towards the Stern.

LA'RCENY [*larcin, F. of latrocinium, L.*] is a wrongful taking away of another Man's Goods, with a Design to steal them.

Great LA'RCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed the Value of 1 s.

Fetty LA'RCENY, is when the Goods stolen are under the Value of 1 s.

LARCH Tree [*larix, L.*] a lofty kind of Tree, growing in *Larissa*.

LARD [*of lardum, L. Bacon*] the Fat of a Hog's Belly melted or tryed. *F.*

To LARD a Hare [*larder, F.*] is to stick little Slices of fat Bacon in it.

A LARDER [*lardarium, L.*] a Place where Victuals are kept.

LARDERER, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

LA'RDING-Money, Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.

LARDOO'N [*lardon, F.*] a small Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Wheel, &c.

LARE, Learning, Scholarship. *N. C.*

LARES, Household Gods among the Romans. *L.*

LARGE [*largus, L.*] broad, great, wide, extensive. *F.*

LARGE [*in Musick*] the greatest Measure containing two Longs; one Long two Briefs; one Brief two Semibriefs.

To

To go **LARGE** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship goes right before the Wind.

To **LARGE** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to *Large*, when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind, but as it were quartered between both.

LA'RGESS [*largesse*, F. of *largitio*, L.] a free Gift, a Dole, a Present.

LARGE'TTO [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Movement a little quicker than *Largo*, which see. *Ital.*

LARGHE'TTO, signifies the same as *Largetto*. *Ital.*

LARGIFICAL [*largificus*, L.] bestowing bountifully.

LA'RGO [*in Musick Books*] signifies *slow*, i. e. you are to understand by it, a slow Movement; yet quicker by one Degree than *Grave*, and by two than *Adagio*.

LASH-LORN, depriv'd or deserted by his Lads or Mistresses. *Shakesp.*

A **LARK** [*Λαρενς*, Sax. *Lerk*, Du.] a singing Bird.

LARK Heels, the Flower Lark-Spur.

LARGI'LOQUENT [*largiloquus*, L.] full of Words, speaking largely.

LARMIER [*in Architecture*] a flat square Member placed on the Cornice below the *Clymatium*; the Eaves or Drip. F.

LARRO'N, a Thief. F. L. T.

LARSO'N, Robbery. *Chaucer.*

LARVÆ, Ghosts or Phantoms. L.

LARVATED, wearing a Mask, frightened with Spirits.

LARYNGO'TOMY [of *λάρυγξ* and *τέμνω*, Gr. to cut] that Operation where the forepart of the *Larynx* is divided to assist Respiration, during the Time that large Tumours are upon the upper Parts, as in a Quinsy, &c.

LA'RYNX [*λάρυγξ*, Gr.] the Throat; properly the Top of the Wind-Pipe. L.

LAS, a Gin or Snare. O.

To **LASCIViate** [*lascivire*, L.] to play the Wanton, to give one's self to Lust and Leachery.

LASCIVIOUS [*lascif*, F. of *lascivus*, L.] wanton in Behaviour, lustful. L.

LASCIVIOU'SNESS [*lascivité*, F. *lasciviositas*, L.] Wantonness.

LASH, did let fall. *Chaucer.*

To **LASH**, probably of [*laqueus*, L. an Halter, q. d. to lash one with a Rope's end] to whip or scourge.

To **LASH** [*Sea Term*] is to bind or fasten any Thing to the Ship's Sides.

LASHERS, the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breechings of the Ordnance when they are made fast with a Board.

LASK [*laxus*, L.] loose in the Belly.

A **LASK** [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate

Looseness in the Belly.

LA'SKETS [*in a Ship*] are small Lines like Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabblers.

LA'SKING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship sails neither by Wind nor straight before it, but quartering between both, she is said to go *Lasking*.

LASSED, left. O.

LA'SSITUDE [*lassitudo*, L.] Weariness, Faintness, a Heaviness of the Limbs.

LAST [q. d. latest, of *Λατεστ*, Sax.] the hindmost.

LAST [*Λαγτε*, Sax.] to make Shoes on.

LAST [*Λαγτ* of *Ἰλαγταν*, Sax. to load] a Burthen or a certain Weight or Measure, as a Last of Pitch, Tar or Ashes is 12 Barrels, &c. of Cod-fish 12 Barrels; of Corn 10 Quarters; of Hides 12 Dozen.

LAST [*in the Marshes of Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

To **LAST** [*Λεγταν*, Sax.] to abide, continue, endure.

LAST Heir [*Law Term*] he to whom Lands fall by Escheat for want of lawful Heirs.

A Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last.

The moral Instruction of this Proverb, is, that Persons, tho' skilful in their own Art, ought not to meddle or make with Things out of their own Sphere, and not presume to correct or amend what they do not understand. The Proverb is only, the Latin, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, in an English Dress; and first took its Authority from a Story of the celebrated Painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous Piece, and expos'd it to publick View, a Cocker came by and found Fault with it, because he made too few Latchets to the *Goloshoes*; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and sets it out again, and the next Day the Cocker coming again, finds Fault with the whole Leg; upon which *Apelles* comes out, saying, Cocker, go Home and keep to your Last. Accordingly say the Greeks, *Σπάρταν ἔλαχε, ταύταν κόσμε*.

A **LAST**, of Meal, 12 Barrels; of Red-Herrings, 20 Cades; Stock-fish 1000; of Dog-stones, 3 Pair; Flax or Feathers, 17 C. of Gunpowder 24 Barrels (or 2400 Pound Weight) of Leather 20 Dicker; of Hydes, 12 Dozen; of Corn or Rapeseed, 10 Quarters, and of Wooll, 12 Sacks.

LA'STAGE, Customs in some Markets and Fairs for carrying Things: Also a Duty paid for Wares sold by the Last; also the Ballast of a Ship.

LASTING, continuing, during, wearing a long Time.

LASTINGNESS, Continuance, Durance.

A **LAT**, a Lath. N. C.

LAT

LAT [q. d. *late*] flow, tedious. *Lat*
Weather, wet or unseasonable Weather.
N. C.

A LATCH [*loquet*, F. a String of a
Latch] a Fastening of a Door.

To **LATCH**, to release or let go. *O.*

LATCHED, caught. *Spencer.*

LA'TCHES of a Clock, those Parts
which wind up and unlock the Work.

LA'TCHET [*lacet*, F.] a Part of a
Shoe, by which it is fastened.

LA'TCHING, catching, or infecting. *C.*

To **LATE**, to seek. *Cumberl.*

LATE [*Late*, Sax.] behind in Time.

LATEBROUS [*latebrosus*, L.] full of
lurking Holes.

LA'TEST [*Latēst*, Sax.] hindmost in
Time.

LA'TENT [*latens*, L.] lying hid.

LA'TERAL [*lateralis*, L.] belonging to
the Sides of any Thing, sideways. *F.*

LATERA'LITY, a being sideways.

LA'TERAL Disease, the *Pleurisy*.

LA'TERAL Equation [in *Algebra*] is
an Equation which has but one Root,
whereas every quadratick Equation has 2,
every Cubick 3 Roots, &c.

LA'TERAN, one of the Pope's Palaces
in *Rome*, so call'd from *Lateranus*, a Patri-
cian of *Rome*, whose House was given by
Constantine to the Pope and his Successors.

A LA'TERE, on the Side. *L.*

A Legate a LATERE [q. d. a Counsel-
lor always at his Elbow] is a Title given
to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends
to Courts of Foreign Princes.

LATERED, loitered. *Chaucer.*

LATEWARD, of the latter Season.

LATH [*Lattha*, Sax.] a thin Piece of
cleft Wood; a Turner's Instrument.

A LATHE, a Barn. *N. C.*

LATHE [*Lape*, Sax.] a great Part or
Division in a Country, containing three
or more Hundreds.

LATHE [of *Latian*, Sax. to delay]
Ease or Rest. *N. C.*

LATHE-Reeve, an Officer in the *Saxon*
Government, who had Authority over the
third Part of the Country, whose Territo-
ry was called a Tithing.

A LA'THER [*laveur*, F.] Water well
mixed with Soap till it froth.

LA'THING [*Helathian*, Sax. to invite]
Intreaty, Invitation.

LA'TIMER [q. d. *Latinier*] an Inter-
preter. *O.*

LATIFO'LIUS [*latifolius*, L.] having
broad Leaves.

LA'TIN [*Latina lingua*] the Language
anciently spoken in *Rome*.

LA'TINISM [*Latinisme*, F.] a Speaking
or Writing according to the Propriety of
the *Latin* Tongue.

LA'TINIST, one skilled in *Latin*.

LA'TINITY [*Latinité*, F. of *Latinitas*,
L.] the *Latin* Tongue, the Property of that
Language.

LA'TION [among *Philosophers*] is the
Translation or Motion of the natural Body
from one Place to another in a Right Line.

LA'TISSIMUS Dorsi [among *Anatomists*]
the Muscle of the Arm, which takes its
Name from its large Size, because with its
Partner it covers the whole Back.

LA'TITANCY ? [*latitatio*, L.] a Lurk-

LA'TITA'TION S ing or Lying hid.

LA'TITAT, is a Writ whereby all Men
in personal Actions are called originally
to the *King's-Bench*.

To **LA'TITATE** [*latiter*, F. of *latita-*
tum, L.] to lurk or lie hid.

LA'TITUDE [*latitudo*, L.] Breadth,
Largeness, Wideness. *F.*

LA'TITUDE of a Place [in *Geography*]
is the Distance of that Place either North
or South from the Equinoctial, and is
measured by that Ark of the Meridian of
the Place, which is intercepted between
the Place and the Equinoctial.

LA'TITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the
Distance of a Ship from the Equinoctial,
either North or South.

Middle LA'TITUDE, is half the given
Sum of any two Latitudes.

LA'TITUDE of a Star [in *Astronomy*]
is the Space that any Star or Planet goes
at any Time from the Ecliptick.

Apparent LA'TITUDE [in *Astronomy*]
is the Distance of its real Place from the
Ecliptick.

Difference of LA'TITUDE [in *Naviga-*
tion] is the Northing or Southing of a
Ship, or the Way gained to the North-
ward or Southward.

Northern LA'TITUDE of a Star [in
Astronomy] is its Distance from the Eclip-
tick towards the North-Pole.

Southern LA'TITUDE of a Star, its
Distance from the Ecliptick towards the
South-Pole.

LA'TITUDE of Health [with *Physicians*]
that Deviation from a certain Standard of
Weight and Bulk which a Person cannot
admit of without falling into a Disease.

LATITUDINA'RIANS [of *latitudo*, L.]
they who take too great a Liberty in
Point of Religion.

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, L.] barking.

A LA'TRANT Writer, an Author who
snarls at others.

LATRA'TION, a Barking like a Dog. *L.*

LA'TRED, loitered. *O.*

LATROCINA'TION, a Robbing, Plun-
dering or Pillaging. *L.*

LATROCINY [*latrocinium*, L.] Lar-
ceny, Theft, Robbery.

LATROCINNY, the Priviledge of adjudging and executing Thieves. *O. L.*

LATTE, led; instructed, brought up. *Chaucer.*

LA'TTEN & [*Lattoen, Du.*] Iron tin-
LA'TTIN } ned over.

LA'TTER *Math* [of *Latte* and *Wæð, Sax.* Grass] a second Mowing.

LA'TTICE [of *Latte*, *Sax.* a Lath] a Window made of Lath-Work.

LA'TUS, a Side. *L.*

LA'TUS *Primarium* [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line drawn through the *Vertex* of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of the Cone, and within it. *L.*

LA'TUS *Rectum*, an imaginary Line belonging to *Conick Sections*. *L.*

LA'TUS *Transversum* [in an *Hyperbola*] is a Right Line lying between the *Vertex's* of two opposite Sections. *L.*

LAVATO'RIMUM, a Laundry. *O. R.*

LAVA'TION, a Washing; a Cleansing of Metals and Minerals from Filth. *L.*

LAUD [*los, F. laudes, L.*] Praise, Commendation.

LAU'DABLE [*louable, F. of laudabilis, L.*] worthy of Praise, commendable.

LAU'DABLE *Matter* [among *Surgeons*] such Matter of a Wound which is natural, and having no bad Quality.

LAU'DANUM, a Medicine extracted out of the purer Part of *Opium*, so called from its laudable Qualities.

LAUDA'TIVE [*laudativus, L.*] belonging to Commendation, or Praise.

LAUDS [*laudes, L.*] Praises read or sung last, either at Morning or Evening Service.

LAU'DUM, a decisive Sentence or Award of an Arbitrator.

To **LAVE** [*laver, F. lavare, L. to wash*] to scoop or throw out Water.

The **LAVE**, all the rest. *Cumberl.*

To **LAVE** a *Design* [in *Painting*] to do over a Picture with Wash; to cleanse, freshen or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, an Iron Grey Gennet.

To **LAVE'E'R** [*Laheren, Du.*] to steer a Ship, sometimes one Way, and sometimes another.

To **LAVEN**, to lave, to drain. *Chau.*

LA'VENDER [*lavende, F. of lavendula, L.*] an Herb.

LA'VENDER *Cotton*, an Herb.

LA'VENDIR, a Laundress. *Chaucer.*

LAVER [*lavoir, F. of lavaerum, L.*] a Vessel to wash in.

LAVER-Bread, a Sort of Bread made of a Sea Plant, which seems to be Oyster-Green, or Sea Liver-Wort us'd in *Wales*.

LAVEROCK, a kind of Bird. *Chauc.*

LAVE'RNA, a Goddess to whom

Thieves were wont to supplicate. *L.*

To **LAU'GH** [*hlahan, Sax.*] an Action well known.

LAUGHANDE, laughing. *Chaucer.*

LAU'GHTER [*hleahdon, Sax.*] the Act of Laughing.

To **LA'VISH** [*Minshew* derives it of *λαπάζω*, to destroy, to empty, or *λαφύσσω*, to gorge; but *Skinner* from *lavare, L.* to wash] to be lavish of, to waste or squander away.

LA'VISH, prodigal, extravagant.

LA'VISHMENT, Extravagancy.

LA'VISHNESS, Wastefulness, Profuseness.

To **LAUNCE** & [among *Sailors*] to put
To **LAUNCH** } out; as they say,
Launce out this Davit, or the Capstan Bar.

LAUND. See *Lawn*.

LAUNCEGAYS, offensive Weapons prohibited and disused. *O.*

LAUNDRESS. See *Landress*.

LAU'REAT [*laureatus, L.*] crowned with Lawrel.

Poet **LAU'REAT**, the King's Poet.

LAU'REATED *Letters*, were Letters bound up in Leaves, which the Roman Generals sent to the Senate when their Contents were Victory and Conquest.

LAU'REL [*laurier, F. of laurus, L.*] a Shrub that is for ever green.

LAURES, Gold Coins of King *James I.* A. C. 1619. with his Head laureated.

LAURER, **LAURERE**, Laurel. *O.*

LAURI'FEROUS [*laurifer, L.*] bearing or bringing Laurels.

LAURUSTINUS, a Wild Bay-tree.

LAURYTRE, a Laurel-tree. *Chaucer.*

LAW [*Lah and Laga, Sax. loy, F. laume, Du. lex, L.*] a certain Rule directing and obliging a rational Creature in moral Actions.

LAW, Law. *Chaucer.*

LAW [an Hill, *Scotch*] a Surname.

LAW of *Arms*, is the allowed Rules and Precepts concerning War.

LAW of *Mark* or *Mart*, is a Law whereby Men take the Goods of those by whom they have received Wrong by way of Reprizal, whenever they find them within their own Territories and Bounds.

LAW Merchant, is a Priviledge peculiar to Merchants, differing from the Common Law.

LAW of *Reason*, is the Sentence which Reason gives concerning the Goodness of those Things, one is to do.

LAW *Spiritual*, the Ecclesiastical or Civil Law.

LAW of the *Staple*, is the same as the *Law of Merchants*.

LAWS of *Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] are those Laws which two Bodies striking against

against one another observe, before and after the Shock.

LAWS of Nature, those Laws of Motion by which natural Bodies are governed in all their Actions upon one another.

LAWS of Nations, are such as concern Embassies, Entertainment of Strangers, Traffick, and Arms.

LAWS of the Twelve Tables, were Laws compiled by the Romans from those of Solon, &c. engraved in twelve Tables of Brass, and committed to the Care of the Decemviri.

LAW-Days, any Days of open Court.

LAWES, round Heaps of Stones on the Borders between England and Scotland, being a kind of rude Monument for the Dead.

LAWGHID, laughed. *Chaucer*.

LA'WING of Dogs, the cutting out the Balls, or the 3 Claws of their Fore-feet.

LA'WLESS [*lauzheleyy*, *Sax.*] that is without Law, disorderly, irregular.

LA'WLESS Court, a Court held at King's Hall at Rochford in Essex, every Wednesday Morning next after Michaelmas-Day, at Cock-crowing, by the Lord of the Manor of Raleigh, where they whisper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is missing.

LA'WLESS Man, one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

LAWN [*landa*, *F.* *lande*, *Span.*] a great Plain in a Park, or between two Woods.

LAWN [*linon*, *F.* of *λίον*, *Gr.*] a sort of fine Linnen Cloth.

LAX, a kind of Fish.

LAX [*laxus*, *L.*] loose, slack, spacious or large.

LAXA'NTIA [with Physicians] loosening Medicines, that soften, scour, and cleanse the Bowels.

LAXA'TION, a Loosening or Easing. *L.*

LA'XATIVE [*laxatif*, *F.*] that is of a loosening or opening Quality. *L.*

LA'XATIVE, loose in the Body, so as frequently to go to Stool.

LA'XATIVES, loosening Medicines. *L.*

LA'XITY [*laxitas*, *L.*] Looseness, Slackness.

LAY [*ley*, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

A LAY-Land [*ley*, of *leaȝ*, *Sax.* a Pasture] fallow Ground that lies untill'd.

A LAY, a Bed of Morter.

A LAYE, a Flame of Fire. *S. C.*

LAY, Law. *Chaucer*.

To **LAY** [*leeȝan*, *Sax.*] to put or place.

To **LAY** [in Gardening] to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them that they take Root.

To **LAY land** [Sea Term] is to sail from it just as far as you can see.

LAY-Man [from *lai*, *F.* of *laicus*, *L.* of *λαϊκός*, *Gr.*] one who follows a secular Employment, or who has not entered into Holy Orders.

LAY-Man [among Painters] a Statue of Wood, whose Joints are so made, that it may be put into any Posture.

LAY-Soil, a Place to lay Soil or Rubbish in.

LAY-Stall [of *lay* and *stall*, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbish in.

To **LAY an evil Spirit** [*leeghen*, *Du.* to thrust down] to confine it, that it do not infest Houses, &c.

LAY-Well, a Well near Torbay in Devonshire, which ebbs and flows several Times in the Space of an Hour, bubbling up now and then like a boiling Pot.

LAY'ER, a Channel, or Bed in a Creek, where small Oysters are thrown in to breed.

LAY'ER [in Gardening] a young Sprout covered with Mould, in order to raise its Kind.

LAYSOUR, Leisure. *Chaucer*.

LA'ZAR [of *Lazarus*, *L.*] a Leper or leprous Person.

LAZARE'TTO [*lazaret*, *F.*] a Post-House, an Hospital for Lepers. *Ital.*

LA'ZARUS [*לָאָזָרִי* *H.* i. e. Lord's Help] a proper Name of Men.

LA'ZY [*lasche*, *F.* of *laxus*, *L.*] slothful, sluggish, idle; also naught, bad. *N. C.*

A LA'ZY, a Vagabond, a wicked or idle Fellow. *N. C.*

LEA, a certain Quantity of Yarn at Kederminster; every such Lea is to contain 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards about.

LEACH [*q. d.* which causes *le Ache* in Workmens Joints] hard Work, a Term frequent among the Miners in the North.

To **LEACH** [in Carving] as *leach* that *Brawn*, i. e. cut it up.

LEACH-Troughs [in Salt-Works] Vessels in which Salt is set to drain.

LEA'CHER, a lustful Person, a Whoremonger.

LEA'CHEROUS, lustful, libidinous.

LEA'CHERY, Lustfulness, Lust.

LEAD [*leade*, *Sax.*] a heavy, coarse, and fusible Metal.

A LEADEN } [of *lly'dan*, *Sax.* to

A LIDDEN } make a Noise] a Noise or Din. *N. C.*

LEADEN-Hall [perhaps better *Leather-Hall*] a noble ancient Building in London, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather.

To **LEAD** [*læ'dan*, *Sax.*] to conduct.

A LEAF [*leaye*, *Sax.*] the Product or Cloathing of Trees or Plants.

LEAF, a Distemper in young Lambs, caused by feeding on Leaves.

LEAF-

LE

LE

LEAFDIAN [leay^hdian, Sax.] a Lady.
 LEAGUE [ligue, F. probably of λευκός, Gr. white, because in old Times they placed white Stones at every League's End from the City] three Miles.

LEAGUE [ligue, F. of ligare, L. to bind] a Covenant or Agreement, but more especially a Treaty of Alliance between Princes and States.

LEA'GUER [lepper, Dan. leager, Teut.] a Siege laid to a Town.

LEA'GUER, one concerned in the League or Confederacy in France, in the Time of Henry III. and IV.

LEAH [לֵאָה H. i. e. painful] Jacob's first Wife.

LEAK [in a Ship] a Hole or Chink through which the Water gets into it.

To LEAK [leken, Du.] to run out of a Vessel through some Hole or Chink.

To spring a LE'AK [Sea Term] is when a Ship by opening some Chink, takes in more Water than ordinary.

LEA'KAGE, an Allowance made to the Merchant in liquid Things of 12 per Cent. and to Brewers 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

LE'AKY, full of leaking Places; a Vessel is so when it lets out any of the Liquor contained, or a Ship is so when it lets Water come in.

LEAM [Leoma, Sax.] a Flash of Fire or Lightening.

LEAM } [among Hunters] a Line to
 LIAM } hold a Dog in; a Leash.

LEAMAN, a Gallant; a Stallion. Ch.

LEAN [lane, Sax.] poor in Flesh.

To LEAN [leanne, Sax.] to conceal. N. C.

To LEAN [Dlynian, Sax.] to rest against, stay upon, to incline.

LEANNESS, the being poor in Flesh.

To LEAP [Dlepan, Sax.] to jump.

A LEAP [Dleap, Sax.] a Jump; also a Device to catch Fish in.

A LEAP } [leap, Sax.] half a Bushel;

A LIP } also a Corn-Basket. E. C.

LEAP Year, so named because of its leaping a Day more than Year than in a common Year; namely every fourth Year. See Bissextile.

LEAR Ground, as Rich Lear, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. Ch.

To LEAR, to lean. N. C.

To LEARN [leornian, Sax. Lerneu, Teut.] to receive Instruction in Arts or Sciences, to get Intelligence, &c.

To LEARN [læpan, Sax. Leeren, Du.] to instruct or inform.

LEA'RNER [leornepe, Sax.] one who is instructed.

LEA'RNING, Skill in Languages or Sciences.

LEASE [probably of laisser, F. to leave] a Demise or Letting of Lands or Tenements to another for a Rent reserved.

To LEASE [lesen, Du.] to glean or pick up scatter'd Corn.

LEASE, Praise. O.

A LEASH [lesse, F. Letse, Du.] a Leather Thong, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk fast; a Line to hold a Dog in.

LEASH of Greyhounds, is three Hounds.

LEASH Laws, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Courting.

LEA'SING [leayunge, Sax.] lying.

LEASSEE' } the Party to whom a
 LESSEE' } Lease is granted.

LEASSUNGS, Lyes or Untruths. Sax.

LEATH, Ceasing, Intermision. N. C.

LEASSO'R } the Person who lets or
 LESSO'R } grants a Lease.

LEAST [leayt, Sax.] the smallest.

LEA'SURE } [loisir, F.] Opportunity,

LEI'SURE } convenient or vacant Time.

LEAT of a Mill, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

LEA'THER [le^hden, Sax.] Hides of Beasts dress'd, tann'd, &c.

LEAUTY, Loyalty. O.

LEAVE [leaye, Sax.] Licence, Liberty.

To Give LEAVE [lihan, Sax.] to permit.

To LEAVE [probably of belihan, Sax. to remain; Minshew derives it from λείπε, Gr. to leave] to forsake, to depart from.

LEA'VEN [levain, F. of levare, L.] a Piece of Dough salted and soured, to ferment and relish the whole Lump.

The LEA'VEN of Sin [among Divines] is an Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptness of human Nature.

LEA'VER [levier, F. of levando, L.] a Bar of Wood or Iron, to lift or bear up a Weight.

LEA'VER [in Mechanics] is a Balance resting on a certain determinate Point called its Fulcrum.

LECA'NOMANCY [lecanomantia, L. λεκανομαντεία, of λεκανή, a Basin, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] a sort of Divination by Water in a Basin.

LECCA'TOR, a Leacher, a Debaushee. O. L.

To LECH, to heal, to cure. Chaucer.

LECHE, a Physician. Chaucer.

To LECK on, to pour on. N. C.

LECTERN [lectrin, F.] a Reading-Desk in a Church. O.

LECTISTE'RN [lectisternium, L.] a Festival among the ancient Romans, during which the Statues of the Gods were taken off from the Pedestals, and laid up on Beds in their Temples, and magnificently treated.

LECTISTE'RNIUM [among Physicians]

that *Apparatus* which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. *L.*

LE'CTORN [*lectrinum, L.*] a Reading-Desk. *Chaucer.*

LECTUA'LIS [by *Physicians*] is said of a Person whose Distemper requires him to be confined in Bed. *L.*

LE'CTURE [*lectura, L.*] a Reading; an Instruction given by a Master to his Scholars; also a Discourse upon any Text of Scripture, Art or Science, a Sermon. *F.*

LE'CTURER [*lector, L.*] a Reader of Lectures, *i. e.* certain Portions of any Author or Science read in publick Schools.

LE'CTURER [in *Divinity*] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit besides the free Gift of the People.

LECTU'RNIUM, the Reading Desk or Pew in a Church. *O. L.*

To LEDEN, to languish. *O.*

LED DEN [of *læden, Sax. Latin*] Language. *Spencer.*

LEDE } [of *leýte, Sax.*] lead away;

LEED S } also leople, Servants, Vassals. *Chaucer.*

A LEDGE, a Sort of Border.

To LEDGE, to alledge. *Chaucer.*

LEDGER [of *legere, L.* to gather] the chief Book in which every Man's particular Accounts, as also of every Sort of Goods bought and sold, are distinctly plac'd.

LE'DGER [*a legando, L.*] an Ambassador.

LE'DGES [in a Ship] small Pieces of Timber lying athwart from the *Wast-Trees* to the *Roof-Trees*, which serve to bear up the Nettings or Gratings over the Half-deck.

LEE [probably from *l'eau, F.* towards the Water] is differently used at Sea; for that Part the Wind blows upon, but generally for that Part which is opposite to the Wind.

LEE-Shore, is that on which the Wind blows.

A-LEE the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] put the Helm to the Leeward Side of the Ship.

To lay a Ship by the LEE, is to bring her so that all her Sails may lie flat against the Mast and Shrouds, and the Wind come right on her Backside.

LEE-Fang [in a Ship] a Rope reeved let into the Creengles of the Courses, to hale in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, &c.

LEE-latch [*Sea Phrase*] Have a care of the Lec-latch, *i. e.* keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEECHY'D, dressed, seasoned. *O.*

LEED-falls, Cow-hides. *O.*

LEETEN you, you make yourself, or pretend to be. *Chesh.*

LEECH [læce, of *lecnian, Sax.* to heal] Farrier or Horse-Doctor.

LEED, the Month of March. *O.*

LEEDS [*Loýdy, Sax.* probably of *Leob, Sax.* People, *q. d.* a populous City] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

LEEF, willing. *Spencer.*

LEEK [leac, *Sax.*] a Pot-herb.

LE'EM [of *leoma, Sax.*] a Flame, Light, Blaze. *Chaucer.*

To LEER [*Lauren, Teut.* to observe, *Leer, Dan.* to laugh; but *Somner* derives it from *kleape, S.* the Forehead or Cheek] to cast a cunning or wishful Look.

LEER [of *lejan, Sax.*] Learning, Doctrine. *Spencer.*

LEER of a Deer [of *Laper, Teut.* to lodge] the Place where he lies to dry himself after he had been wet by the Dew.

LEERO-Viol [corruptly for *Lyra-viol*] a kind of musical Instrument.

LEES [*lies, F.*] the Dregs of Water, Wine, &c.

LEESE, lost. *Spencer.*

To LEES, to release. *O.*

LEET [of *Lite, Sax.* little, *q. d.* a little Court, or *læt, of lætan, Sax.* to censure, or, as *Minshew* says, *à litibus, L.* Suits] a Law-Day.

Court-LEET, is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and inquires of all Offences under the Degree of High-Treason that are committed against the Crown and Dignity of the King.

LEETCH [*Sea Term*] is the outward Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between these two.

LEETCH-Line [in a Ship] small Ropes made fast to the Leetch of the Sails.

LEETH Wake, pliable, limber. *N. C.*

LEE'WARD Ship [*Sea Term*] one which is not fast by Wind, or which doth not sail so near the Wind as to make her Way so good as she should.

LEE'WARD Way [in Navigation] somewhat allow'd to drive a Ship to the Leeward from that Point which she seems to go by the Compass.

To Fall to LEE'WARD, is to lose the Advantage of the Wind.

LEE'WARD Tide, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way.

LEEF-Silver, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plough and sow.

To LEFE, to leave, to forsake. *Chauc.*

LEFE, dear, loving, pleasant. *Chauc.*

LEFE, Love, Affection. *Chaucer.*

LEFIST, dearest *Chaucer.*

LEFELY, lawful. *Chaucer.*

LEG [leek, of *lecken, Teut.* to kick] the lower Part of the Bodies of Animals, serving for Support and Motion.

LEGS [in a Ship] are small Ropes which are put through the Bolt-ropes of the Main and Fore-Sail.

LEGS

LEGS [*Trigon.*] the Sides of a Triangle.
 LEGA, the Allay of Money.
 LE'GABLE [*legabilis, L.*] that is not intail'd as hereditary, but may be bequeath'd by Legacy. *L. T.*
 LE'GACY [*legatum, L.*] a Gift bequeath'd by a Testator in his Will.
 LE'GAL [*legalis, L.*] according to Law, lawful, pertaining to the Jewish Law. *F.*
 LEGA'LITY [*legalité, F.*] Lawfulness, Agreeableness to the Law.
 LE'GATARY [*legatarius, L.*] the same as Legatee.
 LE'GATE [*legatus, L.*] an Ambassador sent by the Pope to a foreign Prince.
 LEGATEE' [*legataire, F. of legatarius, L.*] a Person who has a Legacy left him in a Will.
 LEGATI'NE, or LEGA'NTINE, belonging to a Legate.
 LEGA'TION } the Office or Function
 LE'GATESHIP } of a Legate. *F. of L.*
 LEGATUM, a Legacy or Request. *O. R.*
 LEGED, lodged. *Chaucer.*
 LE'GEND, to lay, to alledge. *Chauc.*
 LE'GEND [*legende, F. of legenda, L.*] a Popish Book, containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, called the *Golden Legend*; a fabulous Relation or Tale.
 The LE'GEND, the Words that are about the Edge of a Piece of Coin or Medal.
 LE'GENDARY, belonging to a Legend, fabulous.
 LEGER-Book. See Ledger.
 LE'GERDEMAIN [*leger de main, F. i. e. quick of Hand*] Slight of Hand, Coufenance, juggling Tricks.
 LE'GERMENT [*in Musick-Books*] signifies to play lightly, gently, and with Ease. *Ital.*
 To LEGEN, to allay or assuage. *O.*
 LEGGYNGE, a Lodging. *Chaucer.*
 LEGIANCE, Allegiance. *O.*
 LEGI'FEROUS [*legifer, L.*] making or giving Laws.
 LE'GIBLE [*legibilis, L.*] that may be read, easy to be read.
 LE'GION, a Regiment or Body of the Roman Army consisting of sometimes less, but at the most 6000 Foot, including 300 Horse. *F. of L.*
 LE'GIONARY [*legionarius, L.*] belonging to a Legion.
 LEGI'SLATIVE [*of legis and latus, of feror, L.*] having Authority to make or give Laws.
 LEGISLA'TOR [*legislateur, F.*] a Giver of Laws, a Law-giver. *L.*
 LEGI'SLATURE [*of legis and latura, L.*] the Authority of making Laws, or Power which makes them.
 LEGI'TIMACY [*legitimité, F. legitimus,*

L.] lawful, rightful; also born in lawful Wedlock.
 To LEGI'TIMATE [*legitimer, F. of legitimatum, L.*] to make or declare natural Children legitimate; to qualify with such Conditions as are according to Law.
 LEGITIMA'TION, legitimating. *F. of L.*
 LEGRUITA [*in Doomsday Record*] a Fine or Punishment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.
 LEGU'MEN [*among Botanists*] a Species of Plants called Pulse, so called of *lego, L.* to gather, because they may be gathered with the Hand without cutting.
 LEGU'MINOUS, belonging to Pulse.
 LEGYSTERS, Lawyers. *Chaucer.*
 LEICESTER [*leaȝceayten, of leaȝ, Sax. fallow Ground, and ceayten*] the County Town, probably so called from its being built hard by a Leaz, or Common.
 LEIGH [*ley, Sax. a Pasture or Meadow*] a Surname. *O.*
 LEI'RY Places, cavernous, full of Caverns.
 LEITS [*q. d. lots*] Nomination to Offices in Esteem. *N. C.*
 LEKE, lawful. *O.*
 LELE, true, honest, lawful. *Chaucer.*
 LE'MA [*with Oculists*] a white Matter or Humour congealed in the Eyes. *L.*
 LE'MAN [*l'aimante, F. a Sweetheart*] a Concubine, a Harlot; also a Gallant.
 LEMES, Lights or Flames. *O.*
 LE'MMA [*λήμμα, Gr.*] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.
 LE'MMA [*in Mathemat.*] a Proposition which serves previously to prepare the Way for the Demonstration of some Theorem, or the Construction of some Problem.
 LEMNIA *Earth*, a sort of Earth of an astringent Quality, used in Pharmacy.
 LEMSTER [*formerly called Leon Minster, from a Lion, which, as some relate, appeared to a Monk in a Dream*] a Town in Herefordshire.
 LEMU'RES, Hobgoblins, Ghosts, or Night-spirits. *L.*
 To LEND [*lænan, Sax.*] to grant the Use of to another.
 L'ENVOY, the Epilogue after a Copy of Verses. *Spencer.*
 LENDS, the Loins. *O.*
 LENDER, longer. *Spencer.*
 LENGTH [*of lenȝ, Sax. long*] the Extent, from End to End.
 LENGTH [*in Geometry*] is the first Dimension of Bodies, considered in their utmost Extent.
 To LENGTHEN, to make longer.
 LENIE'NTIA [*with Physicians*] softening or loosening Medicines. *L.*
 LE'NITIVE [*lenitif, F. of lenire, L.*] that is of a softening or asswaging Quality.

LE

LE'NITY [*lenitas*, L.] Mildness, Softness, Gentleness, Calmness.

LE'NO [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Brain called *Torcular Hierophili*.

LENS [in *Opticks*] a Concave or Convex Glass that is made to throw the Rays of Vision into a Point.

LENS [among *Anatomists*] the crystalline Humour of the Eye from its Performance of the same Office.

LENT [*lenc̃ten*, Sax. *Lente*, Du. *Lentz*, Teut. the Spring of the Year] a set Time for Fasting and Abstinence for 40 Days next before *Easter*.

LENT [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *Largo*. *Ital.*

LENTEME'NT, signifies the same as *Lent*.

Tres LENTEME'NT, signifies very slow, or a Movement between *Largo* and *Grave*, and the same as when *Largo* is repeated, as *Largo, Largo*.

LE'NTEN, belonging to *Lent*.

LENTI'CU'LA [in *Opticks*] a small Concave or Convex Glass.

LENTI'CU'LA [among *Physicians*] a particular kind of Fever, the same as *Petechi- alis*, which throws upon the Skin little Spots like Flea-bites, but somewhat larger; also the same as *Lentigo*.

LENTI'CU'LAR, belonging to the Humour of the Eye called *Lens*.

LENTI'GINOUS [of *lentigo*, L.] full of Freckles.

LENTI'GO [among *Physicians*] a freckly or scurvy Eruption upon the Skin; such especially as is common to Women in the Time of Child-bearing. L.

LE'NTILS [*lentilles*, F. of *lentes*, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LE'NTITUDE, Slowness, Negligence. L.

LE'NTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a slow Movement, the same as *Lent* or *Lentement*, which see. *Ital.*

LE'NTOR [among *Physicians*] that sly, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood which in malignant Fevers obstructs the Capillary Vessels. L.

LE'O [in *Astronomy*] a Lion, the Name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *July*.

LE'O [with some *physical Writers*] a Species of Leprosy, the same as *elephantiasis*. L.

LEO'NARD [*leon*, Sax. a Lion, and *Aer̃b*, Teut. Nature] a Name of Men.

LEO'NARD Hawk, a Lanner Hawk.

LEONI'NE [*leonin*, F. of *leoninus*, L.] belonging to a Lion, of a Lion-like Nature, cruel, savage.

LEONI'NE Verses, a sort of *Latin Verses*, which rhyme in the Middle and End, making as it were a Lion's Tail.

LAONINES, a sort of old Coin.

LE

LEO'PARD [*leopardus*, L. q. d. begotten by a *Pardus*, i. e. a Libbard and Lioness, *λεοπαρδαλις*, Gr.] a wild Beast.

LEO'POLD [of *leo*, Sax. the People, and *Hold*] a proper Name of Men.

LEP and LACE [in the Manour of *Whittle in Essex*] a Custom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof called *Greenbury*, pays 4 d. to the Lord of the Manour, except it be a Nobleman's Cart.

LE'PANDE, leaping. O.

LE'PER [*un lepreux*, F. of *leprosus*, L.] a leprous Man or Woman.

LEPE'RLOGE, an Hospital for Lepers. *Chaucer*.

LEPID [*lepidus*, L.] pleasant, jocular, smart, witty.

LEPI'DITY [*lepiditas*, L.] Pleasantness, Wittiness, &c.

LEPIDOEI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is the scaly Suture of the Skull.

LEPORINE [*leporinus*, L.] belonging to a Hare.

LEPORINE labia, is when the upper Lip hath a natural Defect in the Middle, like a Slit towards the Nose, resembling that of an Hare; an Hare-lip. L.

LE'PRA [among *Physicians*] a scurvy Eruption upon the Skin, a Leprosy. L.

LEPRO'SO *Amovendo*, a Writ which lies for a Parish to remove a Leper. L.

LE'PROSY [*lepre*, F. of *lepra*, L. of *λεπρος*, Gr.] a dry white Scab or Scurf, whereby the Skin becomes scaly like a Fish.

LE'PROUS [*lepreux*, F. *leprosus*, L. *λεπρόδης*, Gr.] afflicted with a Leprosy.

LEPTO'LOGY [*λεπτολογία*, of *λεπτον*, a Mite, or a very small Piece of Money, a Trifle, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] a rhetorical Description of minute and sordid Things.

LEPTU'NTICKS [*Pharmacy*] attenuating, cutting Medicines, which part clammy and viscous Humours by their acute Particles.

LERE [*Lelan*, Sax.] leer, void, empty, spare; as a leer Horse, a spare Horse.

LERE, Leather. O.

LERE [*læpe*, Sax.] to learn. *Spencer*.

LE'RIPOOPS, old fashioned Shoes.

LERE [*læpe*, Sax. *Leere*, Du. *lire*, F. a Lesson] a Scolding or Railing.

To LESE, to lose. *Chaucer*.

LESINGOUR, a Lier. O.

LE'SION [*lasio*, L.] Hurt.

LE'SIA, a Leash of Greyhounds. O. L.

LESS [*læy*, Sax.] not so much.

LE'SSER Circles [*Astron.*] those which divide the Globe into unequal Parts.

LE'SSEL, a shady Buth, or a Hovel. O.

LE'SSES [*laisses*, F.] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or wild Boar.

LE'SSIAN Diet [of *Lessius*, a famous Physician] a moderate Diet. LES-

LE

LESSID, eased, relieved. *Chaucer.*
 LE'SSON [*leçon, F. of lectio, L.*] a Portion to be read or heard.
 LESSEE, he to whom a Lease is granted.
 LESSOR, he who grants a Lease.
 LESTAL, saleable; also weighty. *N. C.*
 LESTALL. See *Laystall.*
 LEST [*lēst, Sax.*] lest that.
 To LEST, to listen. *Spencer.*
 LET [a diminutive Termination from *lēto, or lēte, Sax.*] little.
 To LET [*lētan, Sax. letten, D.*] to hinder, also to permit.
 LETGAME, a Hinderer of Pleasure. *C.*
 LE'T-Fall [with *Sailors*] a Term for the putting aboard the Main-Sail, Fore-Sail, and Sprit-Sail, when their Yards are aloft.
 LE'TCHERY, Lustfulness or Proneuess to Lust.
 A LE'TCHER, a lustful Person.
 To LETE, to cease or leave. *O.*
 A LETCH, a Vessel to put Aches in, to run Water through to make Lye. *S. C.*
 LE'THAL [*lethalis, L.*] mortal, deadly.
 LETHALITY [*lethalitas, L.*] Mortality.
 LETHA'RGICK [*lethargique, F. of lethargicus, L. of ληθαργικόν, of λήθη, Oblivion and ἀργός, swift, Gr.*] belonging to, affected with, or subject to a Lethargy.
 LE'THARGY [*lethargie, F. of lethargia, L. of ληθαργία, of λήθη, Gr.*] Forgetfulness] a Disease caused by cold phlegmatick Humours oppressing the Brain, so that the Person can do nothing but sleep.
 LETHI'FEROUS [*lethifer, L.*] that bringeth Death, deadly.
 LE'THY, soft. *Chaucer.*
 LETICE [*Letitia, L. i. e. Joy*] a proper Name of Women.
 To LETI'FICATE [*letificatum, L.*] to make glad.
 LETI'FICAL [*letificus, L.*] making glad.
 LE'TTER [*lettre, F. of litera, L.*] a Character, such as those of the Alphabet; an Epistle sent to one, a Letter missive.
 LE'TTER of Advice [in *Traffick*] a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving an Account of what Business he has done for him, what Bills he has drawn on him, &c.
 LE'TTER of Attorney, a Writing authorizing an Attorney, or any Friend to do a lawful Act in his Stead.
 LE'TTERS Clause, close Letters sealed up with the King's Signet or Privy-Seal.
 LE'TTERS of Credit [among *Merchants*] Letters from one Merchant or Correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money.
 LE'TTERS Dominical [*Astron.*] the first 7 Letters in the Alphabet, which by Turns

LE

serve to mark out the Days of the Week, and one of them always stands for Sunday.
 LE'TTERS of Licence [among *Tradesmen*] Deeds under the Hands and Seals of Creditors, granted to a Man who has fail'd, giving a longer Time for Payment.
 LE'TTERS of Mart, Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms, those Goods which are due by the Law of Mart.
 LE'TTER Missive, an Epistle or Letter, sent by one Party to another.
 LE'TTERS Patent, open Writings seal'd with the Great Seal of England.
 LE'TTER-Founder, one who casts Letters or Types for Printers.
 LE'TTERED, skill'd in Letters, or mark'd with Letters.
 LE'TTICE [*laticue, F. of lactuca, L. Lactich, Teut.*] a Garden Herb.
 LE'TTERATURE } Literature, Learning.
 LE'TTRURE } *Sing. Chaucer.*
 LEVA'NT [*levant, Ital. levare, L. to lift up, q. d. Sol levatus, i. e. the Sun rising itself up, or rising in that Horizon*] the East or Eastern Countries, especially those bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. *F.*
 LE'VANT and Couchant [Law Phrase] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed.
 LEVA'NTINE, of or belonging to the Eastern Countries.
 LEVA'NTINES, Inhabitants of the Eastern Countries or Levant.
 LEVA'RI Fœnum, to make Hay. *O. L.*
 LEVA'RI facias, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon Lands and Tenements, on him who has forfeited a Recognizance.
 LEVA'RI facias damna disseisitoribus, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying Damages, wherein the Disseisor hath formerly been condemned to the Disseisee. *L.*
 LEVA'RI facias residuum debiti, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, who hath in Part satisfied before. *L.*
 LEVA'RI facias quando vicecomes retulnavit quod non habuit emptores, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken, and returned, that he could not sell them. *L.*
 LEVA'TOR [*qui levat, L.*] a Lifter up.
 LEVA'TOR Musculus [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the Scapula. *L.*
 LEVA'TOR Ani [*Anat.*] a Pair of Muscles which draw the Fundament upwards.
 LEVA'TORY [*levatorum, L.*] a Surgeon's Instrument to raise up the Skull when it is depressed.
 LEU'CA } a League, 3 Miles in *Doomsday Book*, a Mile. *L.*
 LEU'GA }
 LEU.

LE

LEU'CE [*λευκή, Gr.*] is a cutaneous Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath turns white; a Species of the Leprosy.

LEU'COMA [*λευκωμα, Gr.*] a white Scar in the Horny-Coat of the Eye. L.

LEU'COPHLE'GMATICK [*λευκοφλεγματικός, Gr.*] one troubled with a pituitous Dropsy, that seizes the whole Body.

A LEU'COPHLE'GMACY [*λευκοφλεγματίας, of λευκόν white, and φλέγμα, Phlegm, Gr.*] a Dropsy, which proceeds from the abounding of white and slimy Phlegm; a Constitution of the Body where the Blood is of a pale Colour, viscid, and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the Habit, or raises white Tumours in the Feet, or other Parts.

LEUCO'RRHOEA [*λευκορροία, Gr.*] the Whites in Women.

LEUD, unlearned. *Chaucer.*

LEUDINESSE, Ignorance, Folly. *Ch.*

LEVE, dear, loving; also Love, Desire, Inclination. *Chaucer.*

LEEVE', the time of one's Rising; also a Lady's Toilet. F.

LEVEL, even, plain, flat.

LEVEL [*læxel, Sax.*] a Carpenter's Instrument.

Water-LEVEL, an Instrument used by Surveyors and Engineers, to find the true Level for conveying the Water.

To LEVEL, to make level, plain, and even; also to aim, or take aim at.

LEVEL-Coil, is when he who has lost the Game sits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL-Range [*in Gunnery*] is the Distance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

LEVELLERS, People who would have all Things common.

LEVER [*of Leov, Sax. acceptable*] rather; *I had lever, I had rather. Spencer.*

LEVER [*à levando*] an Instrument used in raising ponderous Bodies. It is one of the Mechanical Powers, and is nothing but a Balance resting instead of hanging on a certain determinate Point called its *Fulcrum*.

LE'VER, better. O.

LE'VERET, [*levraut, F.*] a young Hare.

LE'VET, a Lesson on the Trumpet.

LEVETH, beareth. O.

LEVI [*לוי, H. i. e. joined*] Jacob's third Son.

LEVI'ATHAN [*ליתאן, H.*] a Whale.

To LE'VIGATE [*levigatum, L.*] to make plain or smooth.

LEVIGA'TION, a making smooth. L.

LEVIGA'TION [*in Chymistry*] the grinding any hard Matter upon a Marble to a very fine, or impalpable Powder.

LEVIN, lightening. *Spencer.*

LE

To LEVIN, to believe. *Chaucer.*

LEVIR, dearer, rather. *Chaucer.*

LEVISELL, a Bush, a Hovel. *Chaucer.*

LEVISOMNOUS [*levisomnus, L.*] watchful.

LEVINBROND, a Thunderbolt. *Spencer.*

LEVITA'TION [*Philosophy*] the Property directly contrary to Gravitation. L.

LE'VITE [*Levita, L. of Levi*] one of the Tribe of Levi, or belonging to the Priestly Office.

LEVI'TICUS, one of the five Books of Moses, so called from its treating of the Office of the Levitical Order. L.

LE'VITY [*Levitas, L.*] is the being less or want of Weight in a Body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Absolute or Positive LE'VITY [*in Philosophy*] is a Quality which some would have to be the Cause of the Swimming of Bodies lighter in Specie than Water, up to the Surface of it.

LEURE [*in Falconry*] a Piece of red Leather made up in Form of a Bird, and hung out on a Crook by the Falconer, to reclaim his Birds.

LEU'TO [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Lute or musical Instrument. *Ital.*

To LE'VY [*lever, F. of levare, L.*] to raise, gather, or collect.

A LE'VY, a Raising or Collection.

LEWD [*Minsheu* derives it from *Lay, Du. Idle, or Leiding, Teut. Wicked*; others of *læpde, Sax. one of the Laity, which were look'd upon as lewd in respect of the religious Clergy*; or of *leoð, Sax. the common People, which are most prone to Lewdness*; others from *Λυτς, Gr. a dissolute Man*] wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEWIS [*Louis, F. Ludovicus, L. of Ludwig, Teut. of Leoð, Sax. the People, and Wic, a Castle, i. e. the Safeguard of the People*] a proper Name of Men.

LEX, a Law. L.

LEX Brehonia [*the Brehon law*] an Irish Law, abolished by King John.

LEX Bretoyse, the Law of the Britains, or for the Marches of Wales.

LEX deraisina, is the Proof of a Thing which one denies to be done by him, and his Adversary affirms it. O. L.

LEX Talionis, a Law of Recompence, or a Law that rendereth one good or ill Turn for another. L.

LEXICON [*λεξικόν, Gr.*] a Dictionary, or a General Collection of the Words of any Language.

LEY, the Law. F.

LEY-GAGER, a Wager of Law.

LEYE'RWITE [*of lezen, Sax. a Bed*] a Liberty to take amends of him who defiles one's Bondwoman.

LIARD, a French Farthing worth three Deniers.

LIART, gentle, pliant. *Chaucer*.

To **LIB** [*Lubbert, Du.*] to gild. *O.*

LIBA'MEN [*libamentum, L.*] the same as *Libation*

LIBARTES, Leopards. *Chaucer*.

LIBA'TION, a Ceremony used in the Pagan Sacrifices, wherein the Priest poured down Wine, Milk, and other Liquors in Honour of the Deity, to whom he sacrificed, after he had first tasted a little of it; the first Taste of a Thing; a Smatch.

LI'BBARD [*Libaer, Du.*] a Leopard.

LI'BBARD's-Bane, an Herb.

LIBBEN, a private Dwelling-House.

LI'BEL [*libelle, F. libellus, L.*] a little Book, a scandalous and invective Pamphlet.

LI'BEL [in Law] is an original Declaration of an Action.

To **LI'BEL** *One*, to set forth Libels against him, to defame or slander him.

LIBELLA'TICI, Christians in the Primitive Times, who, that they might not be forc'd to worship Idols, gave up their Names in Petitions to pay a Fine.

LI'BELLOUS, which is of the Nature of a Libel; abusive, slanderous.

LI'BER [among Botanists] the inner Parts of Plants or Herbs.

LI'BERA, a Reward or Gratuity of Grains or Corn, deliver'd to a Tenant who cuts it down. *O. L.*

LI'BERA *chacea habenda*, a Writ judicial granted to a Man for a Chace belonging to his Manour.

LI'BERAL [*liberalis, L.*] bountiful, generous, free; also honourable, genteel. *F.*

LI'BERAL *Arts and Sciences*, such as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars, as Mechanick Trades and Handicrafts are for meaner People.

LIBERA'LITY [*liberalité, F. of liberalitas, L.*] Bountifulness, Generosity.

LIBERATA *terre*, a certain Portion of Land. See *Librata*.

To **LIBERATE** [*liberer, F. of liberatum, L.*] to set free or at liberty.

LIBERATE, a Warrant issued out of Chancery for Payment of a yearly Pension granted under the Great Seal: Also to a Jaylor for Delivery of Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeits of Recognizance.

LIBERDINE, a poisonous Herb.

LIBERA'TION, Deliverance. *L.*

LIBERTA'TE *probanda*, a Writ for such as were challenged for Villains, and offered to prove themselves free.

LIBERTA'TIBUS *allocandis*, a Writ for a Citizen impleaded contrary to his Liberty to have his Privilege allowed.

LIBERTA'TIBUS *exigendis in itinere*, is a Writ whereby the King willed the Justices in Eyre to admit of an Attorney for the Defence of another Man's Liberty.

LI'BERTINE [*libertinus, L.*] one of a loose debauched Life and Principle, a dissolute and lewd Liver. *F.*

LI'BERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks who sprung up in Holland, A. C. 1525, from one *Quintin* a Taylor, and one *Copin*, who maintained, that whatever was done by Men, was done by the Spirit of God, and thence concluded there was no Sin, but to those who thought it so; they also asserted, that to live without any Doubt or Scruple, was to return to the State of Innocency.

LIBERTINISM, the being made a Freeman of a Slave.

LIBERTINISM [among Divines] a Living at large, following one's Pleasures without regarding the Laws of God.

LIBERTY [*liberté, F. of libertas, L.*] Freedom, which is a Power a Man has to do or forbear any particular Action, as seems good to him; leave or free leave: Also a free or easy way of Expression.

LIBERTY [in Law] is a Privilege by which Men enjoy some Favour or Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

LIBI'DINIST, a Sensualist, one who gives himself up to Lust.

LIBIDINO'SITY, Lustfulness, Lasciviousness, Incontinency.

LIBI'DINOUS [*libidinosus, L.*] full of Lust, incontinent, sensual.

LIBI'DO, Venereal Desire. *L.*

LIBI'DO [with Physicians] any strong Inclination; as to forward the Natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; to scratch in Distempers that cause Itchings.

LIBITI'NA [*à libitu*] the Goddess of Funeral Rites. *L.*

LIBITINA'RII, Undertakers of Funerals among the Romans. *L.*

LIBITUM } at your Pleasure. *L.*

Ad LIBITUM } [in Musick Books] it signifies you may it you please, or if you will.

LI'BRA [in Astronomy] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, directly opposite to *Aries*, and the 6th from it.

LI'BRA *Medica*, the Physicians Pound, containing twelve Ounces. *L.*

LI'BRARY [*libraria, L.*] a Study or Place where Books are kept.

LIBRA'TA *Terræ*, a Space of Ground containing 52 Acres.

LIBRA'TION, a Weighing or Balance, but it is commonly us'd for the Motion or Swinging of a Pendulum, or Weight hung up by a String. *L.*

LI'BRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Book.

LI'BRO *Primo*, the first Book. *Ital.*

LI'BRO *Secondo*, the second Book. *Ital.* and so of the rest.

LIBYA, that Part of the World commonly called *Africa*.

LIBAND, agreeable, well-liking. *O.*

LICE-Bane, an Herb.

LI'CENCE [*licentia*, *L.*] Liberty, Permission, Leave. *F.*

To LI'CENCE [*licentiam dare*, *L.*] to give Leave or Power, to grant a Licence.

LI'CENCE to arise [*Law Term*] is a Liberty or Space given by the Court to a Tenant in the real Action, who is es-join'd or excus'd for his Absence upon account of his being sick a Bed, to rise or appear abroad.

LICE'NTIA *transfretandi*, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let pass quietly beyond the Sea, some who have obtained the King's Licence so to do.

A LICE'NTIATE [*un licencie*, *F.* of *licentiatus*, *L.*] one who has full Licence to practise any Art or Faculty.

LICE'NTIOUS [*licentieux*, *F.* of *licentiosus*, *L.*] loose, lewd, disorderly.

LICH, like. *Chaucer*.

LICHE Wake [of Lice, *Sax.* a Corpse] a Custom anciently used and still practised in some Places, of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried. *Chaucer*.

LICH-Fowl [*i. e.* *Carrion Bird*, *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-Raven, Screech Owl, &c.

LITCHFIELD [*Bede* writes it *Licid-field*, of Lice, *Sax.* a dead Carcase and Field, *q. d.* the Field of dead Bodies, because a great many suffer'd Martyrdom there in the Time of *Dioclesian*] a Bishop's See in *Staffordshire*.

LICH-Gate, a Gate belonging to Churchyards, through which the Corps of the Dead are carried.

LICHEN, a Tetter or Ring-worm. *L.*

LICHWALE, an Herb.

LICITA'TION, a setting out to be sold to the highest Bidder, an Auction. *L.*

To LICK [*liccian*, *Sax.* *Lecken*, *Teut.*] to take up with the Tongue.

LI'CKORISH } [*liquoritia*, *Ital.*] a

LI'QUORISH } Shrub which has a sweet Root.

LI'CKORISH [*liceja*, *Sax.* *lichette*, *Ital.* glutinous] loving Dainties, tid Bits, or sweet Things.

LI'COROUS [*licceja*, *Sax.*] dainty, gluttonous, lecherous, luxurious. *Chau.*

LICOUR, Liquor. *Chaucer*.

LI'CTORS [*lictors*, *L.*] Roman Offi-

cers who carried the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magistrates.

LI'DFORD-Law [from *Lidford*, a Town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expression, signifying to hang a Man first and judge him afterwards.

To LIE [*leoſan*, *Sax.*] *Liegen*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to tell a Lie.

To LIE [*licſean*, *Sax.* *Leggen*, *Du.* *Legen*, *Teut.*] to lie along.

A LIE [*liſa*, *Sax.*] an Untruth.

To LIE under the Sea [among *Mariners*] when the Helm of a Ship being made fast a Lee, she lies so a Hull that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broad-side.

LIE, uncultivated. *Chaucer*.

LIEF, rather. *Sax.*

LIEFEST, dearest, &c. *Shakeſp.*

LIEGE [*lige*, *F.* *ligio*, *Ital.* trusty, faithful, of *ligando*, *L.* binding] is sometimes taken for *Liege Lord*, and at others for one that acknowledges Homage to him. *F. L. T.*

LIEGE-Lord, is he who acknowledges no Superiour, a Sovereign Prince; also the chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE-Man, is he who owes Allegiance or Homage to the *Liege Lord*.

LIE'GANCY [*ligence*, *F.*] is such a Duty or Fealty as no Man may bear or owe to more than one Lord; also the Dominions or Territories of the *Liege Lord*.

LIEGE People, are the Subjects of a King, Queen, or State.

LIEN personal [in Law] a Bond or Contract.

LIEN real, a Judgment which obligeth the Land.

LIENTE'RY [*lienteria*, *L.* of *λιντερία*, *Gr.*] a kind of Looseness or *Diarrhœa*, wherein the Food passes so suddenly thro' the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown out by Stool with little or no Alteration.

A LIER [*leoſone*, *Sax.*] a Teller of Lies or Untruths. See to Lie.

The LIER [in a Ship] is he who is first catch'd in a lie on a Monday Morning, and serves under the Swabber to keep clean the Beak-Head for a Week.

LI'ERWITE, a Liberty whereby a Lord challengeth the Penalty of one who lieth unlawfully with his Bond-woman.

In LIEU [*lieu*, *F.*] in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

LIEUTE'NANCY } [*lieutenance*, *F.*]

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP } the Office of a Lieutenant.

LIEUTE'NANCY [of London] a Select Company of Officers of the Train'd-Bands of the City and Artillery Company, who order Matters relating to the Militia.

LIEUTE'NANT [*legatus*, *q. d.* *locum tenens*,

tenens, L.] one who supplies the Place, or represents the Person of a Prince or others in Authority. *F.*

LIEUTE'NANT General [*of the Artillery*] is the next to the General of the Artillery, and supplies his Place in his Absence.

LIEUTE'NANT General [*of an Army*] is a Commander next to the General; in Battle he commands one of the Lines or Wings; upon a March, a Detachment or Flying Camp; and a particular Quarter of a Siege.

LIEUTE'NANT Colonel [*of Horse or Foot*] is an Officer who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTE'NANT [*of Horse or Foot*] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTE'NANT [*of a Ship*] is next to the chief Commander or Captain.

LIEUTE'NANT [*of the Tower of London*] is next in Place to the Constable, and acts with as full Power as he in his Absence.

LIEUTE'NANT General [*of the Ordinance*] is an Officer whose Duty is to receive all Orders from the Master and the principal Officers, and to see them duly executed.

LIFE [*liſ, Sax. Liff, Dan.*] the Duration of animal Being, the Space of Time between the Birth and Death of a Creature; a Manner of living; also Sprightliness, Spirit, Mettle.

Life-EVERLASTING, an Herb.

Life-GUARD [*Lpfeguard, Du. i. e.* the Guard of the Body] the Body Guard of a King or Prince.

LIFELESS, without Life; dull, stupid.

LIFELESNESS, Deadness, Stupidity, Dulness.

LIFELICH, lively. *Chaucer.*

LIFE-Rent, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for Term of Life. *L. T.*

To LIFT [*Lichten, Du. lever, F. of levare, L.*] to raise or heave up.

A LIFT, a helping to lift up.

LIFT, a Sort of Stile, which may be opened like a Gate. *C.*

LIFT, left. *Chaucer.*

LIFTS [*in a Ship*] Ropes belonging to the Yard Arms of all Yards, whose Use is to make the Yards Arms hang higher or lower.

LIFTING Pieces, are Parts of a Clock which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

To LIG [*liſan, Sax. Ligger, Dan.*] to lie on a Bed, &c.

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum, L.*] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance betwixt a Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the Parts together,

especially Bones, of which those which tie Bones are void of Sense, but those which knit other Parts are sensible. *F.*

LIGAME'NTUM Ciliare [*in Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Eye-lid. *L.*

LIGAME'NTA Uteri [*in Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Womb. *L.*

LI'GATIO [*in Rhetorick*] a Figure the same as *Zeugma* in Greek. *L.*

LIGA'TION, a binding or tying. *L.*

LI'GATURE [*ligatura, L.*] a Tie or Band. *F.*

LI'GATURE [*in Surgery*] is the binding of any Part of the Body with a Ribbon, Fillet, &c.

LI'GATURES [*in Mathematicks*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are represented the Sums, Differences, or Rectangles of several Quantities.

LI'GATURES [*among Printers*] two or more Letters cast in one Piece as *ff, ft, sh, &c.*

LIG *ſo laid*, lye so faint. *Spencer.*

LIGGIN, to lie down. *Chaucer.*

LIGHT [*Licht, Du. Leicht, Teut. leger, F. levis, L.*] that is not heavy, also quick, nimble, small, trifling, fickle.

LIGHT [*among Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be light, *i. e.* Nimble, compar'd to another which moves Slower.

LIGHT [*leohſ, Sax. Licht, Du. Leicht, Teut. Lux, L.*] the Sensation which arises from beholding any bright Object.

LIGHT of Time [*among Astrologers*] is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night.

LIGHT-Horse [*Military Term*] such Horsemen as are not in Armour: All are so called except the Troops of Life-Guards.

LIGHT Homogeneal [*in Opticks*] is that whose Rays are equally Refrangible, called similar or uniform Light.

LIGHT Heterogeneal, is that whose Rays are unequally Refrangible.

To LIGHT, *i. e.* *Alight* [*lihſan, or Alihſan, Sax. Al-lichten, Du.*] to get off Horse-back.

LIGHTMAN's Break of Day. *Cant.*

To LIGHT upon [*of Licht, Du. by Chance*] to fall or settle upon, to meet by Chance, to happen.

To LI'GHTEN [*Llitenan, Sax.*] to send forth Flashes of Lightning.

LI'GHTENING [*liſette, or liſunſ, Sax.*] a Meteor.

A LI'GHTER [*Lichter, Du.*] a large Vessel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHTS [*ſo called, being the lightest of the Entrails*] the Lungs.

LIGINE, Lineage, Descent. *Chauc.*

LIGIUS, pure, full or perfect, as *Virtutis*

uitas ligea, pure Widowhood. *O. L. T.*
 LIGNA'TION, a hewing or purveying
 of Wood. *L.*
 LIGN-*Aloes*, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug
 of great Price.
 LIGNES, Pleasure or Liking. *O.*
 LI'GNEOUS [*ligneux*, *F.* of *ligneus*,
L.] belonging to Wood, woody.
 LI'GNUM, Wood, Timber. *L.*
 LI'GNUM *Nephriticum*, a Wood of
 great Virtue against the Stone in the
 Kidneys.
 LI'GNUM *Rhodium*, a sweet Wood of
 which the Oyl of *Rhodium* is made. *L.*
 LI'GNUM *Sanctum*, } the Wood com-
 LI'GNUM *Vite*, } monly called
Guaiacum.
 LIGS, little Bladders or Pushes within
 a Horse's Lips.
 LI'GULA, [in *old Records*] an Exem-
 plification or Copy of a Court-Roll.
 FIGURE, a Sort of precious Stone.
 LIGURITION, Liquorishness, Greedi-
 nefs. *L.*
 To LIKE [*licean*, *licizean*, *Lelican*,
Sax.] to approve of.
 LIKE [*Lelic*, *Sax.* *liick*, *Du.*] resem-
 bling.
 LIKE *Arches* [in the Projection of the
Sphere] are Parts of lesser Circles which
 contain an equal Number of Degrees with
 the corresponding Arches of great Ones.
 LIKE *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are such
 as have their Angles equal, and the Sides
 about those Angles proportional.
 LIKE *solid Figures* [in *Geometry*] are
 such as are comprehended under like Places
 and equal in Number.
 LIKE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are such
 as are exprefs'd by the same Letters, e-
 qually repeated in each Quantity.
 LIKE *Signs* [in *Algebra*] are when both
 are affirmative, or both negative.
 To LIKEN, [of *Lelic*, *Sax.*] to make
 like, to compare with.
 LIKENESS, Resemblance, or being
 like.
 LIKELIHOOD, Probability.
 LIKELINESS, Comeliness, Probabi-
 lity.
 To LIKIN, to please. *Chaucer*.
 LIKIR, more like. *Chaucer*.
 LI'LACH-Tree, a Tree which bears
 blue, white, or purple Flowers.
 LI'LITH [*לילית*, *H.*] a *Jewish* imagi-
 nary She-Devil, noxious to Children.
 LI'LIUM *Paracelsi* [among *Chymists*] is
 the Tincture of Antimony.
 LI'LY [*lilium*, *L.* *lis*, *F.*] a Flower.
 LIMA'CEOUS [of *limax*, *L.*] belonging
 or like to Snails.
 LI'MAIL [*limaille*, *F.*] Filings of any
 Metal. *Chaucer*.

To LIMA'TE [*limatum*, *L.*] to file or
 polish.
 LIMA'TION, a Filing, or Polishing.
 LI'MATURE [*limatura*, *L.*] Powder or
 Dust which comes of Filing.
 LIMATU'RA *Martis* [among *Chymists*]
 is the filing of Steel, us'd in making *Cro-
 cus Martis*. *L.*
 LIMB [*lima*, *Sax.* *lem*, *Dan.*] a Part
 of the Body, a Member.
 LIMB [in *Astronomy*] is the utmost
 Edge or Border of the Body, or Disk of
 the *Sun* or *Moon*, when either is in an
 Eclipse.
 LIMB [in *Mathematicks*] is the utmost
 Edge or Border of an Instrument, as *As-
 trolabe*, &c. also the Circumference of
 the Original Circle in any Projection of
 any Sphere upon the Plane.
 LI'MBECK [*Alembic*, *F.* *Limbico*, *Ital.*
Alembicus, *L.* *Barb.*] a distillatory Vessel.
 LI'MBER [some derive it of *linder*,
F. soft, others of *leucken*, *Du.* to bow
 or bend] supple, pliable.
 LI'MBERS, a kind of Train joined to
 the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.
 LI'MBER Holes [in a *Ship*] are little
 square Holes cut out in all the Ground Tim-
 bers next to the Keel, to let Water pass to
 the Well of the Pump.
 LI'MBUS *Patrum* [according to the No-
 tion of the *Roman Catholics*] a Place
 where the deceased Patriarchs resided till
 the Coming of our Saviour; and also they
 who die without Baptism. *L.*
 In LI'MBO, in Prison. *L.*
 LIME [*leem*, or *liim*, *Du.*] Chalk
 burnt for Morter.
 To LIME [*Leliman*, *Sax.*] to daub
 with Lime.
 To LIME ? [*Minshew* derives it of *lig-*
 To LINE *Sner*, *F.*] to couple as Dogs do.
 LIME [of *limone*, *Ital.*] a small Lemon.
 LIME Bush, or Twig, a Twig daubed
 with Bird-lime, a Device to catch Birds,
 &c.
 LIME Wort, an Herb.
 LIMED [*lime*, *F.* *limatus*, *L.*] polished. *O.*
 LIMENA'RCH, *limenarcha*, *L.* of *λι-
 μνάρχης*, of *λιμνή*, a Port or Lake, and
ἀρχή, Government, *Gr.*] a Warden of a Sea-
 port.
 LIMEROD, a Lime-twig. *Chaucer*.
 LI'MER [of *limier*, *F.* a Blood-hound]
 a great Dog to hunt a wild Boar.
 LI'MID, polished. *Chaucer*.
 A LI'MIT [*limes*, *L.*] a Bound, Boun-
 dary, a Border. *F.*
 LI'MIT of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is
 its greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.
 To LI'MIT [*limiter*, *F.* of *limitare*, *L.*]
 to set Limits or Bounds to, to confine, to
 stint.

LIMITA'NEOUS [*limitaneus*, L.] belonging to Bounds or Frontiers.

LIMITATION, a Limiting, Stinting, or Setting of Bounds. F. of L.

LIMITATION of an Affize [*LawPhrase*] is a certain Time set down by Statute, within which a Man must alledge his Ancestors or himself to have been possessed of Lands sued for by a Writ of Affize.

LIMITED Problem [*in Geometry*] is a Problem which has but one only Solution, or which can be solved but one Way.

LIMITOUR, a Friar who had a Licence to beg, &c. within certain Limits. *Shaucer*.

LIMMER, a Mongrel Dog engender'd between a Hound and a Mastiff.

To LIMN [*of enluminer*, F.] to paint in Water Colours; also to paint to the Life in Oyl, Creons, &c.

LIMNER [*enlumineur*, F.] one who paints in Water Colours; also who paints to the Life.

LIMOCTONIA } [*of λιμός*, Hunger,

LIMOMACHIA } and μάχη, a Fight, Gr. &c.] the utmost Distress or Hunger.

LOIMOLOGY [*of λοιμός*, Pestilence, and λόγος, a Discourse, or λέμης, Famine, Gr.] a Treatise of the Pestilence.

LI'MON [*limone*, Ital. of *limonium malum*, L.] a well known Fruit. F.

LI'MONADE, a cooling Liquor made of Lemons, Water, and Sugar. F.

LI'MOSE [*limosus*, L.] muddy, slimy.

LI'MOSITY [*limositas*, L.] Muddiness, Sliminess.

LIMO'SUM *Saxum*, the Mud Stone, so call'd because it is soon dissolved into Dirt. L.

LIMP, limber, supple.

To LIMP [*of limp-healt*, Sax. lame] to halt or go lame.

LI'MPHÆDUCTS } [*in Anatomy*] are LI'MPHÆDUCTS } small Pipes, consisting of an exceeding thin and pellucid Coat, conveying the Liquor called *Lympha* into the Mass of the Blood.

LI'MPID [*limpide*, F. of *limpidus*, L.] pure, clear, transparent.

LI'MPIDITY [*limpidité*, F. *limpitude*, L.] Clearness.

LI'MPIN, a Shell-fish, otherwise call'd a Muscle.

To LIN [*linnan*, or *ablinnan*, Sax.] to leave off or cease, to give over. C.

LINAMENT [*linamentum*, L.] a Tent, Lint or Linen us'd by Surgeons.

LINCH-Pin [*q. d. Links-pin*] an Iron Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-Tree of any sort of Carriage.

LINCOLN [*Lyn'decolline*, and *Lyn'dyllon-ceaytejn*, Sax. in *Welch*, *Lindcott Lyn*, a Lake, and *Collýne*, Sax. a Hill,

because in the Times of the *English Saxons* it was all, or the greatest Part of it, built upon an Hill] a Bishop's See.

LINCOLN-College, a College in Oxford.

LINCOLN's-Inn, one of the Inns of Court for Students of the Law.

LINCTUS [*in Physick*] a Medicine to be licked or sucked in by Degrees.

LINDEN-Tree, a Tree bearing sweet Flowers, a Teil-Tree.

LINE [*ligne*, F. of *linea*, L.] a Row of Words in Writing or Printing; also the twelfth Part of an Inch.

LINE [*in Geometry*] is Length supposed to be without Breadth and Depth, formed by the Motion of a Point.

Right LINE } [*in Geometry*] a Line
Straight LINE } whose Points are equally placed between the two Extremes or Ends.

Crooked LINE } [*in Geometry*] a Line,
Curv'd LINE } the Points of which are not equally plac'd between its two Extremes.

LINE of Measures [*in Geometry*] is the Diameter of the Original Circle in the Projection of the Sphere in Plano.

LINE of Numbers [*in Mathematicks*] usually plac'd on a Ruler, or on the Back of the Sector, which, running parallel with it, shews the artificial Lines, and is usually call'd *Gunter's-Line*.

A LINE [*in Fortification*] is a Line drawn from one Point to another in delineating a Plane upon Paper.

A LINE on the Ground in a Field, is a Trench with a Breast-work or a Row of Gabions, or Bags full of Earth set out at Length.

LINES of Approach } is the Work which
LINES of Attack } the Besiegers carry on under Covert, to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

LINE of the Base, is a Right Line which joins the Points of the two nearest Bastions.

LINE Capital, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Gorge to the Angle of the Bastion.

LINE of Circumvallation, is a Line or Trench with a Parapet made by the Besiegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon Shot of the Place besieged, and secures its Quarters against any coming to the Relief of the Besieged.

LINE Logritel, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Centre to that of the Bastion.

LINE of Contravallation, is a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, which serves to cover the Besiegers on the Side of the Place.

LINE of Defence, is that which represents the Course of any Sort of Fire Arms, especially

especially of a Musquet Ball, according to the Situation which it ought to have, to defend the Face of a Bastion.

LINE of Defence Fix'd or Fichant, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtain to the flank'd Angle of the opposite Bastion.

LINE of Defence Razant, is that which being drawn from a certain Point of its Curtain, raseth the Face of the Bastion; it is also called the *Line of Defence ringent or flanking*.

LINE forming the Flank, is a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demigorges of the Bastion to the Angle at the Flank.

LINE of Communication, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is surrounded, and which maintains a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and Tenaïles.

LINEs of Communication, are those that run from one Work to another.

LINEs within Side, are the Moats toward the Field to hinder Relief.

To **LINE a Work**, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Moat or a Parapet with a good Turf, &c.

LINEs [*Military Term*] signify the Posture of an Army drawn up for Battle, so that its Front may be stretched out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked: These Lines are 3 in Number, viz. 1. The Van or advanc'd Guards. 2. The Main Body, 3. The Rear Guard, &c.

IN ASTRONOMY.

LINE of the Analogy of a Planet [in the *Ptolemaick System*] is a Right Line drawn from the Eccentrick to the Center of the Planet.

LINE of the Apogee of a Planet [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Center of the World through the Point of the Apogee as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*.

LINE of the Apses [in *Old Astronomy*] is a Line passing through the Center of the World and the Center of the Eccentrick; and whose two Ends are one the Apogee, the other the Perigee of the Planet.

LINE Horizontal, is a Right Line parallel to the Horizon.

LINE of the greatest or least Longitude of a Planet, is that Part of the *Linea Apfidum* reaching from the Center of the World to the Apogee or Perigee of the Planet.

LINE of mean Longitude, is one drawn through the Center of the World at Right Angles to the *Linea Apfidum*, and is there a new Diameter to the Eccentrick or Different; and its extreme Points are called the *mean Longitude*.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun [in the *Old Astronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Center of the World as far as to the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*, and parallel to the Right Line drawn from the Center of the Eccentrick to the Center of the Sun.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun in the Eccentrick, is a Right Line drawn from the Center of the Eccentrick to the Center of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE of the Sun's true Motion, is a Line drawn from the Center of the World to the Center of the Sun, produced as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*.

LINE of the Nodes of a Planet [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Right Line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Intersection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit with that of the Ecliptick.

LINE of the mean Syzygies [with *Astronomers*] is a Right Line imagined to pass through the Center of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

LINE Synodical [in Respect to some Theories of the Moon] is a Right Line suppos'd to be drawn through the Centers of the Earth and the Sun.

LINE of the Front [in *Perspective*] is any Right Line parallel to the Terrestrial Line.

LINE Geometrical, is a Right Line drawn any how to the Geometrical Plane.

LINE Objective, is a Line of an Object, from whence the Appearance is sought for in a Draught or Picture.

LINE of Station, according to some is the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes; according to others, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrical Plane; according to others, a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line expressing the Height of the Eye.

LINE Terrestrial, is a Right Line wherein the Geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught intersect one another.

LINE Vertical, is the common Section of the Plane, and of the Draught.

LINE of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is a Ray starting from some luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of some Surface.

LINE Horizontal [in *Dialling*] is the common Intersection of the Horizon and the Dial-plane.

LINE Horary, or Hour Lines, are the common Intersections of the Hour Circles of the Sphere with the Plane of the Dial.

LINE Substilar, is a Line on which the Stile or Cock of the Dial is erected, and is the Representation of such an Hour Circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

LINE

LINE of Direction of a Body in Motion [in Philosophy] is that according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its Motion.

LINE of Gravitation of an heavy Body, is a Line drawn through its Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To **LINE**, is to put a Thing in the Inside of another.

To **LINE** [in Fortification] is to surround and strengthen a Work with a good Wall or Turf, &c.

To **LINE** [in Masonry] is to case a Wall, &c. with Stone.

To **LINE** Hedges, is to plant Musquetiers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or for a Defence against Horse.

LINEA alba [in Anatomy] is a Concourse of the Tendons of the oblique Muscles of the Abdomen. *L.*

LINEAGE [linage, *F.*] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

LINEAL [linealis, *L.*] belonging to a Line, that is or goes in a Right Line.

LINEAMENT [lineamentum, *L.*] the Feature or Proportion of the Face. *F.*

LINEAR [linearis, *L.*] belonging to a Line.

LINEAR Problem [in Mathematicks] is such a one as can be solv'd geometrically by the Intersection of two Right Lines.

LINEAR Numbers, are such as have Relation to Length only.

LINEN [linen, *Sax. linge, F. of linum, L. Flax*] Cloth made of Flax.

LING [ling, *Du.*] a sort of Salt-fish.

LING [ling, *Dan.*] a Shrub called Heath or Furz,

LING-Wort, the Herb Angelica.

LINGEL [lingula, *L.*] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.

To **LINGER** [langern, *Teut.*] to be tedious or long a doing, to loiter, to droop or languish.

LINGER, or **LINGET**, a Bird.

LINGEY, limber. *N.C.*

LINGOTS [in Chymistry] Iron Moulds of several Shapes, into which melted Metals are usually poured.

LINGUA CITY [linguacitas, *L.*] a being full of Tongue or Talk, Talkativeness.

LINGUA LIS [in Anatomy] a Muscle said to pass from the Root of the Os Hyoides to the Tip of the Tongue.

LINGUIST [of lingua, *L.*] a Person skilful in Tongues and Languages.

LINGUOSE [linguosus, *L.*] full of Tongue, talkative.

LINIGEROUS [liniger, *L.*] that beareth Flax or Linen.

LINIMENT [linimentum, *L.*] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence, between an Oil and an Ointment. *F.*

LNK [Minshew derives it from ligo, *L.* to bind] a Part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

LINK [Minshew and Casaub. derive it of λυχνος, a Candle, *Gr.*] a Torch of Pitch, &c.

To **LINK** [lier, *F.* to chain up] to join or tie together.

LINN-Regis [i. e. King's Lynn] a Town in the County of Norfolk, so called because in the Time of King John and Henry III. the Inhabitants thereof valiantly oppos'd the Designs of some Rebels, maintaining their King's Part to the last.

LINNET [linette, *F.*] a Singing-Bird.

LINSEED, the Seed of Flax or Linum.

LINSEY-Woolsey, Cloth made of Linen and Woollen mix'd together.

LINT [of lintum, *L.*] fine Linen scraped to Shreds, to be put into a Wound.

LIN-Stock, a short Staff of Wood about three Foot long, split, which holds the Match us'd by Gunners in firing Cannon.

LINTEL [linteau, *F. lintel, Span.*] the Headpiece or upper Post of a Door or Window.

LION [of leo, *L.*] a Beast of Prey. *F.*

LION's Mouth, Tooth, Paw, several sorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL [lionceau, *F. leunculus, L.*] a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion.

LIONCELS [in Heraldry] is when there are two young Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

LIONEL [leunculus, *L.* a little Lion] a proper Name of Men.

LIP [lippe, *Sax. Lippe, Du. and Teut. of labium, L.*] the upper or nether Part of the Mouth.

LIPODERMUS [λεποδερμης, of δερμα, the Skin, and λείπω, to leave, *Gr.*] a Disease of the Skin covering the Glans of the Yard, so that it cannot be drawn back.

LIPOSYCHY [liposychia, *L.* of λεπτοψυχία, of ψυχή, the Soul, and λείπω, to leave, *Gr.*] a small Swoon.

LIPOTHYMY [lipothymie, *F. lipothy-mia, L. λεπτοθυμία, of θυμός, the Mind, and λείπω, to leave, Gr.*] a fainting or swooning away, from too great a Decay or Waste of the Spirits.

To **LIPPEN**, to trust or rely upon. *S.C.*

LIPPITUDE [lippitudo, *L.*] a Waterishness of the Eyes, Blear-eyedness or Bloodshot. *F.*

LIPSIP, lipped. *Chaucer.*

LIPTOTES [λεπτότης, of λείπω, to be deficient, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick when the Force of the Words is not answerable to the Greatness of the Matter.

LIPYRIA [λειπυρία πυρετός, *Gr.*] a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are cold, and the inward Parts burn.

LIQUABLE [*liquabilis*, L.] that may be melted and dissolved.

LIQUA'MEN, any Thing capable of melting, as is generally used to express such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquation. L.

LIQUA'TION } a Melting or Dis-
LIQUEFA'CTION } solving. L.

To LIQUEFY [*liquifier*, F. of *liquefacere*, or *fieri*, L.] to make liquid, to dissolve, to melt or become liquid.

LIQUE'SCENCY [*liquefcentia*, L.] an Aptness to melt or grow soft.

LI'QUID [*liquide*, F. of *liquidus*, L.] that has its Parts fluid and in Motion.

LI'QUID [among *Civilians*] is apparently proved.

LI'QUIDS [among *Philosophers*] are such Bodies which have all the Properties of Fluidity.

LI'QUIDS [among *Grammarians*] are the five Letters *l, m, n, r, s*, so called from their being pronounc'd soft, and as it were melting in the Mouth.

To LI'QUIDATE [*liquidatum*, L.] to make moist or clear.

LIQUIDITY [*liquidité*, F.] a being liquid.

LI'QUOR } [*liqueur*, F. of *liquor*, L.]
LI'QUOUR } any Thing that is liquid,
Drink, Juice, Water, &c.

LIRA } [so called from the Way of
LYRA } tuning] a Viol.
LYRE }

LIRICONFA'NCY, the Lily of the Valleys. F.

LI'RIPOOP [*q. d. cleri peplum*, L.] a Livery-hood. O.

LISLE [*l'isle*, F. i. e. an Island] a Surname.

To LISP [*lispēn*, Du. *lispēn*, Teut.] to falter in the Speech, to clip Words.

LISPOUND, a Weight at *Hamburg* 15 of their Pounds, and is 16 Pounds 4 Ounces and 12 Drams *Avoirdupois*; and at *Copenhagen* in *Denmark* is one 20th of their Ship Pound.

To LISSE, to ease, to comfort. Ch.

LISTED, bounded. O.

LIST [*liste*, F. *lista*, Ital.] a Roll containing the Names or Numbers of Persons, &c.

LIST [in *Architecture*] is a straight upright Ring which runs round the lower Part of any of the Columns just above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft of the Body of a Pillar.

LISTS [*lice*, F.] a Place inclosed in with Rails for Tournaments, Races, Wrestlings, and other Exercises.

LIST of Cloth [of *lez* or *lesieve*, F.] the Border of Cloth.

LIST [for *Lust*] Will, Desire, &c.

To LIST, to raise Men for the Army, to enter them in the List of Soldiers.

LISTEL [in *Archit.*] a small Band, or a kind of Rule in the Moulding; also a Space between the Channelling of Pillars.

To LISTEN [*llystan*, Sax. *luytēren*, Du. probably of *lustrare*, L.] to hearken.

LISTLESS [*q. d. lustless*] having no Desire to any Thing, careless, regardless, uneasy.

To LIT, to colour or dye. N. C.

LI'TANY [*litanie*, F. of *litania*, L. of *litaneia*, Gr.] a general Supplication or Prayer.

LITA'TION, a Sacrificing. L.

A LITE, a few or little. N. C.

To LITE on, to rely on. N. C.

LI'TERAL [*literalis*, L.] belonging to Letters; according to the Letter. F.

LI'TERAL Fault [in *Printing*] the Deficiency or Redundancy of a Letter, misplacing, &c.

LI'TERATE [*literatus*, L.] learned, skilled in Letters.

LI'TERATI, Men of Learning. L.

LITERATURE [*literatura*, L.] Knowledge in Letters, Learning. F.

LITH, plain, smooth. Ch.

LI'THARGE [*lithargyros*, L. of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *ἀργύρος*, Silver, Gr.] Silver Glet, the Scum of Lead that arises in purifying Silver with Lead. F.

LI'THE [*liθ*, Sax.] supple or humble; also languid.

LITHER [*liθne*, Sax.] idle, lazy, sluggish, naughty. N. C.

LITHER Sky, lower, large, plain. *Shakespeare*.

LITHERLINESS, Slothfulness. Ch.

LITHI'ASIS [*λιθίασις*, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in a human Body.

LITHIE, humble. O.

To LITHIN, to hearken. Ch.

LITHING, thickening, spoken of a Pot of Broth; as lithe the Pot, i. e. put Oatmeal into it. Chesh.

LITHNESS [*liθeneyye*, Sax.] Lenity, Mildness.

LITHO'COLLA [*λιθόκολλα*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *κόλλα*, Glue, Gr.] Cement, with which Stones are joined and fastened together.

ALITHOGLY'PHICK [*lythoglyphus*, L. of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *γράφω*, to engrave, Gr.] a Stone-cutter, or Lapidary.

LITHO'GRAPHY [of *λίθος* and *γραφία*, Gr.] a Description of precious Stones.

LITHOMANCY [*λιθομανεία*, of *λίθος*, a Stone, and *μανεία*, Divination, Gr.] a kind of Soothsaying by the casting of Pebble-Stones.

LITHONTRIPTICKS [*lithontriptica*, L. of λίθον, a Stone, and τριψω, a Breaking, Gr.] Medicines which break the Stone either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

LITHO-STROTA [λιθόστρωτα, of λίθον, a Stone, and στρώνω, to pave, Gr.] Stone Pavements of Mosaick Work.

LITHOTOMY [*lithotomia*, L. of λιθοτομία, of λίθον, a Stone, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] in Surgery, is the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LITHO-TOMIST [*lithotomus*, L. of λιθοτόμος, Gr.] an Operator that cuts for the Stone.

LITHY, humble, quiet, mild. O.

To LI-TIGATE [*litigatum*, L.] to contend, wrangle, quarrel.

LITIGA-TION, a Quarrelling, Contending, a Suit or Pleading at Law.

LITI-GIOUS [*litigieux*, F. of *litigiosus*, L.] that delights in going to Law, quarrelsome, contentious, wrangling.

LITISPE-NDENCE, the Time during which a Law-suit is depending. F.

LITLYNGE [litling, Sax.] very small or little. Chaucer.

LI-TMOSE Blue, a sort of Blue Colour.

LITRAGE, a Lethargy. Chaucer.

LITTLETON's Tenures, a Book written by Thomas Littleton, Justice of the King's-Bench, in the Time of King Edward IV. comprehending much of the Marrow of the Common Law.

LITTEN, as Church-litten, a Church-Yard. Wiltshire. Also a Garden. N. C.

LI-TTER [of *litere*, F.] the Straw that is spread under Cattle to lie down upon; also the Brood of a Beast brought forth at once.

LI-TTER [of *litiere*, of *lit*, F. a Bed] a Sort of Carriage like a large Sedan, borne by Horses or Mules.

LI-TTERINGS, Sticks which keep the Web stretched on a Weaver's Loom.

LI-TTEL [litel, Sax. litel, Du.] small.

LI-TTELING [litling, Sax.] a little one.

LI-TTORAL [*littoralis*, L.] belonging to the Shore.

LITU'RGICK [*liturgicus*, L.] pertaining to the Liturgy, ministerial.

LI-TURGY [*liturgie*, F. *liturgia*, L. of λειτουργία, of λειτουργείν, to do a publick Service, Gr.] publick Service, a Form of publick Prayers.

LIVANDE, living. Chaucer.

To LIVE [libhan, leogan, Sax. leben, Teut. leben, Du.] to enjoy Life.

LIVELOD, a Livelihood. Ch.

LIVELY [liyclic, Sax. leeflick, Du.] brisk, vivacious.

LIVE-long, an Herb.

To LIVEN, to believe. O.

LI'VER [lixepe, of lix, Life, Sax. leber, Du. leffer, Dan. leber, Teut.] one of the noble Parts of the Body, possibly so called because it was esteemed the Fountain of Life.

A **White-LIVER'D Fellow** [q. d. a white-leather'd Fellow, i. e. one the Skin of whose Face turns as white as Leather with Spite or Rage unreveng'd] a malicious designing Fellow.

LI'VER of *Antimony* [among Chymists] is Antimony opened by Salt-Petre and Fire so as to make it half Glafs, and give it a Liver Colour.

LIVER-Wort, an Herb.

LIVERAY, a Livery. Ch.

LI'VERINGS, a sort of Puddings made of Livers, &c.

LI'VERY [*livrée*, of *livrer*, F. to deliver or give] a Suit of Clothes of different Colours and Trimming which a Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers.

LI'VERY [in Law] is a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants who held of the King in Capite, or by Knights Service.

LI'VERY, is a Writ which lies for an Heir to obtain the Possession or Seisin of his Land at the King's Hand.

LI'VERY of *Seisin* [Law Phrase] is a Delivery of Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. unto one who hath a Right to them.

LI'VERY [of Hay and Oats] is the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

LI'VERY-Office, an Office appointed for Delivery of Lands and Tenements, annexed to the Court of Wards.

LI'VERY-Stables, publick Stables where Horses are let out to Hire, or taken in to be kept.

LI'VERY-Men, such Men as in a Company or Corporation are advanc'd to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-Gown upon solemn Occasions.

LI'VID [*livide*, F. of *lividus*, L.] black and blue.

LI'VID Muscle [among Anatomists] one of the Muscles that move the Thigh.

LI'VIDITY [*lividitas*, L.] a being livid, or black and blue.

To LIVIN, to believe. Ch.

LIVRE, in France 18 d. in Spain 5 s. at Leghorn and Florence 9 d. at Genoa 16 d. Sterling. A Livre is 20 Sous (or Soldos in Spain) each Sous 12 Deniers; in which Denominations Accompts are kept in the most noted Places of Traffick all over France, Spain, and Italy.

LIXI'VIAL } [*lixivius*, L.] belong-
LIXI'VIATED } ing to Lye, or pro-
LIXI'VIOUS } ceeding from Lye, as
fixed Salts. **LIXI-**

LIXIVIUM, a Lye made of Ashes, *L.*
 LIXIVIUM [among Chymists] is a fix'd Alkali, or the Salts of Tartar, Worm-wood, &c.

LI'ZARD [*lizard*, *F.* of *lacerta*, *L.*] a creeping Creature.

LI'ZARD Point, the outmost South-west Point of the Land's End in Cornwall.

LIZEN'D Corn, lank or shrunk Corn. *S. C.*

LO [*la*, *Sax.*] behold.

LOACH [*loche*, *F.*] a small fresh Water Fish.

LOAD [*laede*, *Sax.*] a Burthen or Weight.

LOAD [among Miners] a Vein of Oar.

A LOAD [of *lædan*, *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain fenny Places.

A LOA'DSMAN, a Guide.

LOA'DMANAGE, the Money paid a Loadman.

LOA'D-Star [*q. d.* Leading-Star] the North-Star which guides Mariners.

LOA'DSTONE [*Somnerus* derives it from *lædan*, *Sax.* to lead, and *stan*, a Stone, *q. d.* a Leading-Stone] because it directs Sailors in their Voyages.

To LOAD [*laðan*, *Sax.* *Laden*, *Teut.*] to lay on a Burthen; also to oppress.

A LOAD, of Hay about 2000 *lb.* of Timber 50 Foot.

A LOAF [*Play*, *Sax.*] a Portion of Bread of different Sizes.

LOAM } Grafting Clay, Morter made

LOME } of Clay and Straw; also a sort of Plaister used by Chymists to stop up their Vessels.

LOAMY, having the Nature or Quality of Loam.

LOAN [*læna*, *Sax.* *Loon*, *Du.*] a Thing lent, a Lending of Money; also Interest of Money.

To LOATH [*laðian*, *Sax.*] to nauseate. See *Lothe*.

LOBBE, a large North Sea-Fish.

LOB-Cock [of *Lapp*, *Teut.* a Lubber, and *Cock*] a foolish Fellow.

LO'B-Worm, a Worm used in Fishing for Trouts.

LO'BBY [*Laube*, *Teut.* the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room, or Gallery,

LOBE [*lobus*, *L.*] any Body turned of a roundish Shape.

LOBES [*lobi*, *L.* of *lobus*, *Gr.*] the several Divisions of the Lungs or Liver.

LOBES [among Herbalists] are the Divisions of the Bulk of Seeds.

LOBLO'LLY, a sort of slovenly out-of-the-way Pottage; whole Grists of Oatmeal boil'd till they burst, and then buttered. *Burgoo*.

LO'BSTER [*loppeytje*, *Sax.*] a Shell-Fish.

LO'CAL [*localis*, *L.*] belonging to Place. *F.*

LO'CAL [in Law] tied or joined to a Place.

LO'CAL Colours [in Painting] are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

LO'CAL Medicaments [in Pharmacy] are those Medicines which are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place or Part.

LO'CAL Problem [in Mathematicks] is such a one as is capable of an infinite Number of Solutions.

LOCA'LITY [in Philosophy] the Being of a Thing in a Place.

LOCA'TION, a Letting to Hire, a Placing. *L.*

LOCH } [*ῥή*, *Arab.* *ἐκλεγμα*, *Gr.*]

LO'HOCH } a Medicinal Composition for Diseases of the Breast, Lungs, &c. to be held in the Mouth and melted by Degrees.

LO'CHIA [*λοχεῖα*, *Gr.* probably of *λέχομαι*, to lie down] are the natural Evacuations of Women in Child-bed, after the Birth of the Fœtus, and the Exclusion of the Membranes called *Secundine*, or the After-birth.

LO'CI Chymici, Chymical Furnaces and Vessels. *L.*

LO'CI Muliebres, Womens Privy-parts. *L.*

LOCK [*loc*, *Sax.*] an Instrument to make fast a Door.

LOCK of Hair [*locca*, *Sax.*] a Parcel or Parting of Hair.

LOCK of Wooll [*Lock*, *Teut.* *Wocke*, *Du.* *flocus*, *L.*] a small Parcel.

LOCK [among Engineers] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is stopp'd.

LOCK, an Infirmary or House for the Cure of pocky Persons.

To LOCK [*helucan*, *Sax.* *loken*, *Du.*] to secure with a Lock and Key; also to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

LOCK-Spit [in Fortification] a small Trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

LO'CKER, a Pigeon-Hole.

LO'CKER [in a Ship] is a kind of Box or Chest made along the Side to put or stow any Thing in.

LO'CKET, a little Lock of a Gold Chain or Necklace; also that Part of a Sword's Scabbard where the Hook is fastened.

LO'CKING-Wheel [in Clock-work] is the same with the Count-Wheel.

LO'CKLER *Goulous*, a sort of Flower.

LO'CKMAN, an Officer in the Isle of Man, who executes the Order of the Governor.

LO'CO-Cession, a yielding or giving Place. *L.*

T LO'CO-

LO'CO-Motive Faculty [in *Philosophy*] is that Faculty which produces Motion from one Place to another.

LO'CRRAM [of *lock* and *raum*, *Teut.*] a coarse Sort of Linen Cloth.

LOCULAM'ENTUM [among *Herbalists*] is a little distinct Cell or Partition within the Seed-bag of a Flower or Plant.

LO'CUS, Place, Room, Stead. *L.*

LO'CUS *apparens* [in *Astronomy*] is that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when view'd from an Eye at the sensible Horizon. *L.*

LO'CUS *absolutus* [in *Philosophy*] is that Part of the absolute and immoveable Space or extended Capacity, which a particular individual Body takes up. *L.*

LO'CUS *Relativus* [in *Philosophy*] is that apparent and sensible Place in which we determine a Body to be placed with Regard to other contiguous and adjacent Bodies. *L.*

LO'CUS *Partitus* [*Law Term*] a Division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in which the Land or Place in Question lies. *L.*

LO'CUST [*locusta*, *L.*] an Insect.

LO'CUSTÆ [among *Botanists*] are the Beads and pendulous Seeds of Oats, and the *Gramina Paniculata*. *L.*

LOCU'TION, Phrase, or Manner of Speech. *F.* of *L.*

LO'CUTORY [*locutorium*, *L.*] a Parlour in a Monastery, where the Friars met for Discourse or Conversation.

LODEMANAGE [of *lædan*, *Sax.* to lead, and *manage*] the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

LODE-Ship, a small Fishing Vessel.

LODESMAN [*q. d.* leading-Dan, of *laðman*, *Sax.*] a Coasting-Pilot, who conducts Ships into Harbours.

LODESTERRE, the North-star. *Ch.*

LODEWORKS, one of the Works belonging to the Tin-mines in *Cornwall*.

A LO'DGE [*loge*, *F.*] a Hur, or Apartment for a Porter of a Gate, &c.

To LO'DGE [*loger*, *F.* *zeloſian*, *Sax.*] so lay up; to take up Lodging in.

To LO'DGE [among *Hunters*] a Buck is said to lodge, when he goes to rest.

LO'DGER, one who hires a Room or Apartment in another Person's House.

LODGING, an Apartment to lodge in.

A LO'DGMENT [*Military Term*] an Encampment made by an Army; also the Place where the Soldiers quarter among the Townsmen in Huts and Tents; also a Retrenchment dug for Shelter, when the Counterscarp or some other Post is gain'd.

LO'DGMENT of an Attack, is a Place of Defence, which the Besiegers raise upon the Works of the Enemy in a dangerous Post, after they have taken them.

LOE [of *læpe*, *Sax.*] a little round Hill, or great Heap of Stones. *N. C.*

LOERT [*q. Lord*] Gaffer or Gammer, used in the Peak of *Darbyshire*.

LO'FT [of *lofter*, *Dan.* to lift] an upper Floor of an House.

LOFT, high. *Chaucer*.

LOFTINESS, Height, Haughtiness, Pride.

LO'FTY [of *lofter*, *Dan.*] high, haughty, proud, high-minded.

LOG [of *liſan*, *Sax.* *liggen*, *Du.* to lie, because of its Weight it lies as it were immoveable] the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel.

LOG [, *ל* *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing 3 Quarters of a Pint, and 1 and a half solid Inches, Wine Measure.

LOG [among *Sailors*] a Piece of Wood about 7 or 8 Inches long, of a Triangular Form, with as much Lead in one End thereof, as that it will swim upright in the Water, and at the other End is fastened to the Log-line.

LOG-Line, is a small Line, having the Log tied to one End, whose Use is to keep an Account, and make an Estimate of a Ship's Way.

LOG-Board, a Table divided into five Columns, containing an Account of the Ship's Way measured by the Log, &c.

LOG Wood, a Sort of Wood used by Dyers, brought from *New Spain*.

LO'GARITHMS [*logarithme*, *F.* of *logarithmus*, *L.* of *λόγος*, a Word, and *ἀριθμός*, Number, *Gr.*] a Rank of Numbers, in Arithmetical Progression, which answer to so many Numbers in Geometrical Progression, set under or over against them; of which they are call'd the Logarithms: So that the Addition and Subtraction of them answers to the Multiplication and Division of the Numbers they answer to.

LO'GARITHM *defective* } is the Loga-
LO'GARITHM *impure* } rithm of a Fraction.

LO'GARITHMETICK } belonging to
LO'GARITHMETICAL } the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LO'GARITHMETICK Line, is a Curve whose Ordinates taken to equal Parts of the Axis, are Geometrically Proportional.

LO'GARITHMOTECNY [of *λόγος*, a Word, *ἀριθμός*, Number, and *τέχνη*, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOGATING, a sort of unlawful Game, mentioned in *Stat.* 23. of *Henry VIII.* and now disused.

LOGE, a Lodge, a Habitation. *Chauc.*

LOGGERHEAD [from *log* and *head*] a Blockhead, a stupid or foolish Person.

LO'GGES, Huts or Cottages. *O.*

LOGIA, a Lodge or Cottage. *O. R.*

LO'GICAL [*logialis*, L.] belonging or agreeing to the Rules of Logick.

LOGICIAN [*logicien*, F.] one who is skill'd in Logick.

LO'GICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L. of *λογική*, Gr.] the Art of Thinking, Reasoning, or making a right Use of the Rational Faculty.

Natural LOGICK, the Power or Force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Sentence is framed without any Consequent. L.

LO'GIST [*logista*, L. of *λογιστής*, Gr.] an expert Accountant.

LOGISTICA [*logistique*, F. of *λογιστική*, Gr.] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of Multiplying, Dividing, &c. to the Degrees of Signs, Circles, Angles, &c.

LO'GISTICAL Arithmetick, signifies sometimes the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions used by Astronomers in their Calculations.

LO'GISTICAL Logarithms, a Table of Logarithms fitted to Sexagesimal Fractions.

LO'GISTICKS, are the same as logical Arithmetick; but the Term is apply'd by some to signify the first general Rules in Algebra, of Addition, Subtraction, &c.

LO'GIUM, a Hovel or Out-house. O. L.

LOGO'GRAPHER [*logographus*, L. of *λογογράφος*, of *λόγος*, a Word, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] a Lawyer's Clerk, or Writer of Books of Accounts.

LO'GOMACHY [*logomachia*, L. of *λογμαχία*, of *λόγος* and *μαχή*, Contention, Gr.] a verbal Contention, or Strife about Words.

LOHOCH. See *Loch*.

LOICH-Fish, a certain Sort of Fish, as Cod, Ling, &c.

LOIGNE, a Line. *Chaucer*.

LOIMO'GRAPHY [of *λοιμός*, Pestilence, and *γραφή*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of Pestilential Diseases.

LOINS [*Lende*, Du. *longes*, F. *longia*, Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips, the Waist.

To LOITER [*Luteren*, Du.] to delay, to lag behind.

To LOLL, to lean, or lie upon.

To LOLL out the Tongue [*Lesseken*, Du.] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LO'LLARDS [some derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in Germany and the Low Countries in the 13th Century; others from *Lolium*, Cockle or Darnel, as being Tares among the Lord's Wheat] a Name of Infamy bestow'd on the Followers of *Wickliff*; or certain Church Reformers in England, in the Time of King *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* then accounted great Hereticks.

LO'LLARDS Tower, a Place near *St. Paul's Church* in London, where the *Lollards* were imprisoned.

LO'LLARDY, the Doctrines and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LO'MBAR } [of the *Lombards*, a People of Italy, who were great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

LO'MBAR-House [of *lump* or *lomp*, Du. a Rag] a House in which several Sorts of Goods are taken in as Pawns: Also where they are exposed to Sale.

LO'MBARD-Street [so called, because it was the Residence of the *Lombards*, who were great Usurers, &c.] a Street near the *Royal Exchange*, London.

LO'MBARDS, Bankers. *Chaucer*.

LOMBIS, Lambs. O.

LOME, Clay, Morter. O.

LOME [*Lelome*, Sax.] often, how oft. *Chaucer*.

LONDENOYS, a Londoner. *Chaucer*.

LONDES, Lands. *Chaucer*.

LOND Tiller, an Husbandman. *Chaucer*.

LONDON [some derive it from *Lud* and *ton*, Sax. a Town, *q. d.* King *Lud's* Town, by whom it is said to have been built; others from *Long*, Ships, and *Dinas*, C. Br. a City, *q. d.* a Ship City, or Maritime Port; but *Somnerus* derives it from *Llanwn*, Populous, and *Dinas*, Welch, *q. d.* a Populous City; it was called *Lun-dann* by the Welch, *Lundeneayten*, and *Lundenbyrig*, and *Lundenwic* by the Saxons, *Londinium* by the Romans] the Metropolis of Great Britain founded before the City of Rome, walled by *Constantine* the Great, no Ways inferior to the greatest in Europe for Riches and Greatness; was in the Time of the Britains and Romans an Archbishop's See, but upon the Arrival of the Saxons, it was deprived of that Honour, it being removed to *Canterbury*, and became only a Bishop's See, as it now remains.

LONDON-Bridge, a noble Bridge built of Stone, upon 19 Arches across the River of *Thames*, adorned with stately Buildings making a Street, and not to be parallel'd in the whole World.

LONDON-Pride, a Sort of Flower.

LO'NDLES [*q. landless*] a banished Man.

LONG [*longus*, L.] of great Extent in Length. F.

To LONG [*Lonzen*, Sax. *Gelangen*, Teut.] to desire very earnestly.

A LONG [in *Musick*] a Note equal to two Briefs.

LONG Accent [in *Grammar*] shews that the Vowel which has that Mark, which is (-) is to be pronounced long.

LONG-Boat [of a Ship] is the strongest and biggest of the Boats belonging to it.

LONG.

LONG-Meg, a Stone near 15 Foot high, near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*.

LONG of you [*of Ielan*g, *Sax.* a Fault, Blame, or *Belangen*, *Teut.* to belong to] it is your Fault.

LONG it hither, reach it hither. *Suff.*

LONG-Primer, a Sort of Printing-Letter.

LONG-Wort, an Herb.

LONGANIMITY [*longanimité*, *F.* of *longanimitas*, *L.*] Long-sufferance, Forbearance, great Patience.

LONGANIMOUS [*longanimis*, *L.*] long-suffering.

LONGA'NO [with *Anat.*] the straight Gut in the Fundament.

To **LONGEN**, to belong. *O.*

LONGE'VITY [of *longævitæ*, *L.*] Length of Life.

LONGE'VOUS [*longævus*, *L.*] long-liv'd, living a long Time.

LONGI'LOQUY [*longiloquium*, *L.*] a long Discourse.

LONGI'METRY [of *longus*, *L.* and *μέτρον*, *Gr.* Measure] the Art of measuring Lands and Distances.

A **LO'NGING** [*longun*g, *Sax.*] an earnestly desiring.

LONGI'NQUITY [*longinquitæ*, *L.*] great Distance of Time or Place.

LONGI'SSIMUS *Femoris* [*Anat.*] the same as *Flexor tertii internodii*. *L.*

LO'NGITUDE [*longitudo*, *L.*] the Length of any Thing that is measurable, as Time, Place, Motion, &c. *F.*

LO'NGITUDE [in *Geography*] is the Difference either East or West between the Meridian of any two Places, counted on the Equator.

LO'NGITUDE [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of the Equinoctial intercepted between the Substilar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; and is called the *Planes Difference of Longitude*.

LO'NGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an Ark of the Ecliptick, counted from the Beginning of *Aries* to the Place where the Star Circle of Longitude crosses the Ecliptick.

LO'NGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Distance of a Ship or Place East or West from another, counted in proper Degrees.

LO'NGITUDE of the Sun or Star from the next Equinoctial Points, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes that are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them.

LO'NGITUDE of Motion [in *Mechanicks*] is the Distance or Length which any moving Body runs through, as it moves on in a Right Line.

LONGITU'DINAL Suture [in *Anatomy*] is that Seam of the Head which runs

along between the *Coronal* and *Lambdoidal* Sutures.

LONGITUDINALLY, at length, length-ways, as oppos'd to *Transverse*.

LONGUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius* serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to extend the Arm forwards; also a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, the same as *Peroneus primus*. *L.*

LONGUS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck, which, with its Partner, bends the Neck right forward. *L.*

LOOD, led. *O.*

LOOF [of *luyan*, *Sax.* above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the Timbers, call'd *Chefs-Trees*, as far as the Bulk-Head of the Forecastle.

A **LOOF** off, at a Distance.

To **LOOF** [commonly pronounced *Luff*] a Term used in conding of a Ship, as *loof*, keep your *Loof*, *loof* up, i. e. keep the Ship nearer to the Wind.

To **LOOF** into a Harbour [*Sea Phrase*] is to fall into it close by the Wind.

To *spring* a **LOOF** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship which was going large before the Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

LOOF-Hooks [in a Ship] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to succour the Ropes call'd *Tackles*, in a large Sail.

LOOF-Pieces [in a Ship] are those Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

To **LOOK** [*locian*, *Sax.*] to see.

LOOKING-Glass, a Glass which reflects Objects.

A **LOOM** [*Minshew* derives it of *glomus*, *L.* a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.

A **LOOM**, any Tool or Utensil. *Cheff.*

LOOM-Gale [*Sea Term*] is a gentle easy Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her Top-sails.

LOOMING [of a Ship] is her Prospective or Shew; hence the Sailors say, *such a Ship looms a great Sail*, i. e. she seems to be a great Ship.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good for nothing Fellow; also a Bird in *New-England*, like a Cormorant, that can scarce go, much less fly, and makes a Noise like a Sow-gelder's Horn.

LOOP [of *loopen*, *Du.* to run, because it is easily slipped off] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; an Ornament for a Button-Hole.

A **LOOP** [among Gunners] a small Iron Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A **LOOP**, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A **LOOP**, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. *S. C.*

LOOP of Corn, at *Riga* 2 Bushels, and
S f f 2

in some Places 4 Pecks and 4 5ths.

LOOP-Holes [in a Ship] are Holes made in the Comings of the Hatches for close Fights and other Conveniencies.

LOOP-Holes [in Fortification] are little Holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

LOOS [laus, L.] Praise. *Chaucer.*

LOO'SE [Loos, Du.] slack, not tight, not bound up; also loose in Morals, at Liberty.

To LOO'SEN [le yan, Sax. loosen, Du.] to unbind, let loose; to move a Thing from its Fixedness.

LOO'SE-Strife, an Herb.

LOO'SENESS, Laxativeness of Body; Depravedness of Morals.

LOOT, a Weight in some Parts of Germany and France, half their Ounce, or one 32d of a Pound.

LOOTSMAN, the same as *Lodesman*.

To LOP [*Minshew* derives it of loof, Du. laub, Teut. a Leaf, q. d. to leaf] to cut off the Tops of Trees.

To LOPE [loopen, Du.] to run or slip away; also to leap. N. C. also to follow or run after. *Cant.*

LOPPE [loppe, Dan. of loopen, Du. q. d. a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnsh.* *also a Spider. *O.*

LOPPER Milk [laub, Teut. of laben, to curdle] old Milk, or turned and curdled with Age. *Spencer.*

LOQUACIOUS [loquax, L.] full of Talk, prating.

LOQUACITY [loquacitas, L.] Talkativeness.

LOQUELA, Talk, Speech, Discourse.

LOQUELA sine die [in Old Law Records] an Imparlance or Petition for a Day of Respite in a Court of Justice.

LORD [Hlaxorð, or Loveþ, Sax. of Hlax, a Loaf, and Ford, for Afford, because Lords and Noblemen in old Times gave Loaves to a certain Number of Poor] a Title of Honour sometimes attributed to those who are noble by Birth or Creation; sometimes 'tis given by the Courtesy of England to the Sons of Dukes and Marquesses; and sometimes to Persons Honourable by their Employments.

LORD [in Law] a Person that has a Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manour.

LORD of the Geniture [among Astrologers] is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Person's Geniture or Nativity.

LORD of the Hour [in Astrology] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day, as also of the Night severally; divided into twelve Parts, which are call'd Planetary Hours.

LORD of the Year [with Astrologers] that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude or Strength in a Revolutional Figure.

LORD Mesne [Law Term] is the Owner of a Manour that has Tenants holding of him in Fee, who yet holds of a Superior Lord, or a Lord Paramount.

LORD in Gross [Law Term] is he that is Lord, having no Manour, as the King in Respect of the Crown.

LO'RDANT & some derive this of Lord LO'RDANE & Dane, because the Danes, when they had the Government in England, enjoin'd the better Sort of People to maintain a Dane in their Houses, as a Spy and Curb upon them; a dull heavy Fellow; a lazy Lubber.

LORDLINESS, Haughtiness, Pride, Stateliness.

LORDLY, haughty, proud, stately.

LORDO'SIS [λερδωσις, Gr.] the bending of the Back-bone forward in Children.

LO'RDLINGIS & a Diminutive of Lords, LO'RDINGIS & Sirs, Masters. *Ch.*

LO'RDSHIP, the Title, Jurisdiction, or Manour of a Lord.

LORE [lære, Sax.] Learning or Skill, *Spencer.* Also Direction, Teaching, Advice, *Milton.*

LOREL, a Devourer, a crafty Fellow. *Spencer.*

LORICA'TION [of lorica, L.] harnessing or arming with a Coat of Mail. *L.*

LORICA'TION [in Masonry] is the filling of Walls with Morter.

LORICA'TION [in Chymistry] is the Covering a Retort with Loom or Clay.

LO'RIMERS & [lormiers, F. of lorum, LO'RINERS & L. a Bridle] a Company of Artificers in London, who make Bits for Bridles, Spurs, and such like Iron Ware for Horses.

LO'RIOT, a Bird, that being looked upon by one that has the yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies itself.

LORN, left, lost, forlorn. *Spencer.*

To LOSE [le yan, Sax.] to suffer Loss.

A LO'SEL [of lose, q. d. a lost Person, or of leay, Sax. false] an idle slothful Person, a crafty Fellow, a Cheat, a Hypocrite. *Chaucer.*

LO'SENGER, a Flatterer or Lyar. *Ch.*

LO'SENGERY, Lying, Deceit, Flattery. *Chaucer.*

LOSES [of laus, L.] Praises. *Chaucer.*

LOSID, loosed, set at Liberty. *Chaucer.*

LOT [lot, H. i. e. wrapped or joined together] *Abraham's* Brother.

LOT [Hlot, Sax. lot, F.] a Portion of a Thing divided into several Parts, to be shared among several Persons; Chance, Fortune.

To cast LOTS [*ἑλεῖν*, *Sax.* *loten*, *Lu.*] to determine a Doubt by Lots.

To pay Scot and LOT, to pay such Charges and Parish-Duties as House-keepers are liable to.

LOTEBY, Companion of Love. *Chaucer.*

LOT is every 13th Dish of Lead in

LOTH is the *Derbyshire* Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.

LOTH [*laðe*, *Sax.*] unwilling, as I am loth, I have no Mind to, am unwilling, or it irketh me.

To LOTHE [*laðian*, *Sax.*] to nau-

To LOATH is seate, to abominate.

LOTHELY, loathsome. *Chaucer.*

LO'THING [*læτðe*, *Sax.*] nauseating, hating.

LOTHIR, more odious. *Chaucer.*

LOTHNESS, Unwillingness.

LOTHSOME, nauseous, hateful.

LOTHSOMNESS, Nauseousness, Hatred.

LO'TION, a Washing. *F.* of *L.*

LO'TION [among *Chymists*] is the Washing or Cleansing of any Medicine in Water; also a Medicine between a Fomentation and a Bath.

LO'TTERY [*lotteria*, *Sax.* *loterie*, *F.*] a sharing of Lots by Chance.

LO'VAGE, an Herb.

LOUD [*ἄλῆ*, *Sax.* *luyde*, of *luyden*, *Du.* to sound] sounding, noisy.

LOUDNESS, Noisiness.

LOVE [*luxe*, *Sax.*] Kindness, Friendship; a Passion.

LOVE-Days, Days anciently so called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintance.

To LOVE [*luxian*, *Sax.*] to have an Affection for.

LOVE [of *loup*, *F.* a Wolf] a Surname.

LOVEL [*louvel*, *Dim.* of *loup*, *F.* Wolf, *q. d.* little Wolf] a Surname.

LO'VER [*leoꝝe*, *Sax.*] an endeared Friend, a Sweetheart.

LOVELY, amiable, deserving to be loved.

LOVERED, a Lord. *O.*

LOVER'D, having a Lover. *Shakesp.*

LOVERIS, Lovers. *Chaucer.*

LOVESOME, lovely. *Chaucer.*

LOUGH, a Lake. *Irish.*

LOUGHE, laughed. *Chaucer.*

LOVINGIS, Praises. *Scotch.*

LOUR, Money. *Cant.*

LOU'RDAN, a lazy slothful Fellow. See *Lordane*.

LOURDY [of *lourd*, *F.*] slothful, sluggish. *Suff.*

LOURE, an Overseer of Accounts; also a Receiver to a Thief. *Chaucer.*

LOURCU'RDUS, a Ram or Bell-Weather Sheep. *O. L.*

LOURE, the Name of a French Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it, always in Triple Time, and the Movement or Tune very low and grave.

LOURGE, a tall Langrel.

LOU'RGULARY, a Casting any Thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

LOUSE [*luy*, *Sax.* *lusz*, *Dan.*] a small Insect which infests Humankind.

Sue a Beggar and catch a Louse.

This Proverb is a witty Lampoon upon all indiscreet and vexatious Law suits commenced against insolvent People; for what can be more ridiculous than to sue a Beggar, when the Action must needs cost more than he is worth? It puts a Man's Prudence quite out of Question, tho' it puts his Satisfaction of Revenge and Malice quite out of Doubt; for according to another Proverb, *What can we have of a Cat but her Skin? Rete non tenditur accipitri, nec milvio*, say the Latins, and *πενήτης ἀνδρὸς ἔδεν ἀσφαλίστρον*, say the Greeks.

To LOUSE [*luyfen*, *Du.*] to hunt or catch Lice.

LOUSINESS, a being infested with Lice; Meanness.

LOUSY, infested with Lice; of a mean Condition.

LOUSE-Wort, an Herb.

LOUT [*Minshew* derives it of *lutum*,

LOWT is *L.* Clay or Mud; but Skinner from *læꝝe*, *Sax.* a Layman, or *leoð*, one of the Vulgar] a clownish unmannerly Fellow.

To LOUTE, to stoop, bow, cringe; also to lurk or lie hid. *Chaucer.*

LOUTEDEN, bowed, made Obeisance. *Ch.*

LOUVRE [*q. d.* *l'ouvre*, *F.* the Work, by way of Emphasis] a stately Palace in the City of Paris.

LOW [so, of *loh*, *Du.*] humble, mean, not high.

LOW, Law. *Chaucer.*

To LOW [*ἡλῶν*, or *ἡλεῖν*, *Sax.* *løyen*, *Du.* *luyhen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise, or bellow like an Ox or Cow.

A LO'WING [*lielp*, *Sax.*] a Crying like an Ox or a Cow, &c.

A LOWE, a Flame. *N. C.*

To LOWE [of *lōke*, *Teut.*] to flame. *N. C.*

A Lilly LOW, a comfortless Blaze. *N. C.*

LOW-bearing Cock [among Gamesters] a Fighting-Cock over-match'd for Height.

LOWBELL [*q. d.* *Lowing-Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather-Sheep.

LOW'-Beller, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and Bell.

To LOWK, to weed Corn. *Yorksh.*

LOW'LAND-Men, the Offspring of the English Saxons, in the East Part of Scotland.

LOWLINESS, Humility, Humbleness.

LOWNESS, the being not high; Meanness.

LOW-Masted [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *low-masted*, or *undermasted*, when her Mast is too short or too small.

LOW-Worm, a Disease in Horses like the Shingles.

LOWN [*loen, Du.*] a dull heavy-headed Fellow.

To **LOWR** [*loeren, Du.*] to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with Clouds.

LOWRY, a Shrub; Spurge-Laurel.

LOXODROMICAL ? [*of λοξός and δρο-*

LOXODROMICK S [*μικρός, Gr.* in Navigation] belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

LOXODROMICAL Line, is the Line of the Ship's Way when she sails upon a Rhumb oblique to the Meridian.

LOXODROMICK Tables, are the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse Tables of Miles with the Difference of Latitude and Longitude.

LOXODROMICKS, is the Art of Oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, which always makes equal Angles with every Meridian, *i. e.* when you sail neither under the Equator, nor under the same Meridian, but oblique or athwart them.

LOXODROMY [*of λοξός, oblique, and δρομός, a Course, Gr.*] such a Course of Sailing.

LO'YAL [*loyal, F. legalis, L.*] honest, trusty, faithful, most commonly to the Prince.

LOY'ALTY [*loyauté, F.*] Fidelity or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

LO'ZEL, a lazy Lubber.

LO'ZENGES [*among Physicians*] a Medicine made into small Pieces, to be held or chew'd in the Mouth.

LO'ZENGE [*in Heraldry*] a Figure which is used to contain the Coats of Arms of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows.

LOZENGE' [*in Heraldry*] filled with Lozenges.

LOZENGE [*in Geom.*] a Figure whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, and the four Sides equal.

LU'BBER [*of Lapp, Teut.* a Fool] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

LU'BRICIOUS [*lubricus, L.*] slippery, uncertain, unconvulsive.

To **LUBRI'CITATE** [*in Physick, &c.*] to make slippery.

LUBRI'CITY [*lubricité, F. lubricitas, L.*] Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Fickleness.

LUBRIFA'CTION, a making slippery.

LUCE, a Pike or Jack. *Chaucer.*

LUCERN [*lucerna, L.*] a Lamp, a Candle. *Chaucer.*

LUCY [*Lucia, L. of lux, Light*] a proper Name of Women.

LU'CID [*lucide, F. of lucidus, L.*] clear, bright, shining.

A **LU'CID Body** [*in Philosophy*] a Body which emits Light.

LU'CIDA Corona, a fixed Star of the second Magnitude in the Northern Garland. *L.*

LU'CIDA Lanceis, a Star in the Sign Scorpio. *L.*

LU'CIDA Lyra, a fixed Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation, call'd *Lyra*.

LUCI'DITY [*luciditas, L.*] Brightness.

LU'CIFER [*i. e. Light-bearing*] the Chief of the Devils, or Prince of the Air. *L.*

LU'CIFER [*among Astronomers*] the Morning or Day Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it rises before the Sun.

LUCIFE'RIAN, like or belonging to *Lucifer*; proud, haughty, arrogant.

LUCIFE'RIANS, Hereticks who follow'd one *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Cagliari*, in *Sardinia*, *A. C.* 365. who held that the Soul of Man was propagated out of the Substance of his Flesh, &c.

LUCI'FEROUS [*Lucifer, L.*] bringing Light, giving Insight into.

LUCIUS, the Prænomen of several famous Romans.

LUCK [*luck, Du.*] Chance, Fortune. Give a Man Luck and throw him into the Sea.

This Proverb, *in terminis*, favours a little too much of *Heathenism* or *Profaneness*, but it may very well besit a *Christian* Mouth, if that which the Vulgar call *Luck*, and the Learned *Fortune*, be denominated *Providence*; for if that be on a Man's Side, you may throw him into the Sea, and not be actually and legally guilty of Murder. This was verified in the Prophet *Jonah*. *Sors Domina Campi*, say the *Latins*, and the *Greeks* *Θεία τύχη σαλαγγμόν, ή φρεών αντίδον.*

LUCRA'TION, a Gaining or Winning. *L.*

LU'CRATIVE [*lucratus, L.*] gainful, profitable. *F.*

LUCRE [*lucrum, L.*] Gain, Advantage, Profit. *F.*

LUCRI'FICABLE [*lucrificabilis, L.*] that bringeth Gain or Profit.

LUCRO'US [*lucrosus, L.*] full of Gain or Profit.

LUCTA'TION, a Wrestling, Striving, or Struggling. *L.*

LUCTI'FEROUS [*luctifer, L.*] causing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.

LUCTI'FICABLE [*luctificabilis, L.*] that is sorrowful.

LUCTI'SONOUS [*luctifonus, L.*] sounding out Sorrow.

LU'CTUOUS [*luctuosus, L.*] sorrowful, full of Sorrow.

To **LU'CUBRATE** [*lucubratum, L.*] to do any Thing by Candle-light, to study late.

LU

LU'CUBRATORY [*lucubratorius*, L.] of LUCUBRA'TION, a Studying or Working by Candle-light. L.

LU'CULENT [*luculentus*, L.] Trimness, Fineness, Beauty.

LUDGATE [either of King *Lud*, a King of the Britons, who built it, as some say, or *q. d.* Flood-gate, from a little River that ran under it; or, as Dr. Th. H. supposes, of *leo*, *Sax.* the People, and Gate, as *Porto del popoli* at Rome] one of the Western Gates of the City of London.

LU'DIBLE [*ludibilis*, L.] apt to play.

LUDI'BRIOUS [*ludibriosus*, L.] reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

LU'DICROUS [*ludicrus*, L.] sportive; also trifling, light, childish.

LUDIFICA'BLE [*ludificabilis*, L.] that maketh Sport and Pastime.

To LUDIFICA'TE [*ludificatum*, L.] to mock, deceive; to frustrate.

LUDIFICA'TION, a Mocking or Deceiving. L.

LU'ES, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. L.

LU'ES *Veneræ*, the French Pox. L.

The LUFF, the open Hand. N. C.

LUFF, Love. Chaucer.

LUFF [*Sea Term.*] See Loof.

LUFF } a Light or Flame to fowl

LOUCH } with, a Low-bell.

To LUG [*Lelugian*, *Sax.*] to pull, hale, or pluck.

LUG, a Measure of Land, call'd otherwise a Pole or Perch.

LU'GS [of *Lelugian*, or *li*, *Sax.* to lie, because the Ears of a Man lie unmov'd, contrary to other Creatures] the Ears; Poles to measure Land with.

LUG-Wort, an Herb.

LUGU'BRIOUS } [*lugubre*, F. of *lugu-*
LUGU'BROUS } *bris*, L.] mournful, sorrowful, doleful.

LUGGAGE [of *Lelugian*, *Sax.*] an heavy Weight or Burden.

LUKE [*Λουκᾶς*, Gr.] one of the four Evangelists.

LUKEWA'RM [of *plæc*, *Sax.* or *Law*, Teut. warmish, and warm] between hot and cold; also indifferent, careless.

LUKEWARMNESS, between Hot and Cold, Indifference.

LUKIA, Lucre, Gain. Chaucer.

To LULL [*Lullen*, Du. to sing, *lullare*, L. to sing to sleep] to entice to Sleep by Singing or other Allurements; to allure.

LU'LLABY [probably of lull and abide, *Sax.* to abide; but *Casaub.* makes it *laleby*, of *λαλεῖν*, to speak, and our Word *by*, *q. d.* talk'd asleep] a Nurse's alluring of a Child to Sleep.

LUMBA'GO [with Physicians] an Ache or Pain in the Muscles of the Loins, which is

sometimes so very violent that the Patient cannot sit down.

LU'MBAR } [*lumbaris*, L.] belonging
LU'MBARY } to the Loins.

LUMBA'RES-*Arteriæ* [*Anat.*] Arteries which arising from the *Aorta*, spread themselves over all the Parts of the Loins. L.

LUMBA'RIS *Vena* [*Anat.*] a Vein which is bestowed on the Muscles of the Loins. L.

LU'MBER, old Household-stuff, useless and of small Value.

LU'MBRICAL, like a Worm.

LU'MBRICAL Muscles [in *Anatomy*] are four Muscles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, by reason of their Smallness and Shape, resembling Worms.

LUMBRICA'LES [*Anat.*] Muscles of the Finger, so called from their Figure, being something like an Earth-worm.

LUMBRICA'LIS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which is inserted to the inner Parts of each lesser Toe. L.

LU'MBRICUS, an Earth-worm, Belly-worm, or Maw-worm. L.

LUMINA'RE, a Lamp or Candle, to burn on the Altar of a Church or Chapel.

LU'MINARIES [*luminaire*, F. *luminare*, L.] Lights, Lamps; the Sun or Moon, so called by way of Eminence.

LU'MINOUS [*lumineux*, F. of *luminosus*, L.] full of Light, bright.

A LUMP [*Lomp*, Du.] a Mass, whole Bulk; also the Name of a Fish.

LU'MPISH [*Lompisch*, Du.] heavy, dull; also in Lumps.

LUNA [*q. d.* *lux aliena*, L. i. e. a borrow'd Light] the Moon, the nearest Planet to the Earth of all the seven. L.

LUNA [among Chymists] Silver Metal.

LUNA [*Herald.*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

LUNA *Cornea* } [among Chymists] is a
LUNÆ *Cornua* } tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, which is made by pouring Spirit of Salt on Chrystals of Silver. L.

LU'NACY [of *luna*, L.] Frenzy or Madness, happening according to the Course of the Moon.

LU'NATICK [*lunatique*, F. *lunaticus*, L.] smitten with Lunacy, distracted, mad.

LU'NAR [*lunaire*, F. *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Moon.

LU'NAR Months, Months according to the Course of the Moon. See Month.

LU'NATICK Eyes [in Horses] a Distemper which makes their Eyes seem as if they were covered with White.

LUNA'TION [among Astronomers] is the Space of Time between one New Moon and another. L.

LUNDRESS [so called because coin'd at London] a Silver-penny, which anciently weighed 3 Times as much as now. F.

LU'NES } [in *Geometry*] are Figures
LU'NULÆ } in the Form of a Crescent
or Half-Moon, made by the Arks of two
intersecting Circles.

LUNE'TTES [in *Fortification*] are small
Works generally raised from the Courtin,
in Ditches full of Water. *F.*

LUNE'TTES [in *Opticks*] Glasses to
help the Sight, Spectacles.

A LUNGIS [longis, *F. longone, Ital.*] a
tall, lazy, drowfy, dreaming Fellow, a
slow Back.

The LUNGS [lungena, *Sax. lunge, Dan. and Teut. Lunghe, Du.* all of lun, *Sax.* empty, they being filled with nothing but Wind] that Part of an Animal which is the Instrument of Respiration, and is nothing else but a Collection of membranous Vehicles heap'd one above another, and interlaced with Branches, Arteries, and Veins.

LUNG's Growing, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG-Sickness, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG-Wort, an Herb.

LUNT [Lunce, *Teut.*] a Match to fire
Guns.

LUNI Solar Year, a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or (19) into that of the Sun, which is 28.

LUPANA'TRIX, a Bawd or Harlot.

LUPERCA'LIA, Feasts celebrated by the Romans to the God Pan.

LU'PIA, a Tumor or Protuberance about as big as a small Bean.

LU'PINES [lupini, *L.*] a Sort of Pulse.

LUPI'NUM caput gerere, to be outlaw'd.
O. L. T.

LU'PUS [among *Physicians*] a Sort of
Canker in the Thighs and Legs. *L.*

To LURCH [prob. of *lucrari, L.* to steal or pilfer] to lie hid.

LU'RCHER [of *lurco, L.*] one who lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting-Dog.

LURCHING, lying upon the Catch; sinking from.

A LURDAN [of *lourd, F.* whence *lurdant, F.* a Dunce] a lazy Fellow. See *Lordane.*

To LURE [leurrer, *F. luerer, Du.* prob. of *belæpan, Sax.* to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.

A LURE [leurre, *F. Luder, Teut.*] a Device of Leather to call back a Hawk, a Decoy or Allurement.

LU'RID [luridus, *L.*] pale, wan, black and blue.

To LURK [Skinner derives it from *Lark, q. d.* to lie hid as a Lark in a Furrow, or probably of *Loeren, Du.* to lie in Ambush] to lye hid.

LUSCIOUS, over sweet, cloying.

LUSCIOUSNESS, over sweetness.

LU'SERN [*lupus cervarius, L.*] a Sort of Wolf called a Stag Wolf.

LU'SERNS, the Fleeces of these Animals.

LUSH, Luxury, Lewdness. *Shakesf.*

LU'SHBURG, a base Sort of Coin in the Time of King Edward III. coin'd beyond Sea to counterfeit the *English* Money.

LU'SHIOUS } [probably of *Delicious,*
LU'SHIUS } *Eng. or q. d. luxuriosus,*
of *luxus, L.*] over-sweet, cloying.

LU'SION, a Playing or Pastime. *L.*

A LUSK [*Minsheu* derives it of *lusche, F.*] a slug or slothful Fellow.

LU'SKISH, lazy. *C.*

LU'SKISHNESS, Laziness. *C.*

LU'SORY [*lusorius, L.*] Jocular, Sportive.

LUST [lyt, *Sax. Lyft, Dan. Lust, Du. and Teut.*] Concupiscence, unlawful Passion or Desire: Also a natural Desire.

LUST [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said to have a Lust to one Side or other, when she is inclined to heel or lean more to one Side than another.

To LUST [lytan, *Sax. lusten, Du.*] to desire, or have an Inclination to.

LU'STFUL [lytfull, *Sax.*] full of Lust, lecherous.

LUSTFULNESS, Lecherousness.

LUSTIHED, Lustiness. *Chaucer.*

LUST-Wort, an Herb.

LU'STER } [Luster, *Du. lustre, F.*]

LU'STRE } Brightness, Shining, Gloss.

LU'STRAL [*lustralis, L.* a *lustral Water*] a Sort of Holy Water used by the Priests among the antient Romans.

LUSTRA'TION, a viewing on every Side; also a purging by Sacrifice. *L.*

LUSTRICI dies, the Days on which the Romans used to give to their Children the Name of the Family.

LU'STRING [of *lustre, F.* Brightness or Gloss] a glossy Silk call'd *Lustring*.

LU'STRUM, the Cleansing or Purgation of the City of Rome by Sacrifices every 5th Year; the Space of 5 Years. *L.*

LUSTY [Lustig, *Teut. Lustigh, Du. Lyftig, Dan.*] strong, hale, healthful.

LU'TANIST, one skilful in playing on the Lute.

LUTA'TION [of *lutum, L.* Clay or Loom] a stopping up of Chymical Vessels with Loam and Plaster.

LUTE [lut, *F. liuto, Ital. Lutte, Dan.*] a musical Instrument.

LUTE [among *Chymists*, of *lutum, L.* Clay] a compound Paste, made of Clay, Morter, Sand, Potters Earth, &c. to join together the Necks of Retorts, and Receivers, or coat over Bodies of Glass Retorts

ports to save them from being melted in a very vehement Heat.

To LUTE [*luter*, F. *lutare*, L.] to cover or stop up with such Loam or Clay.

LU'TEOUS [*luteus*, L.] full of Clay, Clayish.

LU'THERANISM, the Opinions and Doctrines of *Martin Luther*, who being an *Augustin* Friar, separated from the Church of *Rome*, about A. C. 1115. wrote against its Errors, and began the Reformation.

LU'THERANS, they who follow *Luther's* Tenets.

LUTHERNS, a Sort of Windows in the top of an House.

LU'TULENT [*lutulentus*, L.] miry, dirty.

To LU'XATE [*luxatum*, L.] to put out of Joint, or loosen.

LU'XATED [*luxatus*, L.] disjointed, put out of Joint, or loosened.

LUXA'TION, a Dislocation, a putting any Bone out of Joint. F. of L.

LUXA'TOR *externus* [in *Anatomy*] is the same as *Externus auris*. L.

LUXU'RIANCE [*luxuria*, L.] abundance.

LUXU'RIANT [*luxurians*, L.] growing Rank, running out exceedingly, Wanton, Riotous.

LUXURIOUS [*luxurieux*, F. *luxuriosus*, L.] Riotous, given to Excess or Debauchery, wanton.

LUXU'RIOUSNESS } [*luxure*, F. *luxu-*
LU'XURY } ries, L.] all superfluity and excess of carnal Pleasures, Riotousness, Sensuality; Leachery. *Chauc.*

LYCA'NTHROPY [*lycanthropie*, F. *lycanthropia*, L. *λυκανθρωπία* of *λύκος*, a Wolf, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a Man, Gr.] a Madness proceeding from the Bite of a mad Wolf, whence Men imitate the Howling of Wolves.

LYCE'UM, a Place near *Athens*, where *Aristotle* taught Philosophy.

LYCIUM [*λύκιον*, Gr.] a Medicine made of the Shrub *Pyxiacantha*.

LYCOIDES [of *λύκος*, Gr. a Wolf] a Madness like that of Wolves, proceeding from the Retention of Seed.

LYDIA [the Name of a Country in *Asia*] the proper Name of a Woman.

LY'DIAN Mood, doleful and lamentable Musick.

LYDIUS *Lapis*, the Touch Stone. L.

To LYE under the Sea [among *Sailors*] is said of a Ship, when her Helm is lash'd a-Lee, and she lies so a Hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broad-side.

LYE [*læz*, Sax. *Lecke* or *Loogh*, Du. *lexia*, Span. of *lix*, Water, whence *lixivium*, L.] a Composition of Ashes and Water to wash or scour withal.

To LYE. See *Lie* or *Lay*.

To tell a LYE [*leoſan*, Sax. *Liegen*, Du. and Teut.] to affirm what is false. See *To Lie*.

LYER [in a Ship] he that is first catch'd in a Lie on a Monday Morning, and is proclaimed at the Main-mast, a *lier*, a *lier*; he serves under the Swabber to clean the Beak-Head and Chains, for a Week.

LYFELICHE, lively. *Chaucer*.

LYKEROUS, leacherous. O.

LYKERS, Surveyors. O.

LYMME, a Limb. *Chaucer*.

LYMPH } [of *λυμφη*, Gr. *ν* being

LY'MPHA } changed into *λ*.] a transparent Fluid, as Water, &c.

LY'MPHA [in *Anatomy*] a clear limpid Humour, consisting of the nervous Juice, and of Blood.

LYMPHA'TICK [*lymphatique*, F. *lymphaticus*, L.] allay'd or mix'd with Water.

LYMPHA'TICKS [*lymphatiques*, F. of *lymphatici*, L.] Persons that are quite distracted or stark mad.

LYMPHA'TICK Vessels } [in *Anatomy*]

LYMPHA'TICK Veins } are certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated Glandules.

LYMPHÆDUCTS [of *lymphe* and *ductus*, Passages, L.] slender, pellucid Tubes, arising in all parts of the Body, which permit a thin and transparent Liquor to pass thro' them towards the Heart, &c.

LY'NCEOUS [of *Lynceus*, one of the *Argonauts*, who is reported to be able to see thro' Stone Walls, or of *Lynx*, a Beast of a quick Sight] Quick-sighted. Hence a Quick-sighted Man is call'd *Lynceus*.

LY'NCEUS [among *Physicians*] a Collyrium for strengthening the Eyes.

LY'NCHE'T, a Line of Green-sward, which separates plough'd Lands in common Fields.

To LYNNE, to loiter. *Chaucer*.

LYNX [*λύνξ*, Gr.] a wild Beast of the Nature of a Wolf. L.

LYON Dollar, 80 Aspers, 5 s. Sterling, at *Aleppo* in *Turkey*.

LYPIRIA [among *Physicians*] a kind of burning Fever, commonly called a *Causus*.

LYRA [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation of 13 Stars resembling an Harp.

LYRA-Viol, a Musical Instrument; whence the Expression of playing *Leero* Way, is corruptly used for *Lyra* Way.

A LYRE [*lyra*, L. of *λύρα*, Gr.] an Harp. F.

LY'RICK [*lyrique*, F. *lyricus*, L. of *λυρικος*, Gr.] belonging to the Harp.

LY'RICK Verses, Verses set to the Harp.

LY'RIST [*lyristes*, L.] an Harper.

M A

LY'SIS [*λύσις*, Gr.] a loosening or releasing.

LY'SIS [in *Physick*] a Weakness of the Body by any Illness.

LY'SSA [*λύσσα*, Gr.] the Madness of a Dog; the Bite of any venomous Creature.

LYSSE, to lessen. *Chaucer*.

LYTE'RIA [*λυτήρια*, Gr.] a Sign of the loosening of a great Disease.

LYTINT [in *Heraldry*] white Colour of Skins or Furs.

LYVLODE, Livelihood. *Chaucer*.

M A

M In *Latin* Numbers, signifies 1000.

M, is an Abbreviation of *Magister*, a Master, as M. A. *Magister Artium*, Master of Arts; in a Physician's Bill it is frequently used for *Manipulus*, a Handful; and at the end of a Receipt it stands for *misce*, i. e. mingle.

To MAB, to dress carelessly. N. C.

MABS, Slatterns. N. C.

MABLE [*amabilis*, L. lovely, or *ma belle*, F. my fair One] a Name of Women.

MAC, a Son, *Irish*, added to the beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac-Donald*, &c.

MA'CALEB, Bastard Coral.

A MACARO'NICK [*macaronique*, F.] a confused Heap, a Huddle of many several Things together.

MACARO'NICK Poem [*macaronique*, F.] a Sort of Burlesque Poetry, wherein the Native Words of a Language are made to end in a Latin Termination.

MACAROONS [*marcaroni*, Ital.] a Sort of sweet Meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c.

MA'CCABEES [so called from *Judas Maccabæus*] the Title of two Apocryphal Books.

MACE [*macis*, *macer*, and *macis*, F. *μάκας*, Gr.] a Sort of Spice, also a known Ensign of Honour carried before a Magistrate; a Batoon, Club or Staff.

MACE Greffs } [*macegrarii*, L. Barb.]

MACE Grieffs } those who wittingly buy and sell stolen Fish.

MACEDONIANS, Hereticks in the 11th Century who deny'd the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

To MA'CERATE [*macerer*, F. *macera- tum*, L.] to make lean, or bring down in Flesh, also to steep or soak.

MACERA'TION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERA'TION [among *Physicians*] is an Infusion either with or without Heat, wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHA'ON, the Name of an ancient

M A

Physician, said to be one of the Sons of *Æsculapius*; thence Medicine in general is called *Ars Machaonia*.

MA'CHES, a Sort of Sallet Herb.

MACHIAVI'LIAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence*] of, &c. *Machiavel*, subtil or crafty.

To MACHI'AVELIZE, to practise *Machiavelism* or subtil Policy.

MA'CHINA *Boyliaua*, Mr. *Boyl's* Air Pump. L.

To MA'CHINATE [*machiner*, F. of *machinatum*, L.] to contrive or devise, to plot or hatch.

MACHINA'TION, a Contriving or Plotting, a Device or Plot. F. of L.

MACHINA'TOR [*machinateur*, F.] a Deviser, a Contriver, a Plotter. L.

MA'CHINE [*machina*, L. of *μηχανή*, Gr.] an Engine compos'd of several Parts set together by mechanical Art, to raise or stop the Motion of Bodies. F.

MACHI'NIST [*machiniste*, F.] an Inventor or Manager of Engines.

MACHI'NULÆ [among *Physicians*] little Compositions; Parts of more compound Bodies, and which by their peculiar Configuration are destined to particular Offices.

MA'CILENT [*macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

MA'CKENBOY, a Sort of Spurge, with a knotty Root.

MA'CKAREL [*maquereau*, F. *Macquerel*, Teut. of *maculis*, L. from the blue Spots in the Sides thereof] a well known Sea-Fish; also a Pimp or Pander.

To MA'CKLE, to sell Weavers Goods to Shop-keepers.

MA'CKLED [of *maculatus*, L.] blotted or daub'd in Printing.

MACRITUDE [*macritudo*, L.] Leanness.

MACROCE'PHALUS [of *μακρός*, large, and *κεφαλή*, the Head, Gr.] one who has a Head larger than of a natural Size.

MA'CROCOSM [*macrocosmus*, L. of *μακρόκοσμος*, of *μακρός* large, and *κόσμος* the World, Gr.] the great World, the whole Universe in Contradistinction to the *Microcosm*, which is commonly taken for the Body of Man.

MACRO'LOGY [*macrologia*, L. *μακρολογία*, of *μακρός* and *λογία*, Speech, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, signifying a Prolixity in Speech; when more Words are used than are necessary.

MACRONOSIA [*μακρονοσία*, of *μακρός* and *νόσος*, a Disease, Gr.] a long Sickness. L.

MA'CULA *Hepatica* [i. e. the Liver Spot] a large brownish or yellowish Spot of about an Hand's breadth, which chiefly seizes on the Back, Breast, and Groin. L.

MA'CULA

MA'CU*LA* *Matricalis*, a Spot of a brownish Colour, with which young Children are sometimes born. *L.*

MA'CU*LÆ* *Solares* [with *Astronomers*] are Spots in the Sun. *L.*

MA'CU*LA* *Volatica* [among *Physicians*] a reddish or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which proves mortal, if it comes to an Orifice. *L.*

To **MA'CU***LATE* [*maculer*, *F.* *maculatum*, *L.*] to stain or defile with Spots.

MACU*LATION*, a Staining or Defiling with Spots. *L.*

MA'CU*LATURE*, a Waste or Blotting Paper. *F.*

MAD [*Lemaa'd* or *Lemæ'd*, *Sax. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *μαίνωμαι*, *Gr.*] deprived of Reason, furious.

MAD-*Nep*, } several sorts of Herbs.

MAD-*Wort*, }

MAD, an Earth-Worm. *Essex.*

MA'DAM [*madame*, *F.* i. e. my Lady or Mistress] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only, but now to common Persons.

MADA'RO*SIS* [*μαδάρισις*, *Gr.*] Baldness of the Head.

MA'DDER [*Madde*, *Sax. Madera*, *Ital.*] a Plant used in Dying.

MADEFA'CTION, a Moistening, or Wetting; properly the receiving so much Moisture that a Body is quite soak'd thro' by it.

To **MA'DE***FY* [*madefacere*, i. e. *madidum facere*, *L.*] to moisten, to wet.

MADEMOISE'LE, a Title given in France to the Wives and Daughters of Gentlemen. *F.*

To **MAD***DLE*, to be fond of. *N. C.*

MA'DN*ING* Money, old Roman Coins, sometimes found about *Dunstable*.

MADG-*Howlet* [of *Madg* for *Margaret*, or *Machette*, *F.* and *Howlet*, a Dim. of *Owl*] an Owl.

MA'DID [*madidus*, *L.*] moist, wet.

MA'DID [among *Physicians*] made tender by Infusion or Decoction.

MADIDIT*Y* [*madiditas*, *L.*] Moistness, Wetness.

MADOCKS [of *Mad*, i. e. Good, *Welsh*] an old *British* Name.

MADRID, a capital City in Spain.

MADRI'ER [in *Fortification*] a long Plank of Wood armed with Iron Plates, and used to cover the Mouth of a Petard, and for several other Uses. *F.*

MA'DRIGAL [so called from the kind of Poetry with which it was composed] an Italian Air or Song; also a particular kind of vocal Musick, formerly very much in Request, some for two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight Voices.

MADS, a Disease in Sheep.

MAESTO'SO, } [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play with Majesty, Pomp and Grandeur, and so of consequence flow; nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand. *Ital.*

MAE'STRO, Master. *Ital.*

MAE'STRO *de Capella*, Master of the Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only; meaning thereby one of the first Rank. *Ital.*

MÆA'NDER [*μαίανδρος*, *Gr.*] a Matter full of Intricacy and Difficulty, so call'd from a River in *Phrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Course. *L.*

MAFEIE, } [*ma foi*, *sur ma foi*, *F.*]

MAIFAIE, } upon my Faith. *Chaucer.*

To **MA'FFLE** [*Maffelen*, *Du.*] to flammer or stutter.

MAGAZI'NE [*magazin*, *F.*] a Storehouse for Arms and Ammunition of War.

MA'GBOTE [of *Ge*, a Kinsman, and *Bot*, *Sax.*] a Compensation anciently made in Money for killing a Kinsman.

MAGDALENE [*מגדלנה*, *Syr.* i. e. magnified] a proper Name of Women.

MAGDALENE-College [in *Oxford*] built by William Wainfleet Bishop of *Winchester*; also one of the same Name in *Cambridge*.

MAGDALE'ON [*μαγδαλία*, *Gr.*] a Roll of Plaister or Salve.

MAGE, a Magician. *Spencer.*

MAGELLA'NICK, of or found out by *Ferdinand Magellanus*, a Portuguese.

MAGELLA'NICK *Streights*, a famous narrow Sea near the South Pole.

MAGE'LLAN's *Clouds*, two small Clouds not far distant from the South Pole.

MA'GGIO, an Italian Measure of Corn, containing 17 Bushels and an half *English*.

MAGGIO'RE [in *Musick Books*] signifies major or greater. *Ital.*

MA'GGOT [*Maege*, *Du.* a Mite in Bread] a kind of Worm.

MAGGOTTINESS, Fulness of Maggots; whimsical, freakish.

MAGGOTTY, full of Maggots, whimsical.

MA'GICAL } [*magique*, *F.* *magicus*, *L.*

MA'GICK } of *μαγικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Magick Art.

MA'GICK [*magie*, *F.* *magica*, *L.* of *μαγική*, *Gr.*] the Black Art, dealing with familiar Spirits.

MAGI'CIAN [*magicien*, *F.* *magus*, *L.* of *μάγος*, *Gr.*] a Wizard, Sorcerer, or Conjuror.

Natural MA'GICK, is a useful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of active Bodies with passive, so as to make many excellent Discoveries, call'd Natural Philosophy.

MA'GICK *Lantern*, a little Optick Machine, by Means of which are represented on a Wall, in an obscure Place, many hi-

deous Shapes, which are taken to be an Effect of Magick by those that are ignorant of the Device.

MA'GICK Square, is when several Numbers in an Arithmetical Proportion are disposed into such parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any Way, either directly or side-long, shall be all equal.

MAGISTE'RIAL [*magistral*, F. *magistratus*, L.] master-like, imperious, haughty.

MA'GISTRY [*magistere*, F. of *magisterium*, L.] Mastership.

MA'GISTRY [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of a mixt Body, so as to change it into a Body of a different kind; a Precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY [*magistratus*, L. *magistrature*, F.] the Office and Dignity of a Magistrate.

MAGISTRA'LIA *Medicamenta*, such Medicines as are usually prescribed by Physicians for several Purposes. L.

MA'GISTRATE [*magistratus*, F. of *magistratus*, L.] an Officer of Justice, or of Civil Government.

MA'GMA [*μαῖσμα*, Gr.] the Dregs that are left after the straining of Juices. L.

MA'GNA *assisa eligenda*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights, to choose twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, &c. to pass upon the great Assize between the Plaintiff and Defendant. L.

MA'GNA *Charta*, the Great Charter, containing a Number of Laws ordained in the 9th Year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I. containing the Sum of all the written Laws of England.

MA'GNA *Precaria*, a great Reap-Day, upon which the Lord of the Manour of Harrow in Middlesex used to summon his Tenants to do 199 Days Work for him.

MAGNANI'MITY [*magnanimité*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] Greatness of Mind, Courage.

MAGNA'NIMOUS [*magnanime*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] of great Courage, or Spirit; generous, brave.

MAGNE'SIA *Opalina* [among *Chymists*] is a sort of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony.

MA'GNET [*magnes*, L. of *μαγνήτης*, Gr.] a Fossil approaching to the Nature of Iron Oar, and endued with the Property of attracting Iron to itself, and of both pointing itself and giving the Virtue to a Needle, touched by it, of pointing to the Poles of the World.

MAGNE'TICAL, ? [*magnetique*, F. of
MAGNE'TICK, S *magneticus*, L.] be-
longing to the Magnet.

MAGNE'TICAL *Amplitude* [*Astronomy*]
an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between

the Sun in his Rising or Setting, and the East and West Points of the Compass.

MAGNE'TICK *Azimuth* [in *Astronomy*] is an Ark of the Horizon, intercepted between the *magnetical Meridian*, and the Sun's *Azimuth Circle*.

MA'GNETISM, is the Power a Loadstone has of attracting Iron.

MAGNI'FICAT, the Song of the blessed Virgin Mary, so called from *Magnificat* being its first Word in *Latin*.

MAGNI'FICENCE [*magnificentia*, L.] a Largeness of Soul in receiving and managing great Things; Grandeur, State, Greatness. F.

MAGNI'FICENT [*magnifique*, F. of *magnificens*, L.] that lives in great State; stately, noble.

MAGNI'FICI, a Title given to the Governours of Universities in *Germany*.

MAGNI'FICO, a Nobleman of *Venice*.

To MA'GNIFY [*magnifier*, F. of *magnificare*, L.] to make Things seem bigger than they really are; to cry up, or praise highly.

MAGNI'LOQUENCE [*magniloquentia*, L.] a lofty and high Strain or Manner of Speaking.

MAGNI'LOQUENT [*magniloquus*, L.] that uses a stately Manner of Speech.

MA'GNITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatness, Bigness, Largeness; with respect to the Stars it is divided into six Degrees, as of the first, second, &c. Magnitude.

MA'GNITUDE [in *Geometry*] is designed to be a continued Quantity, consisting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

MA'GNITY [*magnitas*, L.] Greatness.

MA'GYDARE, a sort of Herb.

MAHEM [*mehaigne*, F.] main Hurt, or Wound. L. T.

MA'HOMET [*Mahammed*, i. e. praised, Arab.] a noted *Arabian* Impostor, born A. C. 527. his Father a Pagan, and Mother a Jewess, who made himself Captain of a rebellious Crew, among whom, by the Help of *Sergius* a Monk, he introduced the *Turkish* Religion contained in the *Alcoran*.

MAHO'METISM, the Religion contrived by *Mahomet*.

MA'HONE, a *Turkish* Ship of great Burthen, somewhat like a Galleass.

MAHOUNE, *Mahomet*. *Spencer*.

MAID ? [*Meden*, Sax. *maegh*,
MAIDEN S *Du*.] a Virgin, a young
or unmarried Woman; also a Fish.

MAIDEN [in *Scotland*] a Machine used in beheading Criminals.

MAID *Marrion* or *Morion*, a Boy dressed up in Girls Clothes to dance the *Morris* Dance.

MAIDEN-Hair, ? different Sorts of
MAIDEN-Lips, S Herbs.

MAID-

MAIDEN-Head [*Mæden-hæd*, Sax.] Virginity.

MAIDEN-Bradley, a Town in *Wiltshire*, so called from a noble *Virgin*, who being seized with a Leprosy herself, built there an Hospital for such as should be afflicted with the like Disease afterwards.

MAIDEN-Rents, a Noble, or 6 s. 8 d. paid by every Tenant in the Manour of *Builth* in *Radnorshire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAIDENHEAD [anciently *Maiden-Mythe*, so called upon the Account of their superstitious adoring the Head of a certain *British* Maid, one of the 11000 Companions of *Ursula*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

MAIDSTONE [called anciently *Mæd-pægeytun*, Sax. i. e. *Medway's* Town, from the River *Medway's* running close by it] a Town in *Kent*.

MAJE'STATIVE [*majestativus*, L.] majestic.

MAJE'STICAL } [*majestueux*, F.] full

MAJE'STICK } of Majesty, noble, stately.

MAJESTY [*majesté*, F. of *majestas*, L.] an Air and Mein full of Authority and venerable Stateliness, Grandeur, Venerableness.

MAIL [*maille*, F.] an Iron Ring for Armour; also a kind of Portmanteau or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things; also a Speck on the Feathers of a Bird.

Coat of MAIL, a sort of defensive Armour.

MAILE, an ancient base Coin of *France*, worth half a Denier; also an *English* Silver Half-penny, in the Time of King *Henry V.*

MAILED, speckled, full of Specks, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or the Furs of some wild Beasts are.

To MAIM [probably of *mebaigner*, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound.

MAIM [probably of *mebaign*, O. F.] the Loss of a Member, a Hurt or Wound.

MAIMED [*maymis*, O. F. *mancus*, L.] having lost a Member, hurt, or wounded.

MAIN [of *magne*, O. F. of *magnus*, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the Middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN [*Mægen*, of *Magan*, Sax. to may or can] Might, Power.

MAIN Hamper [of *main*, F. a Hand] a Basket to carry Grapes to the Prefs.

To set a MAIN } [of *main*, F. a Hand]

To throw a MAIN } to play with Box and Dice.

MAIN Body [of an Army] that Body which marches between the *Advance* and *Rere* Guard; and in a Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN Guard, a Body of Horse posted

before the Camp, for the Safety of the Army; in a Garison, it is that Guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN Mast [of a Ship] is a long Piece of round Timber standing upright in the Waist or Middle of a Ship, which carries the Main Sail and Main Yard, and is usually two and a half Times the Length of the Midship Beam.

MAIN Port, a small Duty paid in some Places, in Recompence of small Tithes, by the Parishioners to the Parson.

MAIN Sail, the Sail belonging to the Main Mast, called also the *Main Course*.

MAIN Top-Mast, a Mast that is one half the Length of the Main Mast,

MAIN Top-Gallant-Mast, is half the Length of the Top-Mast.

MAIN Yard [of a Ship] the Yard which belongs to the Main Mast.

MAI'NOUR } [of *manier*, F. to handle,

MEI'NOUR } *amener*, F. to lead away] a Thing which a Thief takes away or steals.

MAINPE'RNABLE, bailable, or that may be bailed.

MAINPE'RNORS, are those Persons to whom a Person is delivered out of Custody or Prison, upon Security given either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

MAI'NPRIZE [in Law] is the receiving a Man into friendly Custody, who otherwise is or might be committed to Prison, upon Security given for his forth coming at the Day assigned.

MAINPRIZE [of *main*, the Hand, and *prise*, taken, F.] one who is Bail-Pledge or Security for another Person.

MAINSWORN, forsworn or perjured. N. C.

MAINT, mingled; also many, several. O.

To MAINTAI'N [*maintenir*, F. of *manu tenere*, L.] to give a Livelihood to, to keep in Repair, to uphold, to make good the Thing affirmed.

MAINTAI'NABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTAINER, an Upholder, one who provideth for or supporteth another, a Defender.

MAINTAINER [in Law] one who supports a Cause depending in Suit between others.

MAINTE, mixed, mingled. *Chaucer*.

MAINTENANCE [*maintien*, F.] Food and Necessaries for Life; also Support, Protection, Defence.

MAINTENANCE [in Law] an unjust or wrongful upholding of a Person or Cause.

MAINTENANCE, Countenance, Looks, Carriage. *Chaucer*.

MAJOR, greater, bigger. L.

MAJOR [in Logick] is the first Part of a Syllogism.

MAJOR-General [in an Army] is an Officer who is next Chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant-General; when there are two Attacks at a Siege, he commands that on the Left.

MAJOR of a Brigade, either of Horse or Foot, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadier to assist him in the Business of his Brigade, and does the same as a Major-General in a Regiment.

MAJOR Domo, the Steward of a great Man's House, a Master of the Household. *L.*

MAJOR of a Regiment, is the next Officer to the Lieutenant-Colonel, and is generally made from the eldest Captain; his Business is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to exercise, draw up, &c.

MAJOR of a Town, the third Officer of a Garrison, and next to the Deputy-Governor.

MAJORITY [*majorité*, *F.*] the greater Number or Part; also one's being at Age.

MAIRMAID, or *Meermaid*. See *Mermaid*.

MAISON Dieu [*i. e.* the House of God] an Hospital for sick Persons. *F.*

MAISTERIE } a Mystery, a masterly

MAISTRIE } Action, Magistracy, masterly Workmanship. *Chaucer*.

MAISTERFUL, domineering, impetuous. *Chaucer*.

MAISTRISE, curious, masterly, Workmanship.

MAJUS Jus, a Writ of Proceeding in some customary Manours, in order to a Trial of Right to Land, &c. *L.*

MAIZE, a sort of Indian Wheat.

To MAKE [*Macan*, *Sax.* *maken*, *Du.*] to cause, to form, or frame.

To MAKE [in Law] to execute, to perform.

To MAKE, to hinder. *O.*

A MAKE-Bate, a Causer and Promoter of Quarrels.

To MAKE one's Berde, to impose upon, or deceive one. *Chaucer*.

To MAKE fast [*Sea Term*] to bind or tie.

MAKE-Hawk, an old stanch Hawk.

MAKELESS, matchless. *N. C.*

MAKE, a Match. *N. C.* A Confort. *Sp.*

MAKIDIN, made. *Chaucer*.

MALACHI [מַלְאָכִי *H.* *i. e.* my Messenger] one of the lesser Prophets.

MALACIA [μαλακία, *Gr.*] a Squeamishness of Stomach, a depraved Appetite, when Things are coveted that are not proper for Food; a Tenderness of Body. *L.*

MALACTICA [μαλακτικά, *Gr.*] Medicines which soften the Parts of the Body.

MAL-Adroit, unhandsome, clumsy. *F.*

MAL Administration, Misdemeanour in a publick Employment.

MA'LADY [maladie, *F.*] a Disease, Sicknefs.

MALAGA, Wine of Malaga in Spain.

MA'LAGMA [μαλάχμα, *Gr.*] a Fermentation or Pultefs.

MALA'NDERS, a Disease in the Forelegs of an Horse.

MA'LAPERT [*q. d.* *male partus*, *L.* ill-gotten or bred; or, as *Minshew*, *male* and *appert*, *F.* ready, *q. d.* always ready to speak Evil of others] saucy, impudent.

MALAXA'TION [among *Apothecaries*] a Moistening or Softening of hard Bodies; also the Working of Ingredients into a Mass for Pills or Plaisters.

MA'LDON [male'dun, *Sax.* called by *Tacitus* *Camalodunum*, from *Camalus* (*i. e.* *Mars*) an Idol worshipp'd by the Britains, and *Dune*, *Sax.* a Mount, *q. d.* *Mars-Hill*] a Town in *Essex*, 32 Miles N. E. by E. from London.

MALE [mâle, *F.* of *masculus*, *L.*] the Male Kind.

MALE [of μάλλω, a Fleece, *Gr.* because formerly made of Wooll] a Sack or Budget to carry Letters, &c. in, on a Journey.

MALEBOUCHE, a foul Mouth, an evil Tongue. *Chaucer*.

MALE-Content [*mal-content*, *F.* of *male contentus*, *L.*] discontented, dissatisfied, dissatisfied.

To MA'LEDICT [*maledictum*, *L.* *Sup.*] to curse or imprecate.

MALEDICTION, an evil Speaking or Cursing. *F.* of *L.*

MALEFACTOR [*malefacteur*, *F.*] an Evil-doer, an Offender. *F.*

MA'LEFICE [*maleficium*, *L.*] an evil Deed or shrewd Turn. *F.*

MALE'FICENCE [*maleficientia*, *L.*] Mischievousness.

MALEFICK [*malefique*, *F.* of *maleficus*, *L.*] that causes Evil or Mischief, mischievous.

MALENGME, evil Artifice. *Spencer*.

MALESON, Cursing.

MALETALENT, Ill-will. *O.*

MALETENT } a Toll of 40 s. anciently

MALTOLTE } paid for every Sack of Wooll.

MALE'VOLENCE [*malevolentia*, *L.*] Ill-will, Hatred, Spite.

MALEVOLENT [*malevolens*, *L.*] that bears Ill-will or Spite.

MALE'VOLENT [in *Astrology*] which has an ill Aspect or Influence.

MA'L-FEASANCE, a Doing of Evil. *F. L. T.*

MA'LICE [*malitia*, *L.*] Ill-will, Grudge or Spite. *F.*

MALICIOUS [*malicieux*, *F.* of *malitiosus*, *L.*] full of Malice, spiteful.

MALICO'RIMUM [*q. d.* *mali Granati corium*, *L.*] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALI'GN

M A

M A

MALIGN [*maligne*, F. of *malignus*, L.] mischievous, bent on Mischief.

To **MALIGN**, to envy, to wish ill.

MALIGNANCY [*malignitas*, L.] malignant Nature or Quality.

MALIGNANT [*malignus*, L.] hurtful, mischievous.

MALIGNANT Disease, that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature usually permits it to do; or rather such a Disease as is greatly aggravated: It is generally applied to such Fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and attended with Spots and Eruptions.

A **MALIGNANT**, an ill-affected Person.

MALIGNITY [*malignité*, F. of *malignitas*, L.] Hurtfulness, Mischievousness, Grudge, Ill-will.

MALITIOSITY [*malitiositas*, L.] Malice, Maliciousness.

MA'LKIN [of *Mall*, Contract. of *Mary*, and *Kin*] a Sort of Mop or Scovel for sweeping an Oven.

MALL [*malleus*, L. a Mallet] a Place to play at Pall-Mall.

Pall-MALL [q. d. *pellere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

MA'LLARD [*malart*, F. *malard*, Du.] a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

MA'LLEABLE [of *malleus*, L. an Hammer] that may be hammer'd out, and will spread being beaten. F.

MALLEABILITY, the Quality of bearing to be hammered out.

MALLEO'LUS [Botany] is a Sprout growing out of a Branch which grew out itself but one Year before. L.

MALLEO'LUS [among *Anatomists*] is a Bone of the Foot.

MALLET [of *malleus*, L.] a sort of Wooden Hammer.

MA'LLEUS [in *Anatomy*] is one of the small Bones of the Ear. L.

MALLEORY [of *mal*, bad, and *lievre*, F. an Hare] a Sirname.

MALLOWS [Mealpe, Sax. *malva*, L.] an Herb.

MALLOW-Shrub, a Plant.

MALMSBURY [said to be so called by *Malmutius*, a King of the Britains. It was anciently called *Maidulphesburgh* from one *Maidulph*, a Scottish Saint and Hermit, who built an Abbey there, and opened the publick School. But *Beda* writes it *Adelmesbirig*, from *Adelm*, the Scholar of *Maidulph*, and the first Abbot of the Abbey] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 74 Miles West from London.

MA'LMSEY [of *Milvasia*, the Place whence it comes] a luscious sort of Wine.

MALPASS [of *mal*, F. ill, and *pass*, q. d. a bad Way] a Town in *Cheshire*, 130 Miles North West from London.

MALT [meal, Sax. *Malt*, Teut.] Barley soaked and dried in order to make Drink.

MALT, melted. O.

MALTHA, an inflammable Slime found in a Pool of *Samosata*, a City of *Comagena*, the same as *Naptha*.

MALT-Long } an Insect; also a can-
MALT-Worm } cerous Sore about the Hoof of a Horse.

MALT Mulna, a Quern or Malt-Mill. O. R.

MALT Shot, a certain Duty paid in ancient Times for making Malt.

MALTSTER, one who makes or deals in Malt.

MALTRAITED, abused. F.

MALVADA, a small Spanish Coin, 13 of which make a Farthing English.

MALVEILLES, Misdemeanours or malicious Practices. F. O. R.

MA'LVESIS Procurers, such as used to pack Juries. O. L. T.

MALVERSA'TION, ill Conversation, Prevarication, Misdemeanour in an Office. F.

MALVESIE, Malmsey Wine. Chaucer.

MALUM Mortuum [the dead Disease] a sort of Scab so called, because it makes the Body appear black and mortified. L.

MALURE [*malheur*, F.] a Misfortune, Mischance. Chaucer.

MAM [Mam, C. Br. of *mamma*, L.] a Mother.

MAMA'LUKES, light Horsemen, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were the chief Military Support of the *Saracens* in Egypt.

MA'MMA [*ma mere*, F. of *mamma*, L.] my Mother.

MAMMAMOUCHI, Buffoons.

MA'MMARY Vessels [in *Anatomy*] the Arteries and Vessels which pass thro' the Muscles and Glands of the Breast.

MAMMET, a Puppet. O.

MA'MMEATED [*mammeatus*, L.] having Paps or Teats.

MA'MMIFORM Processes [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the Bone of the Back Part of the Skull.

MA'MMILLARY [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which supplies the Breast.

MA'MMILLARY Processes [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Bone in the Temples, resembling the Teats of a Cow.

MA'MMOCK [probably of *Mam*, C. Br. little, and *Dck*, Dim.] a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap.

MA'MMON [*μαμμων's*, Gr.] the God of Wealth.

MA'MMONIST, a covetous Worldling.

MAMMOODA, a Coin among the *Indians*, of equal Value with our Shilling.

MA'.

MA'MOTHY, a Piece of Money at *Ormus*, Value 8 *d.* Sterling.

MAN [מָאן, *Sax.* mann, *Teut.* mann, *Dan.*] a Creature endued with Reason.

To MAN [mannen, *Du.*] to furnish with Men.

MAN of War, a Ship of War.

To MAN a Hawk [in *Falconry*] to make her gentle, tame, and tractable.

MAN the Capstan [among *Sailors*] a Term us'd when they would have Men to heave at the Capstan.

MANACLES [manicles, *F.* of manus, *L.*] Hand-Fetters or Cuffs.

To MANACLE, to bind with Hand-cuffs or Fetters.

To MA'NAGE [ménager, *F.*] to order or handle, to rule or govern, to husband.

MANAGE [manage, *F.*] a Riding-Academy, or Riding-House.

MA'NAGEMENT } [management, *F.*

MANAGERY } Managing or Ordering, Conduct.

MANA'GIUM, a Mansion or Dwelling-House. *O. L.*

MANASSEH [מְנַשֶּׁה, *H. i. e.* not forgotten] Joseph's eldest Son.

MANASSYNCE, Threatning. *Chauc.*

MANATE' } a Fish of the Whale Kind,

MANATI' } common in *America*.

MANA'TION, Flowing or Running. *L.*

MANBO'TE [מָאן-בֹּטֶה, *Sax.*] a Recompence made in Money for the killing of a Man.

MA'NCA, a square Piece of Gold in ancient Times valued at 30 Pence.

MANCH of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or 7 *l.* 10 *s.* of Gold, 100 Shekels, or 75 *l.* Sterling.

MANCHE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat. *F.*

MANCHE-Present, a Bribe or Present from the Donor's own Hand. *O.*

MANCHESTER [of *Mænn*, *C. Br.* a Stone, and *Ceayteþ*, *Sax.* probably from the great Quarries of Stone thereabout] a Town in *Lancashire*, 137 Miles North West by North from *London*.

MA'NCHE'T [michette, *F.*] a fine sort of small Bread.

MANCHINE'LO-Tree, a Tree in *Jamaica*.

To MA'NCIPATE [mancipatum, *L.*] to deliver Possession, to give the Right to another, to sell for Money.

A MANCIPA'TION, a Parting with a Thing, and giving it up to another. *L.*

MA'NCIPLE, a Caterer, one who buys Victuals and common Provisions for a College or Monastery.

MANCU'SA, an ancient Coin, in Value about a Mark in Silver.

MANDA'MUS [*i. e.* we command] a

Writ sent by the King to the Heads of a College, &c. for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into the Society; also several others by which any Thing is commanded, as to the Bishop to admit an Executor to prove a Will, &c. *L.*

MA'NDARIN, a Rank of the *Chinese* Nobility.

MANDA'TARY [mandataire, *F.*] is he to whom a Charge is given; also he who attains a Benefice by a *Mandamus*. *L. T.*

MANDATE [mandatum, *L.*] a judicial Command of a King or his Justices to have any Thing done for Dispatch of Justice.

De MANDATO Panes, Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Mandy Thursday*. *O. R.*

MANDERIL, a sort of Wooden Pulley belonging to a Turner's Lathe.

MANDEVIL [*q. d. de magna villa, i. e.* of the great Town] a Sirname.

MA'NDIBLE [mandibilis, *L.*] that may be chewed, eatable.

MA'NDIBLE [mandibula, *L.*] the Jaw, either upper or lower; the upper consists of 12 Bones, on each Side 6; but the lower at riper Years grows into one continued Bone, extremely hard and thick.

MANDI'BULAR [mandibularis, *L.*] belonging to the Jaw.

MANDI'BULAR Muscles [with *Anatomists*] Muscles that belong to the lower Jaw.

MA'NDIL, a kind of Cap or Turban worn by the *Persians*.

MANDI'LION [mandille, *F.* mandiglione, *Ital.*] a Soldier's Garment, a loose Cask.

MA'NDRAKE [mandragore, *F.* mandragora, *L.* μανδραγόρας, *Gr.*] a Plant whose Root something resembles the Parts of a Man, having a Quality of causing Sleep.

To MANDUCATE, to chew or eat.

MANDUCA'TION, Chewing, Eating. *L.*

MA'NDY Thursday [*q. d. dies mandati, L.*] the next Thursday before Easter, so called from our Saviour's Charge to his Disciples of celebrating his Supper.

MANE of an Horse [Mæne, *Du.* Man, *Dan.* Mwing, *C. Br.*] the long Hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

MA'NES, the Souls departed, Ghosts; also Hell. *L.*

MA'NETH [מָנֶת, *H.*] a Weight or Sum of Money among the *Jews*, containing an 100 Shekels in Gold, in Value about 75 *l.* in Silver 60 Shekels, in Value about 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, &c. an infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

MANGANESS, a sort of Stone used in making Glass.

MANG-Corn } mix'd Corn, Malling.
MUNG-Corn } *O. L.*

MA'NGER

MA'NGER [*mangeoire*, of *manger*, F. to eat] a sort of Trough for Horses to eat Corn, &c. in.

MA'NGER [in a Ship] is a circular Place made with Planks fastened on the Deck right under the *Hawses*, to receive the Sea-water that bears in at the *Hawses*.

MANGERIE, Eating, Feasting. *Chau.*

To MA'NGLE [*Minshew* derives it of *mancus*, L. maimed, or mangle, Teut. a Defect] to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim or wound.

MA'NGO, an *East-Indian* Fruit.

MA'NGON } [*mangoneau*, F.] an En-

MA'NGONEL } gine us'd antiently for the Casting of Stones.

MA'NGONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a Trimming or Furbishing up of old Things.

MA'NGY [of *se demanger*, F. to itch] troubled with the Mange.

MA'NGINESS, the being mangy.

MANHEDE, Manhood. *Chaucer.*

MANHOOD, Bravery, Courage.

MANI'A [*manis*, F. *μανία*, Gr.] a sort of Madness; a Delirium without a Fever.

MA'NIACK [*maniaque*, F. *maniacus*, L. of *μανιακός*, Gr.] belonging to or troubled with that Distemper.

MA'NICA *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates's* Sleeve] is a Term us'd by Chymists for a Woollen Sack or Bag, in Form of a Pyramid, with which Wines, Medicines, &c. are strained. L.

MANICHEE'S [so called of *Manes*, a *Persian*, their Ring-leader] a Sort of Hereticks, who held that *Manes* was the Comforter whom our Saviour promised to send; that there were two Principles, the one good, and the other bad, &c.

MA'NIFEST [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestus*, L. q. d. *manu fensum*, i. e. *inventum*] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A MA'NIFEST [in Traffick] a Draught of the Cargo of a Ship, shewing what is due to the Master for Freight.

To MA'NIFEST [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestum facere*, L.] to reveal, to declare, to make plain, to publish.

MANIFESTA'TION, a Making manifest, &c. F. of L.

MA'NIFESTO, an Apology, or publick Declaration of a Prince or State, an Edict or Decree. *Span.*

MANIFOLD, a great many.

MANI'GLIONS [in Gunnery] two Handles on the Back of a Piece of Ordnance, after the *German* Way of Casting.

MA'NIPLE [*manipule*, F. *manipulus*, L.] a Handful of Herbs, or any other Thing.

MA'NIPLE, a kind of Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Wrists by *Roman* Mass Priests.

MANIPULAR [*manipularis*, L.] belonging to a Manipule.

MA'NNA [מַן H. i. e. what, q. d. מַן ה' What is this] a delicious Food which distilled from Heaven for the Support of the *Israelites*; also a sort of fat Dew in a Morning from the Leaves of Mulberry Trees, &c. in *Calabria*, and other hot Countries, used as a gentle Purge.

Chymical MA'NNA, a Substance exceeding white, distilled from *Precipitate*.

MA'NNA Pear, a sort of Pear ripe in December and January.

MA'NNASY } a Fish about *Jamaica*,
MA'NNATI } and other Parts of the *West-Indies*, resembling a Cow.

A MA'NNEKIN, a little Man, a Dwarf.

MA'NNER [*maniere*, F.] Fashion, Way, Custom, Usage.

MA'NNER [in Painting and Carving] the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way that the Artist has.

MA'NNERS [*manieres*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions, good or bad; Rules for Behaviour, Conversation, &c.

MA'NNING, the Day's Work of a Man. O. R.

MA'NNING of a Ship [Sea Term] is when a Ship is to make a Shew of all her Men; furnishing it with Men.

MANNISHE [of *Man*, Sax. Wickedness] wicked. *Chaucer.*

MA'NNOPERS, Goods taken in the Hands of a Thief when apprehended O. L. T.

MA'NOUR [of *manoir*, F. an Habitation, of *manendo*, because the Lord did usually reside there] a Constitution brought in by the *Normans*, which was this; the King granted to some Baron or Military Man, a certain Circuit of Ground for him and his Heirs to dwell upon and enjoy, holding some Part in Demesne to their own Use and Occupation, and letting out other Parcels to free and servile Tenants, who were to do their Suit and Service at the Court of the said Manour, now called the Lord's Court or Court Baron; but is now taken for the Rule and Government a Man has over those who hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

MA'NOUR in *Gross*, is the Right and Interest of a Court Baron, with the Perquisites belonging thereunto; which may be vested in one Person, whilst others have every Foot of the Land contained in it.

MANQUE'LLER, a Man-slayer or Murderer.

MANSE, a Parsonage or Vicarage-house for the Incumbent to live in.

MANSFIELD [probably of *manyian*, Sax. to traffick, and *field*, being a Place of Trade] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 98 Miles North North West from London.

MA'NSION, an Abiding or Dwelling-place; also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven; also a Mansion-house. *L.*

MANSLAU'GHTER [in *Law*] is the unlawful killing a Man, without prepenſe Malice.

MANSLA'YER [*Manſlaȝa*, *Sax.*] one guilty of Manſlaughter.

MANSORII *musculi* [of *mandere*, *L.* to eat] the ſame as *Maſſeters*.

MANSUEFACTION, a making gentle, Taming.

MANSUE'TE [*manſuetus*, *L.* *q. d. ad manum ſuetus*] courteous, gentle, meek, mild, tractable.

MANSUE'TUDE [*manſuetudo*, *L.*] Tractableneſs, Gentleneſs, Meekneſs, Tenderneſs of Nature.

MA'NSUM *Capitale*, the chief Manſion, Manour-house, or Court of a Lord. *L.*

MA'NSURA [in *Doomſday Book*] the Manſions or Dwelling places of the Country People.

MA'NTELETS [in *Fortification*] are great Planks of Wood, which make a kind of moveable Pent-house, being puſh'd forward upon moveable Trucks to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire.

To MANTI'ULATE [*manticulatum*, *L.*] to pick Pockets.

MA'NTLE [*Manſtel*, *Sax.* *manteau*, *F.* *mantilium*, *L.*] a kind of Cloak or long Robe.

MA'NTLE [in *Heraldry*] is that Representation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flourishing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms.

To MA'NTLE, to flower, to ſmile like Drink, Wine, &c.

To MA'NTLE, to embrace kindly. *N. C.*

To MA'NTLE [in *Falconry*] to diſplay; as the Hawk *mantles*, *i. e.* ſpreads her Wings after her Legs.

MA'NTLE-Tree [*manteau*, *F.*] a piece of Timber laid croſs the Head of a Chimney.

MA'NTLET, a little Mantle. *Chau.*

MA'NTUA-Gown [*manteau*, *F.*] a looſe Gown worn by Women, inſtead of a ſtrait bodied Coat.

MA'NUAL [*manuel*, *F.* of *manualis*, *L.*] belonging to or performed by the Hand.

A MA'NUAL [*manuel*, *F.* of *manuale*, *L.*] a Pocket Book.

MA'NUAL Goods, thoſe whereof preſent Profit may be made.

MANUA'LIA *Beneficia* [*Old R.*] daily Diſtributions of Meat and Drink, allotted to Petty Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches for their ordinary Subſiſtence. *L.*

MANUA'LIA *Obedientia*, ſworn Obedience or Subjection upon Oath. *L.*

MA'NUALIST, an Handicrafts-man or Artificer.

MANU'BIAL [of *manubialis*, *L.*] belonging to Prey or Booty.

MANUCAPTION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suſpicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereunto. *L.*

MANUCA'PTORS, they who ſtand as Sureties or Bail for others.

MANUDU'CTION, a leading or guiding by the Hand. *L.*

MA'NUEL [in *Law*] a Thing whereof preſent Profit may be made; alſo a Pocket-book. *F.*

MANUFACTURE [of *manus* and *factura*, *L.*] any Sort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands. *F.*

To MANUFACTURE, to make or work up with Hands.

MANUFACTURED [*manufactus*, *L.*] worked or made by the Hands.

MANUFACTURER [*manufaſtureur*, *F.* of *manu facere*, *L.*] to work up a natural Product into an artificial Commodity.

MANUMI'SSION [*q. d. de manu miſſio*] a making of a Servant free. *L.*

MANUMI'SSION *expressed* [*Law Term*] is when a Lord makes a Deed to his Villain to franchise him by the Word *manumittere*.

MANUMI'SSION *imply'd* [*Law Term*] is when the Lord ſues one, when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Lands to him by Leaſe.

To MANUMIT [*manumittere*, *L.*] to make a Bondman free.

MANUPA'STUS [*Law Term*] a domeſtick or houſhold Servant. *L.*

To MANU'RE [*manouvrier*, *F.*] to till the Ground, to labour it with the Hand.

MANU'RE, Dung, Marl, &c. uſed for the fattening of the Ground.

MA'NUS, a Hand, *L.* It was anciently uſed [in *Law*] for an Oath, and alſo for the Perſon who took it.

MA'NUS *Chriſti*, refined Sugar boiled with Roſe-water, being a Sort of Cordial for Perſons who are very weak; Pearl Sugar. *L.*

MA'NUSCRIPT [*manuſcrit*, *F.* of *manuſcriptum*, *L.*] a Book or Copy written with the Hand.

MANUSPASTUS, an houſhold Servant. *L. T.*

MANUTENENTIA, a Writ uſed in Caſe of Maintenance. *L.*

MANUTENTION, a Holding by the Hand. *F.* of *L.*

MANWARING [of *Man* and *Waren*, *Teut.* to protect, *q. d.* the Protector of Men] a Surname.

MA'NWORTH, the Price of a Man's Life or Head which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

MA'NY

MANY [ἄνις, Sax. *menig*, Du.] a great Number.

MA'NY Feet, the Fish *Pourcontrel*.

Many Hands make Light Work.

This Proverb is a proper Inducement to animate Persons to undertake any *Virtuous Attempt*; either for the Relief of the *Distressed*, the Succour of the *Oppressed*, or the Vindication and Defence of *Religion* and *Property*, against *potent Oppressors* or *Invaders*; for that however *difficult* and *unsurmountable* the Attempt may appear to a feeble *few*, yet an *united Force* will make it not only *practicable*, but *easy* too, according to the *Latins*: *Multorum manibus grave levatur onus*, and the *Greeks*, ὁπλόν δ' ἐπὶ τῇ ἐργῇ ἄμενον. *Homer*.

MA'NZED Shrew, a wicked Scold.

MAP [*mappe*, F. *mappa*, L. a Napkin] a Representation of the Earth, or some Part of it on a plain *Superficies*.

A *General MAP* [in *Geography*] is a Description of the whole Earth, with the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, &c. therein contained, and also the Circles of the Globe.

Particular MAPS, are either of the four Parts of the World; or of particular Kingdoms and Countries.

MA'PLE [ἄλκυλ, Sax.] a Sort of Tree.

MAPLETOFT [of ἄλκυλ, a Maple, and τοῦτο, Sax. a Tuft or Top] a Sir-name.

MARA, a Meer or Lake; a Marsh or Bog. O. L.

MARANA'THA [ἡ ἀνάστασις, Syr. i. e. our Lord cometh] the highest Degree of Excommunication.

MARASMO'DES [μαρασμός, Gr.] a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

MARA'SMUS [μαρασμός, Gr.] a Fever which wastes the Body by Degrees.

MARAUDING, ranging about for Plunder.

MARAVE'DIS, a Spanish Coin, of which 35 amount to about 6 Pence our Money.

MARBLE [*marbre*, F. of *marmor*, L.] a Sort of fine Stone, extremely hard and solid, dug out of Quarries.

To **MA'RBLE** [*marbrer*, F.] to paint, or stain like Marble.

MA'RCASITE [*marcasite*, F.] a kind of Mineral Stone; a Term for a Mineral Body, having some metalline Parts, tho' the Quantity of them be very small.

MARCE'SSIBLE [*marcescibilis* of *marcescere*, L.] easy to wither or fade away.

MARCH [of *Mars* the Heathen God] the 3d Month in the Year in vulgar Computation.

To **MARCH** [*marcher*, F.] to go, to set forwards as an Army does.

A MARCH [*marche*, F.] the going forward of an Army, &c.

Lords MA'RCHERS, Noblemen who anciently inhabited and secured the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*.

MA'RCHERS [ἄρκερ, Sax. of *march*, Ger. a Frontier or Border; or else of *marque*, F. a Sign or Mark of Distinction] the Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, or *Scotland*. F.

MA'RCHET, a Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*, that the Lord of the Manour should have the first Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction, abrogated by *Malcolm III.* for which they pay a Mark.

MARCHI'ARE, to adjoin or border upon. O. L.

MARCHI'ONESS [of *marchio*, L. a Marquess] a Marquess's Lady.

MARCHPANE [*massapane*, F. q. d. *massa*, Bread in the Lump, and *panis*] a Confection made of Pistacho-nuts, Almonds, Sugar, &c.

MA'RCID [*marcidus*, L.] withered, rotten, feeble.

MA'RCIONISTS, ancient Hereticks so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick who denied that Christ was the Son of God.

A MARE [ἄρκε, Sax.] a Female Horse.

MARE, more. *Chaucer*.

To cry the **MARE**, a Sport in *Hertfordshire*, when the Reapers tie together the Tops of the last Blades of Corn, and standing at some Distance throw their Sickles at it, and he who cuts the Knot has the Prize, with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MAREIS, Marshes. *Chaucer*.

MARESHALL. See *Marshall*.

A MAREMAID. See *Mere-maid*.

MARETTUM, Marsh-ground. O. L.

MARFO'RIO, a famous Statue in *Rome*, opposite to *Pasquin*, on which commonly Answers to the Satyrical Questions fastened on the Latter are fixt.

MARGARET } [*Margarita*, L.] μάρμα-

MARGERY } ρίτης, Gr. a Pearl] a proper Name of Women.

MARGARITI'FEROUS [*margaritifer*, L.] that brings forth or produces Pearls.

MARGELIANE [*marjolaine*, F.] Marjoram. *Chaucer*.

MA'RGIN [*marge*, F. of *margo*, L.] the Brink or Brim of any Thing; also the outermost Part of the Leaves of a Book, on which there is nothing printed, or nothing but Notes, &c.

MA'RGINAL [*marginalis*, L.] belonging to or written in the Margin. F.

MARGRAVE, a kind of Dignity in *Germany*, answering to our Marquis.

MA'RIGOLD, a Flower.

MA'RINADE [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Fish or Fleish.

MARINA'RIOUS, a Mariner or Seaman. *O. L.*

To MA'RINATE [*mariner, F.*] to fry in Oil, and then to pickle.

MARIETS, a Sort of Violet Plants, called also *Marian Violets*.

MARINE [*marinus, L.*] belonging to, or serving at Sea. *F.*

The MARINE, the whole Body of a Fleet or Navy.

MA'RINER [*marinier, F.*] a Seaman or Sailor.

MARINES, Soldiers who serve on board of Ship.

MARI'OLA [in *ancient Writers*] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin Mary.

MARJORAM [*marjolaine, F. marjorana, L.*] an Herb.

MARI'SCA [among *Surgeons*] the Hemorrhoids or Piles. *L.*

MARI'TAGIO *amisso per defaultam*, a Writ for a Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

MARITA'GIUM, the lawful joining of Man and Wife; the Right of bestowing a Ward or Widow in Marriage; Lands given in Marriage; also the Dower or Portion received with a Wife. *O. L. T.*

MARITA'GIUM *habere* [*Law Term*] to have the free disposal of an Heiress in Marriage.

MA'RITAL [*maritalis, L.*] belonging to an Husband. *F.*

MARITI'MA *Anglie*, the Profits accruing to the King from the Sea. *L.*

MA'RITIME [*maritimus, L.*] belonging to, or near the Sea. *F.*

A MARK [*ἄμαρκα, Sax. marque, F. march, Du.*] a Note, Character, &c. set upon a Thing, a Sign or Token; also a White or Aim to shoot at.

A MARK, a Silver Coin anciently valued at 30 s. now generally taken for the Sum of 13 s. 4 d. in some Parts of Germany 16 Stivers or 2 s. *Sterling*; in Denmark it is 16 s. or 12 4-5ths d. *Sterling*; in Sweden the Mark is 22 4-5ths d. *Sterling*.

MARK [of מַרְקָה *Syr. or Marcus, L.* of the Month *Martius* or *March*] a proper Name of Men.

To MARK [*ἄμαρκαν, Sax. marquer, F. marcher, Du.*] to set a Mark on a Thing in Order to know it again: To take Notice, to Mind.

MARK Penny, a Duty of one Penny, formerly paid by the Inhabitants of *Malden* in *Essex*, who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houses into the Street.

MARK Weight, a Foreign Weight,

commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MA'RKET [*marche, F. mercatus, L.*] a Place where Provisions, or any Manner of Goods are set to Sale: The Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clerk of the MA'RKET, an Officer whose Business is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, according to the King's Standard in the Exchequer, and to see that all Measures, in every Place, be answerable to them.

MA'RKET Geld, the Toll of a Market, MA'RKETABLE, that is fit to be sold or uttered in a Market.

MARK Lups, in some Parts of Poland is 3 s. 9 d. 3 Farthings *Sterling*.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot Prints and Treadings of wild Beasts.

MARL [*margel, Lu. mergel, Teut. ὄμαρλ, probably of ὄμαρλ, Sax. Marrow, of marga, L.*] a kind of fat Earth which is cast upon the Land, to fertilize it.

To MARL, is to spread Marl over Land.

MARLBOROUGH [of ὄμαρλ, *Sax. Chalk or Fat Soil, and Bupl; but some derive it of Merlin*] a Town in *Wiltshire* 62 Miles W. from London.

MARLE'RIMUM } a Marl-Pit. *O. L.*

MARLE'TUM } a Marl-Pit. *O. L.*

MARLI'NE [*Sea Term*] a small Line of untwisted Hemp well tarr'd to keep the Ends of the Ropes from ravelling.

To MARLI'NE a Sail [*Sea Term*] is when the Sail is rent out of the Bolt-Rope, to make it fast with Marlines put through the Eye-let-holes.

MARLI'NE Spike, is a little Piece of Iron to splice small Ropes together, as also to open the Bolt-Rope, when the Sail is to be sewed into it.

MARLOW [of ὄμαρλ, *Sax. Chalk, and Lea, a Field*] a Town in *Buckinghamshire* 26 Miles W. from London.

MARMADUKE [*Camden says of ὄμαρλ, ὄμαρλ, Sax. more mighty, and Luke*] a proper Name.

MA'RMALET } [*marmelade, F.*] a

MA'RMALADE } Confection made of Quinces, or other Fruit.

MARMORA *Arundeliana*, certain Marble Stones whereon are inscribed several

Chronicles relating to *Athens*, given by the Earl of *Arundel* to the University of *Oxford*.

MARMO'REAN [*marmoreus, L.*] of or belonging to Marble.

MARMORA'TION, a Building with Marble.

MARMO'SET, a kind of black Monkey with

with a shaggy Neck; also a kind of Grotesque Figure in Building.

MARMO'TTO, a Creature like a Rabbit in the Alps in Italy.

MA'NONEAN Wine, a sort of extraordinary strong Wine.

MA'RONISTS, Christians inhabiting about Mount Libanus, so called from one Maron who was the Head of them.

MARQUE, Reprisal, as Letters of Marque or Mart. O. S.

MA'RQUESS } [*marquis, F.*] a Noble-
MA'RQUISS } man, next in Dignity to a Duke.

MARQUESSET, a She Marquess, a Marchioness.

MARQUE'TRY, a Sort of chequered inlaid Work. F.

MA'RQUISATE [*marquisat, F.*] a Marquisship, or the Jurisdiction of a Marquess.

To MARR [*Mer. Cas. derives it of Αμαρρῶν, Gr. but Skinner of marrar, Span. or Mappian, Sax.*] to spoil, deface, to corrupt.

MA'RRIAGE [*mariage, F.*] a civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

MA'RRIAGEABLE [*mariable, F.*] that is of Age fit to marry.

MARROQUIN, vulgarly *Marocco*, the Skin of a Goat or some Animal resembling it, dressed in Sumach, much used by Bookbinders.

MA'RROW [*Mejz, Sax. marolla, Ital.*] a soft fat Substance contained in the Hollow of Bones.

MARROW, a Rogue. O.

MARROWS, Fellows, as *my Gloves are not Marrows.* N. C.

To MARRY [*marier, F. maritare, L.*] to join or be joined in Wedlock.

MARS [*among Chymists*] Iron or Steel.

MARS [*in Heraldry*] is the red Colour in Coat Armour of Sovereign Princes.

A MARSH } [*mejzyc, Sax. maersche,*

MARISH } [*Lu. marais, F.*] a Fen or boggy Ground.

MARSH *Mallows*, an Herb.

MA'RSHAL [*Mareschal, F. marscalk, Tent.*] it was anciently no other than Master of the Horse, but now several considerable Officers bear this Name; as

Earl MA'RSHAL [*of England*] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters belonging to War and Arms, &c.

MA'RSHAL [*of the Ceremonies*] an Officer who is to receive Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies or Assistants.

MA'RSHAL [*of the King's House*] whose special Authority is in the King's Palace to

hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, and to punish Faults committed within the Verge.

MA'RSHAL [*of the Exchequer*] is he to whom the Court commits the Custody of the King's Debtors during the Term Time, for securing the Debts.

MA'RSHAL [*of the King's Bench*] is he who hath the Custody of the Prison call'd the King's Bench in Southwark.

MA'RSHAL [*of the King's Hall*] an Officer whose Business it is when the Tables are prepared, to call out those of the Household and Strangers, and place them according to their Quality.

Clerk MA'RSHAL [*of the King's House*] an Officer who attends the Marshal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MA'RSHAL [*at Sea*] is one who punishes Offences committed at Sea, and executes Justice there, as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-Arm, haling under the Keel, &c.

MA'RSHALS, are also military Officers in every Regiment, whose Office is to see to Prisoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MA'RSHAL, an Officer of the King's House.

MA'RSHALS at Arms, Pursevants.

MA'RSHAL [*of France*] is the highest Preferment in the Army or Navy, and is the same with Captain General; they command above all Persons who are not Princes of the Blood, and are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MA'RSHALL [*de Camp*] in France, the next Officer to the Lieutenant General with us.

MA'RSWALLING [*in Heraldry*] is the proper joining of several Coats of Arms in one and the same Escutcheon; also the disposing of Persons at publick Solemnities in their proper Places.

MA'RSHALSEY [*Marechaussee, F.*] the Seat or Court of the Marshal for the Prison of Southwark.

MARSUPIA'LIS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from the doubling of its Tendons, which resembles a Purse.

MART [*contracted of Market*] a great Fair.

MARTELED, hammered. *Spencer.*

MARTEN } a little Thing like a
MARTERN } Ferret.

MARTEN-Cub, a Martern of the first Year.

MA'RTIAL [*martialis, L.*] Warlike, Valiant; belonging to War. F.

MA'RTIAL

MA'RTIAL [in *Astrology*] born under the Planet *Mars*.

MA'RTIAL [in *Chymistry*] partaking of the Nature of Iron and Steel.

MA'RTIAL Law, is the Law of War, depending on the King's Pleasure; or his Lieutenant, or the General, or the Officers of War.

MA'RTIALIST, a Warriour, a Man at Arms.

MARTIN [q. d. *Martius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MA'RTIN } a kind of Swallow, a
MA'RTINET } Bird.

MA'RTIN Dry, a Pear that is of an Habella red Colour on one side, and high coloured red on the other side, whose Pulp is short and pretty fine to the Taste, and Juice sugared and perfumed.

MA'RTINGAL [*martingale*, F.] a Thong of Leather fastened at one End to the Girths under the Belly, and at the other to the Muffs-roll, to prevent a Horse's Rear-ing.

MA'RTLEMAS } the Festival of St.
MA'RTINMAS } *Martin*, observed on the 11th of November.

MA'RTLEMAS Beef, Beef salted and smoaked at that Season.

MA'RTLET, a kind of Bird.

MA'RTLET [in *Heraldry*] a small Bird without Feet.

MA'RTNETS [in a *Ship*] are small Lines fastened to the Leetch of the Sail, to bring that Part of the Leetch which is next the Yard Arm, close up to the Yard when the Sail is to be furled.

To Top the MA'RTNETS [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

Legs of the MA'RTNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Ropes put thro' the Bolt Rope, in the Leetch of the Sail.

MA'RTYR [*μαρτυρ*, Gr.] one who bears witness to the Truth of the Christian Religion at the Expence of his Life. F. of L.

MA'RTYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martyrium*, L. of *μαρτύριον*, Gr.] such Pain or Death as a Martyr undergoes.

MARTY'RIA [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, wherein the Rhetorician confirms something by his own Experience. Gr.

MARTYRITH, tormenteth. *Chaucer*.

MARTYRO'LOGY [*martyrologe*, F. *μαρτυρολογία* of *μαρτυρ*, a Martyr, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Book treating of the Acts, Names, and Sufferings of Martyrs.

To MA'RTYR [*martyrifer*, F.] to make one suffer Martyrdom.

To MA'RVEL [*s'emerveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MA'RVEL [of *Peru*] a sort of Nightshade with Flowers of such Variety, that

it is called the *Wonder of the World*.

MARY [*Maria*, L. of *Μαρια*, Gr. *מרים* H. i. e. bitter] a Christian Name of Women; also Marrow. Ch.

MA'RYGROSS, a German Coin, Value 1 d. and 3-4ths of a Farthing Sterling.

MA'SCLE [in *Heraldry*] a short Lozenge voided, representing the Mash of a Net.

To MA'SCULATE [*masculatum*, L.] to make strong or manly.

MA'SCULINE [*masculus*, L.] that is of the male Kind. F.

MA'SCULINE Signs or Planets [in *Astrology*] are such as excel in active Qualities, i. e. Cold and Heat.

MASE, a Whim, a Fancy. *Chaucer*.

MASH for a Horse [probably of *mischu*, Teut. to mingle] a Composition of Water, Bran, &c.

To MASH [*mascher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruise, or squeeze to a Mash.

MASID, amazed. *Chaucer*.

MASIDNESS, Amazement. *Chaucer*.

MASK [*masque*, F.] a Covering for the Face, a Vizard.

MASKEWED, fortified, fenced. O.

By the MA'SKINS [*an Oath*] i. e. by the Mafs.

MA'SLIN, Corn mixt, as Wheat, Wine, Rye, &c. called also *Mescelin*, or *Meslin*.

MA'SLINFAR, a Food made of Wheat and Rye steeped in Water.

MA'SON [*masson* or *macon*, F.] a Workman who builds with Stone.

MA'SONRY [*massonnerie*, F.] Mason's Work, Stone-Work.

MASORA } [*מסרה*, H. i. e. a Tradition] the Criticism of Hebrew Doctors on the Hebrew Text of the Bible.

MA'SORITES, a Set of Jews, who made it their Business to correct false written Words of the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, and also to number the Letters, &c. of the 5 Books of *Moses*, to prevent its being corrupted.

MASQUERA'DE [*mascarade*, F.] a Company of Persons having Masks or Vizards on, and dancing or discoursing together.

MASS [*masse*, F. of *Massa*, L. Barb.] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [among *Apothecaries*] Paste; it is generally applied to those Compositions out of which Pills are formed.

MASS [with *Physicians*] is applied to some Collections of Fluids; as the Mass of Blood.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money, 4 Capans, or 1 s. Sterling.

MASS [in *Japan*] a Coin, 10 Coudrys, or 5 2 5ths d. Sterling.

MASS [in *India*] a Silk Weight, 1 14th of a Pyce. MASS

MASS [in *Natural Philosophy*] the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The *Popish* **MASS** [mæyye, Sax. *messe*, F. *missa*, L. *q. d. missio* or *dimissio populi*, the dismissing the People] is Part of the Liturgy or Church Service among the *Roman* Catholics.

A **MASS Priest**, anciently was every Secular Priest distinguished from the Regulars. Afterwards the Word was restrained to those kept in Chuntries, or at particular Altars, to say so many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

MA'SSACRE [*massacre*, F. of *maître*, L.] a Butchery and Slaughter made on People, not in a Condition to help themselves.

To **MA'SSACRE** [*massacrer*, F.] to butcher after a barbarous Manner.

MA'SSES [in *Pictures*] those Parts containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MA'SSETERS [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the lower Jaw, which with the Temporal Muscles, move it to either Side, or forwards, as in Eating.

MA'SSIVE [*massif*, F.] solid, weighty.

MAST [mæyτ, Sax. *maß*, Dan. and Teut. of *maßten*, to fatten] the Fruit of Wild Trees, as Oak, Beech, Wild Chestnut, &c.

MAST [of *Amber*] the Quantity of 2 Pounds and an half Weight.

MAST [mæyτ, Sax. *maß* or *mat*, F. *maît*, Du.] one of those round Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made fast.

To *spring* a **MAST** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Mast is cracked in any Part.

To *spend* a **MAST** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Mast is broken by bad Weather.

MA'STER [*maître* or *maitre*, F. *meester*, Du. *magister*, L.] a Governour, Head, Teacher, one skilled in any Art or Mystery: A Title of several Officers, as

MA'STER [of the *Armoury*] one who has the Care and Oversight of the King's Armour, in any standing Armoury.

MA'STER of Assay [in the *Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Silver, &c. be according to Standard.

MA'STER [of *Arts*] the second Degree taken by Students in our Universities.

MA'STER [of the *Ceremonies*] the King's Interpreter, whose Business it is to introduce to the King, all Embassadors, Envoys, &c. sent from Foreign Princes or States.

MA'STERS [of the *Chancery*] are Assistants to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, in Matters of Judgment; of these there are 12 in Number, and the chief of them is Master of the Rolls.

MA'STER [of the *Faculties*] an Officer under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

MA'STER [of the *Horse*] is one who hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; there is also a Master of the Horse to Noblemen.

MA'STER [of the *King's Household*] is an Officer under the Lord Steward of the Household; his Business is to survey the Accounts of the Household.

MA'STER [of the *Jewel House*] an Officer who has the Care of all the Gold and Silver Plate us'd at the King's Table; as also of all the Plate in the Tower of *London*, as loose Jewels, Chains, &c.

MA'STER [of the *Mint*] an Officer who is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose Office is to receive and take Care of the Silver and Bullion brought to be coined.

MA'STER Worker [of the *Mint*] an Officer who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, then delivers it to the Monyers, and receives it from them again when it is made.

MA'STER Gunner [of *England*] an Officer whose Business it is to instruct all that desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer an Oath to every Scholar, that he will not serve any Foreign Prince or State without Leave.

MA'STER [of the *Ordnance*] a great Officer who has the Care of all the King's Ordnance and Artillery.

MA'STER [of the *King's Musters*] is one who takes Care that the King's Forces be compleat, well arm'd, train'd, called also the *Master General*.

MA'STER [of the *Posts*] an Officer who has the appointing, placing or displacing such thro' *England*, as provide Post-Horses for carrying the King's Messages, &c.

MA'STER [of the *Requests*] is the chief Judge of the Court of Requests, which is now quite taken away.

MA'STER [of the *Rolls*] an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, and in his Absence hears Causes, and gives Orders.

MA'STER [of the *Courts of Wards and Liveries*] was formerly the Principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MA'STER [of a *Ship*] is a chief Officer, whose Business is to have the general Management of a Ship at Sea, to take her Way, and to give the necessary Orders to the Sailors.

MA'STER de Camp [in *France* and *Spain*] is a Colonel of Horse.

MA'STER de Camp General, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of Light Horse,

Horse, and commands in the Absence of the Colonel General.

To MA'STER [*maitriser*, F.] to make one's self Master of, to get the better of.

MA'STER-Note [in *Musick*] is the same as Measure Note.

MA'STER-Piece, a most exact or excellent Piece of Workmanship in any Art.

MA'STERLESS, which has no Master, headstrong.

MA'STERLY, masterlike.

MA'STERSHIP [*magisterium*, L.] the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

MA'STER Wort, an Herb.

MA'STERY [*magisterium*, L.] Authority, Power, Command, Conquest, Victory.

To MA'STICATE [*masticatum*, L.] to eat or chew.

MASTICA'TION, Chewing. F. of L.

MASTICA'TORY [*masticatoire*, F. of *masticatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chewed to provoke Spitting.

MA'STICK [*mastick*, F. *mastiche*, L. *μαστικη*, Gr.] the Gum of the Lentisk-Tree.

MA'STICOT } a yellow Colour used in
MA'SSICOT } Painting. *Ital.*

MASTINUS, a Mastiff, a great Dog. O. R.

A MA'STIF [*un mâtin*, F. *mastivus*, L. Barb.] a Sort of great Dog.

MASTLING, shining. *Chaucer*.

MA'STOIDES [*μαστοειδης*, Gr.] certain Muscles which bend the Head, arising from the Neck-bone, and terminating in the Mamillary Processes: Any Processes shaped like the Teats of a Cow's Udder.

MASURA [in *Doomsday-Book*] an old decay'd House or Wall.

MASURA *Terre*, a Quantity of Ground containing 4 Oxgangs.

MAT [*mætte*, Sax. *matte*, Teut. *matta*, L.] a Contexture of Rushes.

MATCH [of *mate*, a Companion, but *Mer. Cas.* derives it from *μαχη*, Gr. a Fight] an Agreement or Contract, a Trial of Skill; also an Equal.

MATCH [*mèche*, F.] a Sort of Rope made on Purpose for the firing of Guns or the setting Fire to Trains of Mines, &c.

To MATCH [*q. d.* to *mate*] to pair or couple, to marry, to be like.

To MATCH [Hunt.] a Wolf at Rutting Time is said to go to *Match* or *Mate*.

To MATCH Cocks [among Cock-fighters] is to see that they be of an equal Height, Length, and Bigness in Body.

MA'TCHABLE, which may be matched or coupled; also that may be equalized.

MA'TCHLESS, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

MATE [*ματα*, Sax. *maet*, Lu.] a Companion or Assistant.

MATED, conquered, subdued. *Spencer*.

MA'TELOTT [in *Cookery*] Victuals dressed after the Seamen's Way. F.

MATEO'LOGY [*ματαιολογια* of *ματαιος*, vain, and *λογια* Discourse, Gr.] a vain Inquiry, or over-curious Search into high Matters.

MA'TERNUS, a hardy ever-green Shrub, somewhat of the Species of the *Phyllyred*.

MATES [at Sea] are Assistants to several Officers on Board a Ship.

Check MATE [at the Play at Chess] is when the Game is brought to that Pass, that there is no Way left for the King to escape.

MATEOTE'CHNY [*Mateotechnia*, L. of *ματαιοτεχνια*, of *ματαιος*, vain, and *τεχνη*, Science, Gr.] a vain or idle Science.

MATER, a Mother, a Woman that has brought forth a Child; also the same as *Matrix*. L.

MATER *Dura* [*Anat.*] a strong Membrane next to the Skull, encompassing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, having Cavities, which supply the Place of Veins. L.

MATER *Metallorum* [among Chymists] is Quick-silver. L.

MATER *Pia* [*Anat.*] a thin and fine Membrane immediately investing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, very full of Blood Vessels. L.

MATER *Tenuis*. See *Mater Pia*.

MATERIA *Medica* [with Physicians] whatever is used in the Art of Medicine for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases.

MATE'RIAL [*material*, F. of *materialis*, L.] consisting of Matter or Substance; also being of some Concern or Moment.

MATE'RIA *Prima* [in Philosophy] is the first Matter or Subject of all substantial Forms.

MATE'RIAL, belonging to Matter, momentous, of great Consequence.

MATERIALNESS, Weightiness, the being of great Moment.

MATE'RIALIST, a Druggist.

MATE'RIALS [*materiaux*, F. *materialia*, L.] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any Thing.

MATERIA'LITY [of *materialis*, L.] a being material, the Substance of Matter.

MATERIA'TION, a Selling of Timber for Building. L.

MATE'RNAL [*maternel*, F. *maternalis*, L.] belonging to a Mother, motherly.

MATE'RNITY [*maternité*, F.] Motherhood, the Condition of a Mother.

MATERNA'LITY [*maternalitas*, L.] Motherhood, &c.

MATH [in *Agriculture*] a Mowing.

MATHE-

MATHEMATICAL ζ [*mathématique*, F.]
MATHEMATICK $\S$ [*mathematicus*, L.]
 of *μαθηματικός*, Gr.] belonging to the
 Mathematicks.

MATHEMA'TICKS [*mathematiques*, F.]
Artes mathematicæ, L.] Sciences exercised
 about Magnitude and Numbers, or of
 Quantity continued or discrete.

Pure **MATHEMATICKS**, are *Arithmetick*
 and *Geometry*; which treat only of
 Number and Magnitude, abstractedly con-
 sidered from all kind of Matter.

Mixt **MATHEMATICKS**, are those
 Arts and Sciences that treat of the Proper-
 ties of Quantity, applied to material Be-
 ings or sensible Objects; as *Astronomy*,
Geography, *Navigation*.

Practical **MATHEMATICKS**, those
 which shew how to demonstrate some-
 thing useful, or to perform something
 proposed, which may tend to the Benefit
 of Mankind.

Speculative **MATHEMATICKS**, implies
 only the simple Knowledge of Matters pro-
 posed; with the bare Contemplation of
 Truth and Falshood, with Respect to them.

MATHU'RINS, a Religious Order
 founded by Pope *Innocent*, for Redemption of
 Christian Captives out of *Turkish* Slavery.

MATISON ζ [*i. e.* the Son of *Matthæw*,
MADISON $\S$ or as Dr. *Th. Henshman*
 thinks, of *Matilda*] a Surname.

MATRA'CIUM [among *Chymists*] a lit-
 tle Bag in which is put calcin'd Tartar,
 &c. having Holes prick'd in it to let out
 the Liquor.

MA'TRASS [among *Chymists*] is a long
 straight-neck'd Vessel of Glass, used in Di-
 stillations or Digestions. F.

MATRICA'LIA [with *Physicians*] Me-
 dicines for Diseases in the Matrix. L.

MA'TRICE ζ [*matrix*, L.] the Mother
MA'TRIX $\S$ or Womb. F.

MA'TRICES, Moulds or Forms in which
 Printers Letters are cast by the Founder. F.

MA'TRICIDE [*matricida*, L. of *mater*
 and *cedo*] a Murderer of his or her Mother.

MA'TRICIDE [*matricidium*, L.] Mur-
 der of a Mother.

MATRI'CLAR [*matricule*, F. of *ma-
 tricola*, L. a Register-book] belonging to
 a Register-Book.

To **MATRI'CLATE** [*matriculatum*,
 L.] to set down in the Register or ma-
 tricular Book the Names of young Scho-
 lars, after they have been sworn in an
 University.

MATRICULA'TION, the Act of Swear-
 ing, Registering, &c. L.

MATRIMO'NIAL [*matrimonialis*, L.]
 belonging to Matrimony. F.

MA'TRIMONY [*matrimonium*, L. q. d.
quo mater fiat mulier] Wedlock, Marriage.

MA'TRIX. See *Matrice*.

MA'TRON [*matrone*, F. of *matrona*, L.]
 a grave motherly Woman.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad thick Clouts
 of Sinner, or Rope-yarn and Thrums,
 beaten flat and interwoven to save the
 Yard, &c. from galling.

MATRO'SSES, Soldiers in the Artillery,
 next below the Gunners.

MATT-Weed, an Herb.

MA'TTED, wrought or covered with
 Mats.

MA'TTED [*spoken of Hair*] entangled
 and clung together.

MA'TTED [among *Botanists*] a Term
 apply'd to Herbs when they grow as if
 they were plaited together.

MA'TTER [*matiere*, F. of *materia*, L.]
 the Stuff any Thing is made of; a Cause or
 Occasion; also a Thing or Business.

MA'TTER [probably of *matu*, Sax.
Matreadu, C. Br. rotten] that which runs
 out of a Sore.

MA'TTER [in *Philosophy*] the same as
 Body, it is a penetrable, divisible and passi-
 ble Substance, extending it self into Length,
 Breadth, and Thickness, and capable of
 putting on all manner of Forms.

MA'TTER in Deed [in *Law*] is a Truth
 of a Matter that may be prov'd, tho' not
 by Record.

MA'TTER of Record [in *Law*] is that
 which may be prov'd by some Record.

MATTHEW [מַתְּתוּי H. *i. e.* a Reward]
 a Christian Name of Men.

MATTHIAS [מַתְּתִיָּה H. *i. e.* the Gift
 of God] a proper Name of Men.

MATTINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*,
 L.] Morning Prayers; also one of the Ca-
 nonical Hours in the Romish Church.

MATTOCK [*matuc*, Sax.] a Tool
 to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c.

MATTRE'SS, a kind of Quilt filled
 with Wooll, Cotton, &c. a Flock-bed.

To **MATURATE** [*maturatum*, L.] to
 ripen, to hasten.

MATURA'TION, a ripening, a hasten-
 ing. L.

MATURA'TION [among *Chymists*] is
 the Process of Digestion, Circulation, &c.

MATURA'TION [among *Surgeons*] the
 Ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours.

MATU'RE [*maturus*, L.] ripe, come
 to its full Growth, perfect.

MATU'RITY [*maturité*, F. of *maturi-
 tas*, L.] Ripeness of Fruit or Years, the
 arrival of any Thing to its just Degree of
 Perfection.

MATUT'NAL [*matutinalis*, L.] belong-
 ing to the Morning or Morning-prayer.

MATUT'NE [*matutinus*, L.] belonging
 to the Morning.

MATUT'NE [among *Astrol.*] Planets

are said to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon, at the rising of the Sun.

MAUD [contract. of *Mathildis*, from *Maecht*, a Maid, *Du.* a Lady, or of *Magdalene*] a Name of Women.

To MAUDLE, to besot or put out of Order, as drinking strong Liquors does in a Morning.

MAUDLIN [contracted of *Magdalene*] a proper Name of Women.

MAUDLIN, half drunk, tipsy, maudled.

Sweet MAUDLIN, an Herb.

MAUGRE [*malgré*, *F.*] in Spite of, or whether one will or no.

MAVIS [*mauvais*, *F.*] a kind of Thrush, a Bird.

To MAUL [of *mailet*, *F.* *malleus*, *L.* a Hammer] to bang or beat soundly.

MAUL-Stick, a Painter's Stick upon which he leans his Hand when at Work.

MAULKIN. See *Malkin*.

MAULS, Mallows. *N. C.*

MAUM, a soft brittle Stone in *Oxfordshire*.

MAUM, soft and mellow. *Northumberland*.

A MAUNCH [in *Heraldry*] the Representation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [man^o, *Sax.* *mande*, *F.* of *manus*, *L.* a Hand] a Hamper or Basket with Handles, a Scrip. *Shakesp.*

MAUND of unbound Books, is 8 Bales of each 1000 *lb.* Weight, or two Fats.

MAUND-Shaw [at *Ormus*] 12 *lb.* and a half, *Averdupois*.

MAUND [at *Meslupatan*] is 26 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 8 *dr.* of our common Weight.

MAUND [at *Surat*] one is 33 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 7 *dr.* another 27 *lb.* *Averdupois*.

MAUND [at *Tauris*] is 6 *lb.* and a quarter, *Averdupois*.

To MAUNDER [*maudire*, *F.* of *male-dicere*, *L.* to curse] to grumble or mutter.

MAU'NDING, begging. *O.*

MAU'NDY Thursday. See *Mandy*.

MAURICE ? [*Mauritius*, *L.*] a proper

MORRICE S Name of Men.

MAUSOLE'UM, a famous marble Sepulchre 35 Cubits high, 44 Foot about, supported by 36 curious Pillars, built by Queen *Artemisia* in Honour of her Husband *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, which was accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

MAUTHER, a little Girl. *Norf.*

MAW [ma^{ga}, *Sax.*] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW-Worms, Worms in a Horse.

MAWKISH, sick at Stomach, squeamish.

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty nasty Slut; also Maggots. *N. C.*

MAWMET, an Idol or little Image set up to be worshipped.

MAUMETRY, Idolatry, or the worshipping of Idols.

MAXILLA, a Jaw-bone. *L.*

MAXILLARY [*maxillaris*, *L.*] belonging to the Jaw-bone.

MA'XIM [*maxime*, *F.* *maxima*, *L.* *Ἀξίωμα*, *Gr.*] a Proposition or Principle in any Art or Science generally received, grounded upon Reason, and not to be denied.

MAXIMILIAN [composed of *maximus*, and *Æmilianus*] a proper Name of Men.

MA'XIMIS & *minimis* [among *Mathematicians*] a Method used for the Resolution of a great many perplexed Problems, which require the greatest or least Quantity attainable in that Case.

MA'XIMITY [*maximitas*, *L.*] Greatness.

MAY [*majus*, from *maiores*, *L.* so called by *Romulus* in respect of his Senators] the 5th Month of the Year.

To MAY or can [ma^{gan}, *Sax.*] to be able to do.

MAY Bug, Fly, an Insect.

MAYDINHODE, Maidenhead. *Chau.*

MAY-Games, Sports on the first Day of May.

MAY Lily, the Flower *Liriconfancy*.

To MAYL Hawks [among *Falconers*] is to pinion their Wings.

MAYNARD [*Verstegan* derives it of *Man* and *Heart*, *q. d.* stout-hearted] a Surname.

MAYOR [anciently *meyr*, of *mire*, *Welsh*, to keep, *maire*, *F.* of *major*, *L.*] the Chief Magistrate of a City or Corporation.

MAYO'RALTY [*mairie*, *F.* *majoratus*, *L.*] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAY'ORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

MASTRY, a Master-piece. *O.*

MAZARINE, a famous Cardinal, who was Regent of France during the Minority of *Lewis XIV.*

A La MAZARINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of dressing several Sorts of Fowls.

MAZARINES, little Dishes to be set in the middle of a larger Dish; also a Sort of small Tarts filled with Sweet meats.

MAZARINE Blue, a deep blue Colour.

MAZARINE Hood, made after the Fashion of that worn by the Dutchess of *Mazarine*.

MAZE [probably of *maye*, *Sax.* a Gulph] Astonishment, Perplexity.

A MAZE [in a Garden] a Place made with many artificial Turnings and Windings.

MA'ZELINE, a Mazer; a wooden Cup made of Maple. *Chaucer*.

MA'ZER [of *maeser*, *Du.* Maple-wood] a broad standing Cup or drinking Bowl. *O.*

MA'Z-

MA'ZZARDS, Black Cherries. *W. C.*

MA'ZZAROTH [מזרות, *Chaldee*] the Zodiacs.

MEABLE [*meabilis, L.*] that may be passed through, running away easily.

A MEA'COCK [*q. d. mewcock*, one who mews himself up out of Harm's Way in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

MEAD [מֵד, *Sax. med, meddyglyn, Welch, meed, Du.*] a Drink made of Honey and Water; also a Meadow.

MEADOW [מַעֲדָה, *Sax. of mapan, to mow*] a Land that yields Store of Grass for Hay or Pasture.

MEADOW-Sweet, an Herb.

MEA'GRE [מַעֲרֵי, *Sax. maigre, F. maeger, Du. of macer, L.*] lean, thin, scraggy.

MEAGRENESS, Leanness, Thinness.

MEAK } an Instrument for mowing of
MEAG } Pease, Brake, &c. *C.*

MEAL [מַעֲלֵה, *Sax. meel, Du. and Dan.*] the Flower of Corn.

A MEAL [מַעֲלָה, *Sax. mael, Du.*] a sufficient Portion of Food for one Eating.

MEAL-Rents, Rents heretofore paid in Meal, for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*.

MEALS } the Shelves or Banks of Sand

MALES } on the Sea Coasts of *Norway*.

MEALTIDE, Meal-time. *Chaucer*.

MEALY-mouth'd [*q. d. mild or mellow-mouth'd*] over modest in Speech, bashful.

MEALY-Tree, a Plant; called also *Wild Vine*.

To MEAN [מַעֲנֵה, *Sax. meenen, Du.*] to intend or resolve; to signify or understand.

MEAN [of מַעֲנֵה, *Sax. Ehemyne, Du. common, vulgar; or מַעֲנֵה, Sax. bad*] low, poor, indifferent, pitiful.

MEAN [מֵיָן, *F.*] the Middle, between two Extrems.

MEAN [in *Law*] the Interim or middle Time.

MEAN [in *Musick*] is the Tenor or middle Part.

MEAN Diameter [in *Gauging*] is a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in a close Cask.

MEAN Motion of the Sun } [in *A-*

MEAN Longitude of the Sun } *stronomy*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, reckon'd from the Beginning of *Aries* to the Line of the Sun's mean Motion.

MEAN Proportional [in *Geometry*] is a Quantity which is as big in Respect of a third Term, as the first is in Respect of it.

MEAN Proportional [in *Arithmetick*] is a Quantity which exceeds, or is exceeded by a third Term, as much as it exceeds or is exceeded by the first.

MEANS [of *moyen, F.*] Methods, Ways,

or Devices that Persons use in order to obtain an End, or to do a Thing.

MEANS, Wealth or Estate.

Continual MEANS [in *Arithmetick*] when one Root or first Number is multiplied by itself, and the Product again multiplied by itself, and this last Product multiplied by itself, and so on, the Numbers between the first and last are *continual Means*.

MEANDER. See *Meander*.

MEANELS, small black or red Spots in the Coat or Hair of a Horse of a whitish Colour.

MEANLICHE, moderate. *Chaucer*.

MEAR [מַעֲרֵה, *Sax. meer, Du. of mare, L. the Sea*] a marshy Ground.

MEAR [מַעֲרָה, *Sax.*] a Baulk or Furrow in a Field; a Boundary. *Spencer*.

MEAR-Stones [of מַעֲרָה, *Sax.* a Bound or Limit] Stones set up for Boundaries or Land-marks in open Fields.

MEARES [of מַעֲרֵה, *Sax.* a Marsh, or mapia, *Sax.* Marches or Limits] a Surname.

MEARL, a Blackbird.

MEASE [Law Term] a Messuage or Dwelling-house.

MEASE } a Measure of Herrings, con-
MESE } taining five Hundred.

ME'ASLES [מַעֲסֵל, *Du.* Blisters] a cutaneous Disease.

MEASON-Due [Maison-Dieu, *F.* the House of God] a Monastery, Religious House or Hospital. *O.*

MEA'SURABLE [mesurable, *F. mensurabilis, L.*] that may be measured, moderate.

MEA'SURE [mesure, *F. of mensura, L.*] is some certain Quantity or Quantities fixed and agreed upon, whereby to estimate the Quantity, the Length, Breadth, Thickness, or Capacity of other Things.

MEA'SURE [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] is said of a certain Number or Quantity, which being several Times repeated, equals another bigger, to which it has Relation.

MEA'SURE [in *Musick*] is a Space of Time set out by a constant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, up and down successively.

MEA'SURE Note [in *Musick*] a Semibreve.

MEA'SURE of Time [in *Astrology*] is a Matter very much regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artist has a Direction, he may know how long it will be before it operates.

To MEASURE, to take the Dimensions of a Thing.

MEA'SURES, Ways, Means, Purposes.

MEA'SURING Money, a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, beside *Alnage*.

MEAT [mæte, Sax.] Flesh, Provisions of any Sort.

MEATH [mæθ, Sax. Power] as I give you the Meath of the Buying, i. e. full Power to buy. *Lincolnshire.*

MEATUS, a Moving or Course, a Passage or Way; the Pores of the Body. *L.*

MEATUS Auditorius [Anat.] the Auditory Passage, beginning from the Hollow of the Ear, and ending at the *Tympanum. L.*

MEATUS Urinarius [in Anatomy] the Passage whereby the Urine is convey'd to the Bladder.

My **MEAUGH**, my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

MEA'ZLED, full of Meazles, Spots, or Blotches.

MEA'ZLES, a Disease something like the Small-pox; also a Disease in Swine.

MECHA'NICAL } [mechanique, F. me-
MECHA'NICK } chanicus, *L.* of μηχανικός, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mechanicks; also pitiful, mean, base.

MECHA'NICAL Affections [in Philosophy] such Properties of Matter or Body as arise from its Figure, Bulk, or Motion.

MECHA'NICAL Philosophy, is that which explains the Phenomena or Appearances of Nature, by mechanical Principles.

MECHA'NICAL Demonstration, is that whose Demonstrations are drawn from Rules of Mechanicks.

MECHA'NICAL Solution of a Problem [in Mathematicks] is either when the Lines made use of to that Purpose are not truly Geometrical ones, or when the Proposition or Question is solved by repeated Trials.

MECHA'NICK Powers } are com-
MECHA'NICK Principles } monly reckoned six, the Balance, the Levers, the Pulley, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel.

A **MECHA'NICK** [mechanique, F. mechanicus, *L.* of μηχανικός, *Gr.*] a Handicraftsman.

The **MECHA'NICKS** [mechanique, F. Artes mechanicae, *L.* of μηχανικὴ, *Gr.*] is a mathematical Science that treats of Motion, as it is produced by determinate Powers, and of the Forces which are requisite to produce or stop such and such Motions. Also such Handicrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requisite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

MECHA'NISM [mechanisme, F.] mechanick Power.

ME'CHATION [mechatio, *L.*] Fornication.

ME'CHOACANA, a purging Root like Briony, brought from the *West-Indies.*

MECÆNAS, a Roman Knight, who was the Patron of the Learned Men of his Time; whence all Benefactors to Learning are now called *Mecænas's.*

ME'CONIUM [μύκων, *Gr.*] the Juice of Poppies, drawn by Expression, and dried.

ME'CONIUM [by Anatomists] is us'd for the Excrements of a Fœtus, which adhere to the Intestines after Birth.

MECONOLOGY [μυκωνολογία, *Gr.*] a Description or Treatise of Opium.

ME'DAL [medaille, F. of metallum, *L.*] a Piece of Metal like Money, stamp'd upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A **MEDA'LLION** [medaillon, F.] a large Medal.

To **MEDDEL**, to mingle. *Chaucer.*

To **MEDDLE** [of mêler, F. to mingle, or q. d. to middle, i. e. to interpose one's self in the Middle] to concern one's self with.

MEDE'RIA, a Mead-House, or Place where Mead and Metheglin was made.

MEDESHAMSTEAD [of mæte, a Meadow, Nam, a Village, and στεῖδα, Place, Sax. from the Meadows lying on each Side thereof] the old Name of Peterborough, now a Bishop's See.

MEDE-Wife, a Woman of Merit or Worth, Sax. from whence comes our Name *Midwife.* See *Midwife.*

MEDES, to hoot. *O.*

MED-Fee [medfæoh, Sax.] Bribe or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

ME'DIAN [medianus, *L.*] which is in the Middle.

MEDIANA Linea [in Anatomy] a sort of Seam dividing the Tongue, &c. into two equal Parts.

MEDIANA Vena [in Anatomy] the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the *Cephalick* and *Basilick. L.*

MEDIA'STINE [mediastinus, *L.*] belonging to the Middle.

MEDIA'STINUS [in Anatomy] the Branch of the Subclavian Vein which goes to the *Mediastinum* and *Thymus. L.*

MEDIA'STINUM [Anat.] the double Skin or Membrane which stands in the Middle of the Breast, and divides its Cavity into two Partitions, viz. a Right and a Left.

MEDIA'STINUM Cerebri, the same as *Septum Transversum.*

MEDIATE [mediatus, *L.*] that which is in the Middle.

To **MEDIATE** [mediatum, *L.*] to procure by one's Means, to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIA'TION, an Interceding or Intreating in any one's Behalf. *F. of L.*

MEDIA'TION [in Arithmetick] a Dividing by Two, or the taking the Half of any Number.

MEDIA'TOR [*mediateur*, F.] a Manager between two Parties, an Intercessor. L.

MEDIA'TORIAL, of or belonging to a Mediator. L.

MEDIA'TORS [of *Questions*] six Persons who were to determine any Question or Debate arising among Merchants about any unmarketable Wool or undue Packing.

MEDIA'TRIX [*Mediatrice*, F.] a Woman who mediates. L.

ME'DICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

ME'DICAL Month, the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDI'CAMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine or physical Composition. F.

MEDICAME'NTAL, ? [*medicamento-*
MEDICAME'NTOUS, } *sus*, L.] Medicinal. L.

MEDICA'STER, a Quack, a peddling Physician. L.

To ME'DICATE [*medicatum*, L.] to heal or cure.

ME'DICATED [*medicatus*, L.] medically prepared.

MEDI'CINABLE [*medicinabilis*, L.] belonging to Physick, physical.

MEDI'CINAL [*medicinal*, F. *medicinalis*, L.] belonging to Physick, physical.

ME'DICINE [*medecine*, F. of *medicina*, L.] the Art of Physick; also a physical Remedy.

ME'DICK Fadder, an Herb.

MEDI'ETAS Linguae [*Law T.*] a Party Jury, impanalled upon any Case wherein a Stranger is Party, wherein one Half are Denizens, and the other Foreigners. L.

MEDI'ETY [*medieté*, F. of *medietas*, L.] the Moiety or Half of a Thing.

ME'DIN, in Egypt 3 Aspers; at Aleppo it is 1 d. 15th Sterling; and of Corn in Cyprus, one Bushel English.

ME'DIO *acquittando*, is a Writ Judicial to distrain the Lord for acquitting a mean Lord, from a Rent which he formerly acknowledged in Court, not to belong to him.

MEDIO'CRITY [*mediocrité*, F. *mediocritas*, L.] Competency, Indifferency.

MEDISANCE, evil Speaking, Obloquy, Reproach. F.

To ME'DITATE [*mediter*, F. *meditatum*, L.] to muse, ponder, or think upon.

MEDI'TABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] pensive, thoughtful.

MEDITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to Meditation, thoughtful. F.

MEDITA'TION, thinking, pausing or musing upon. F. of L.

MEDITERRA'NEAN [*mediterraneé*, F. of *mediterraneus*, L.] shut up between the Lands, inland.

The MEDITERRA'NEAN Sea, so called, because it lyes between the three great Continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

MEDITU'LLIUM [*Anat.*] the spongy Substance between the two Tables of the Skull. L.

ME'DIUM, mean or middle State; also an expedient Way or Device. L.

ME'DIUM [*Philosophy*] that peculiar Constitution or Frame of any Space, thro' which Bodies move: so the Air is the Medium in which Meteors breed and move.

ME'DIUM Caeli [among *Astrologers*] the mid Heaven, the Tenth House. L.

ME'DIUM Tempus, the main Profits. O. L. T.

ME'DIUS Venter [in *Anatomy*] the Chest or Hollow of the Breast. L.

MEDLAR [mæd, Sax. *mesple*, F. *mespilum*, L. of *μ'σπιλον*, Gr.] a Fruit which is grateful to the Stomach, but is not ripe till it be rotten.

MEDDLE [*mêler*, F.] to mingle. O.

ME'DLEFE [of *mêler*, F.] quarrelling, scuffling or brawling. O. L. T.

ME'DLEY [of *mêler*, F. to mingle] a Mixture of odd Things.

ME'DLEY ? [me'dely, Sax. *q. d.* the middle Pasture, because it lies in the middle between two Rivers] a Town in Yorkshire; also a Name of Men.

ME'DLEY Coat, a Coat of mixed Stuff. Chaucer.

ME'DRINACLES, a sort of coarse Canvas.

MEDSYPPPE, a Harvest Supper given to the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the Harvest. O. R.

MEDU'LLA, Marrow in the Bones. L.

MEDU'LLA [in *Mineralogy*] the softest Part which is found in some Stones.

MEDU'LLA [among *Botanists*] is the Pith or Heart in Trees or Plants.

MEDU'LLA Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance, covered on the outside, with the barky Substance of a more ashy Colour. L.

MEDU'LLA Oblongata [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the Brain which is the Beginning of the spinal Marrow. L.

MEDU'LLA Ossium [among *Anatomists*] is the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Substance in the hollow Parts of the Bones, and involv'd in a Membrane. L.

MEDU'LLA Spinalis [*Anat.*] the spinal Marrow, that Part which goes down the middle of the Back, by the Vertebra's, and is terminated at the *Os Sacrum*. L.

MEDU'LLAR ? [medullaris, L.] belonging to the Marrow.

MEDU'LLARY Oyl [*Anat.*] the finer and more subtil Part of the Marrow of the Bones

ME'DUSA's Head [among *Astronomers*] a Constellation.

MEDWAY [Somner supposes it so called,

led, because it runs in the Middle of *Kent*; or it may be of *Meadow* and *Way*, from the Meadows it runs among] a River in *Kent*.

MEED [*meðe*, *Sax.*] Reward, Merit. *Spencer.*

MEEDLESS, unruly. *N. C.*

MEEK [probably of *Mecca*, *Sax.* a Companion] mild, gentle, quiet, not easily provoked.

MEEKNESS, Easiness of Temper, Gentleness.

MEEN } [*mein*, *F.*] the Countenance

MEIN } the Air of the Face.

MEER [*merus*, *L.*] downright, arrant.

MEER [*meje*, *Sax.* *meat*, *Du.*] a Ditch, a Pool, a low marshy Ground. See *Mear*.

MEEL [*Mees*, *O. F.*] Meadows. *Chau.*

To MEET [*metan*, *Sax.* *Meaten*, *Du.*] to come together.

MEET [of *mæðe*, *Sax.* a Measure, or *Maer*, *Du.* a Companion] fit, apt.

MEET now; just now. *N. C.*

To MEET [*mæðian*, *Sax.* *Themet*, *Du.* a Measure] to measure.

MEETER [*metrum*, *L.* of *μέτρον*, *Gr.*] Rhyme, Verse, or Measure.

MEETERLY } handsomely, modestly,

MEETHERLY } indifferently. *N. C.*

ME'GACOSM [*μεγακόσμος*, of *μέγας*, great, and *κόσμος*, the World, *Gr.*] the great World.

MEGALO'GRAPHY [*megalographia*, *L.* *μεγαλογραφία*, of *μεγάλη*, great, and *γραφή*, Writing, *Gr.*] a drawing of Pictures at large.

MEGALO'PHONOS [*μεγαλόφωνος*, of *μέγας*, great, and *φωνή*, the Voice, *Gr.*] one who hath a large Voice.

MEGALOPSY'CHY [*μεγαλοψυχία*, of *μεγάλη*, great, and *ψυχή*, the Soul, *Gr.*] Magnanimity, Greatness of Soul.

MEGALOSPLA'NCHNOS [*μεγαλόσπλανχνος*, of *μέγας*, great, and *σπλάνχνον*, the Bowels, *Gr.*] one whose Viscera are preternaturally large.

ME'GRIM [*megraine*, *F.* of *hemicrania*, *L.* of *ἡμικράνιον*, *Gr.*] a Distemper causing great Pain in the Temples and forepart of the Head.

MEINE [*meniġeo*, *Sax.*] a Company, a Retinue.

MEINT, mingled. *Spencer.*

MEINY [of *meniġeo*, *Sax.* a Multitude] a Family or Household Servant; all that live together in an House. *F. L. T.*

MEIO'SIS [*μείωσις*, *Gr.*] a Diminution or Lessening.

MEIO'SIS [*Rhetor.*] a Figure where a lighter Term, than the Matter requires, is used by way of Disparagement.

MEI'WEL, a Sort of small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

To MEL, to mingle. *O.*

MELA'NAGOGUES [of *μελαναγογός*, *Gr.*] Medicines which drive away black Choler.

MELANCHO'LY } [*melancolique*, *F.*

ME'LANCHOLY } of *melancholicus*,

L. of *μελανχολικός*, *Gr.*] troubled with, or subject to Melancholy, pensive, fullen, dumpish, causing Melancholy.

ME'LANCHOLIST, one given up to Melancholy.

ME'LANCHOLY [*melancolie*, *F.* of *melancholia*, *L.* *μελανχολία*, *Gr.*] a kind of Frenzy, proceeding from the overflowing of black Choler; also Sadness, Pensiveness, Dumpishness.

MELA'SSES, the Dreggs of Sugar, commonly called Treacle.

MELCHIOR, a proper Name of Men, but especially of the Ringleader of a Sect called *Melchorites*.

MELCHIZEDEK [*מלכיצדק*, *H.* of *מלך* a King, and *צדק* Justice, *i. e.* King of Righteousness] a Priest and King of *Salem*.

MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, who held *Melchizedek* to be the Holy Ghost.

MELCHITES, a Sect of Christians in *Syria*, subject to the Patriarch of *Alexandria*.

MELD-FEON [of *mel'fa*, a Discovery, *Sax.*] a Reward given to one who discovered any Breach of Penal Laws.

MELETIANs, Hereticks in the IVth Century, who joined with the *Arians*, and were Followers of one *Meletius*.

ME'LICERIS, a Tumour inclosed in a *Cystis*, consisting of Matter like Honey.

MELICET, a Sort of Fish, a Keeling.

MELICO'TONY } a Sort of yellow

MELOCOTOON } Peach.

ME'LILOT [*melilotus*, *L.* of *μελίλωτος*, *Gr.*] an Herb so called.

To ME'LIORATE [*melioratum*, *L.*] to mend or make better.

MELIORA'TION, a making better, mending or improving. *L.*

MELIO'RITY [*melioritas*, *L.*] Betterness.

MELISCENT [*i. e.* Honey-sweet] a proper Name of Women. *L.*

MELIUS *inquirendo*, a Writ which lieth for a second Inquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man died possessed of, where Partiality was suspected.

A MELL [*malleus*, *L.*] a Mallet or Beetle. *N. C.*

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquor boil'd up to the Consistence of Honey.

MELLA'TION, the Time of taking Honey out of the Hives. *L.*

ME'LLEOUS [*melleus*, L.] belonging to, or like Honey.

ME'LLET, a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horse's Fore-feet.

MELI'FEROUS [*mellifer*, L.] bringing or bearing Honey.

To MELL [*mêler*, F.] to mingle. *Spen.* To meddle with. *Shakes.*

MELLIFICA'TION, a making of Honey. L.

MELLI'FICK [*mellificus*, L.] making Honey.

MELLI'FLUENT } [*mellifluus*, L.]

MELLI'FLUOUS } flowing with Honey; full of Sweetness, eloquent.

MELLI'GENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the same kind with Honey.

ME'LLITISM, Wine mingled with Honey. L.

MELLI'LOQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] speaking sweetly.

MELLING, meddling. *Spencer.*

ME'LLOW [*meallpa*, Sax. soft, tender, *maturus*, L.] soft by ripening.

MELOCOTOON [*malum Cotoneum*, L.] a Quince.

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of Melody, musical.

ME'LODY [*melodie*, F. of *melodia*, L. of *μελωδία*, Gr.] Harmony, a mixture of musical Sounds delightful to the Ear.

A MELON, a Sort of Fruit. F.

MELOSIS [in *Surgery*] a searching with a Probe. Gr.

MELOTIS [*μήλωτις*, Gr.] the lesser *Specillum*, or that Instrument contrived to search or cleanse the Ear with.

MELPOME'NE [*Μελπομένη*, Gr.] one of the Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of *Tragedies*, *Odes*, and *Songs*.

To MELT [*mýltan*, Sax. *Smelten*, Du.] to make Liquid or Fluid hard Bodies.

ME'LTTERS [in the *Mint*] who melt the Bullion before it comes to Coining.

MELTON *Mowbray* [Dr. *Henshman* supposes it to be called *Melton*, q. d. *Mill-Town*, and it is called *Mowbray*, from the Family of the *Mowbrays* who were Landlords thereof] in *Leicestershire*, 75 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

ME'LWELL, a Sort of Codfish.

ME'MBER [*membre*, F. of *membrum*, L.] the outward Parts of the Body, which grow from it as it were Branches from the Trunk of the Tree.

ME'MBRANE [*membrana*, L.] a nervous, fibrous, broad, white spreading Substance, covering the Bowels, Muscles, &c. F.

MEMBRA'NA *adiposa* [*Anat.*] a fat Membrane furrounding the Kidneys.

MEMBRA'NA *carnosa* [*Anat.*] one of the five Teguments or Coverings of the Body. L.

MEMBRA'NA *nictitans* [*Anat.*] is a thin Membrane, which several Beasts and Birds have to cover their Eyes from Dust, &c.

MEMBRA'NA *urinaria* [in *Anatomy*] the Urinary Coat belonging to a young Child in the Womb. L.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS [*membranaceus*, L.] partaking of, or full of Membranes.

MEMBRA'NOUS [*membraneux*, F. *membraneus*, L.] membranaceous.

MEMBRANO'SUS [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Leg so named from the large membranous Expansion it is joined to.

MEMBRA'TURE [*membratura*, L.] a setting or ordering of Members or Parts.

ME'MBRED [in *Heraldry*] is apply'd to those Birds that are either whole-footed, or have no Talons.

MEMBRO'SITY [*membrofitas*, L.] the Largeness or Hugeness of Members.

MEMENTO [*i. e.* Remember thou] us'd substantively for a Hint or putting in Mind.

MEMOIRS [*memoires*, F.] remarkable Observations.

ME'MORABLE [*memorabilis*, L.] worthy of Remembrance, famous, notable.

MEMORA'NDUM [q. d. to be remembered] a short Note or Token for the better remembling of a Thing. L.

ME'MORATIVE, of or belonging to the Memory.

MEMO'RIÆ, Monuments or Sepulchres of the Dead. O. L.

MEMO'RIAL [*memoriale*, L.] that which serves to put one in mind of a Thing, or brings it into Memory. F.

A MEMO'RIAL [among *Statesmen*] a Writing delivered by a publick Minister of State about Part of his Negotiation.

MEMO'RIALIST, a Writer of a Memorial or Memoirs.

MEMO'RIOUS [*memoriosus*, L.] that hath a good Memory.

MEMO'RITER, by Memory. F.

MEMO'RIZED, recorded in History.

ME'MORY [*memoire*, F. of *memoria*, L.] is that Faculty of the Soul that repeats Things received by former Sensations, or preserves the Remembrance of known and past Things; also the Act of Remembrance or calling to Mind.

MEN [in *Musick Books*] signifies less, or not so much, thus.

MEN *Allegro*, denotes a Movement not so gay and brisk as *Allegro* signifies and requires when it stands alone.

To ME'NACE [*menacer*, F. of *minari*, L.] to threaten, to swagger.

ME'NACE, a Threat, a hard Word. F.

MENACHEM [מנחם, H. *i. e.* a Comforter] a King of *Judah*.

ME-

MENASITH, threatneth. *Chaucer.*

To MEND [*emendare, L.*] to amend or become better in Health, to reform in Manners; also to repair a Thing worn or damaged, &c.

MENDACILOQUENT [*mendaciloquus, L.*] telling Lies, lying.

MENDE, Men. *Chaucer.*

MENDEMENT, Amendment. *Chau.*

ME'NDICANT [*mendicans, L.*] begging, a Beggar. *F.*

MENDICANTS, a Term applied to several Orders of Religious, who live on Alms, and beg from Door to Door.

To ME'NDICATE [*mendier, F. of mendicatum, L.*] to beg.

MENDICA'TION, a Begging. *L.*

MENDICI'ENCE, Beggary. *Chaucer.*

MENDI'CITY [*mendicité, F. of mendicitas, L.*] Beggarliness.

MENDO'SA Sutura [*in Anatomy*] a scaly joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples.

MENE, moderate. *Chaucer.*

MENEHOUT [*in Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of baking Meat, covered with Bards of Bacon. *F.*

MEN Forte [*in Musick Books*] signifies not too loud, or less loud.

MENGED, mingled. *O.*

MENGRE'LIANS, *Circassians* of the Greek Religion, saving that they baptize not their Children till 8 Years old.

ME'NIAL [*of mesnie, F. a Family, of mania, L. Walls*] belonging to the Household, as menial Servants. *L.*

MENI'NGS [*menin a, L. of μενιν, Gr.*] two thin Skins which inclose the Substance or Marrow of the Brain. *Anat.*

MENINGOPHY'LAX, [*among Anatomists*] that which preserves the *Meninx* or Skin of the Brain.

ME'NISCUS Glasses [*μνίσκος, Gr. little Moons*] such as are Convex on one Side, and Concave on the other.

ME'NIVER ? a Sort of Fur, the Skin

ME'NEVER S of a milk white Creature in *Muscovy*.

ME'NKER, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.

MENNEY, a Family. *N. C.*

ME'NOW [*of menu, F. small, of minus, L.*] a little fresh Water-fish.

ME'NNONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptists* in *Holland*, so called from one *Mennon Simon* of *Frisia*, who liv'd in the 16th Century, and held very different Tenets from the first *Anabaptists*.

MENO'LOGY [*menologium, L. μηνολόγιον, Gr.*] a Discourse concerning Months.

MEN Presto [*in Musick Books*] signifies not too quick or less quick.

ME'NSA [*in Anatomy*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders, which chew and mince the Meat. *L.*

ME'NSAL [*mensalis, L.*] of a Table, &c.

ME'NSALES [*among the Canonists*] such Parsonages as were united to the Tables of religious Houses. *O. L.*

MENSEFUL, comely, graceful, crediting or giving Reputation to a Man. *N. C.*

ME'NSES [*i. e. Months*] Womens monthly Courses.

ME'NSIS *Chymicus*, a Chymical Month which contains 40 Days. *L.*

ME'NSIS *Vetitus*, Fence month, wherein Deer fawn, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest. *L.*

ME'NSTRUA [*menstrues, F.*] the monthly Flowers of Women. *L.*

ME'NSTRUA *Alba*, the white Flux, the same as *Fluor Albus*.

ME'NSTRUAL [*menstrualis, L.*] and ME'NSTRUAL Discharge. The same as *Menses*.

ME'NSTRUOUS [*menstruus, L.*] belonging to Womens monthly Courses.

MENSTRUO'SITY [*menstruositas, L.*] the monthly Flux of Women.

ME'NSTRUUM [*Chymical Term*] a dissolving Liqueur, which eats through Metals, and melts Stones, as Vinegar and *Aqua fortis*, &c. All Liquors are so call'd which are used to extract the Virtues of Ingredients by Infusion, Decoction, &c. *L.*

ME'NSTRUUM *peracutum* [*among Chymists*] a Menstruum or Dissolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre several Times from Butter of Antimony. *L.*

MENSU'RA *regalis*, the standard Measure kept in the Exchequer.

MENSURABILITY, Capableness of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE [*mensurabilis, L.*] capable, or that may be measured.

To ME'NSURATE [*mensuratum, L.*] to measure.

MENSURA'TION [*Geometry*] a finding the Length, Surface or Solidity of Quantities of Bodies in some known measure.

MENT, mingled. *Spencer.*

MENTAGRA [*with Surgeons*] a wild Tetter or Scab like a Ring-worm, which beginning at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breast, and Hands. *Gr.*

ME'NTAL Reservation, a seeming to declare one's Mind, but at the same time concealing one's real Meaning.

MENTI'ON, a speaking of or naming. *F. of L.*

To ME'NTION [*mentionner, F.*] to take Notice of, to speak of, to name.

ME'NTITION, a Lying. *L.*

ME'NTULA, the same as *Penis*.

MENTULA'GRA, a Distemper wherein the Genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulsion.

MENTUM, that Part of the Face below the Mouth called, the Chin.

ME'NUET } a French Dance, or the
MI'NUET } Tune belonging to it. F.

MENUS Droits [in Cookery] a certain Dish proper for Intermesses. F.

To MËNUSE, to diminish. Chaucer.

MENY, a Family. N. C.

MEPHIBOSHETH [מִפְיֹבֹשֶׁת of מ privative, פֿ the Mouth, and שֶׁת Shame, H. i. e. Shame of Mouth] a Son of Jonathan.

MEPHITIS, a strong sulphureous Smell, a Damp. L.

MEPHITICAL [mephiticus, L.] stinking, noxious, poisonous.

MEPHITICAL Exhalations, poisonous or noxious Streams issuing out of the Earth.

MEPRISE, Scorn. F. Spencer.

MERA'CITY [meracitas, L.] Clearness, or Pureness.

ME'RCABLE [mercabilis, L.] that may be bought.

ME'RCANDISE, all manner of Wares exposed to Sale in Fairs or Markets. O. L.

MERCANTILE [mercantille, F.] Merchant-like, belonging to Merchants.

MERCA'TIVE [mercativus, L.] belonging to Chapmanry, buying or selling.

MERCA'TOR's Chart, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth in Plano, wherein the Degrees upon the Meridian increase toward the Poles, in the same Proportion that the Parallel Circles decrease toward them; so called from Gerard Mercator, a noted German Geographer, its first Inventor.

MERCA'TOR's Sailing, the Art of finding upon a Plane, the Way of a Ship's upon a Course assign'd, the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude straight Lines.

MERCA'TURE [mercatura, L.] Merchandizing, Traffick.

ME'RCENARY [mercenaire, F. of mercenarius, L.] greedy of Gain, that may be hired, that may be corrupted to do an ill Act for the Sake of Gain.

MERCENA'RIUS, an Hireling or Servant. O. L.

ME'RCER [mercier, F. of merces, L. Wares] one who deals in wrought Silks, &c.

MERCE'RY [mercerie, F.] Mercers Goods or Wares.

ME'RCHANDISE [merehandise, F.] Commodities or Goods to Trade with: Also Trade, Traffick.

To ME'RCHANDISE [merchander, F.] do deal as a Merchant, to traffick or trade.

ME'RCHANT [merchand, F.] a Trader, or Dealer by Wholesale.

ME'RGHANT Man, a trading Ship.

ME'RCHANTABLE, that is fit to be uttered or sold.

ME'RCHENLAGE [ṁȝȝena-Laȝa, Sax.] the Law of the Mercians, a People who anciently inhabited 8 Counties in England.

ME'RCHET, a Fine, anciently paid by inferiour Tenants to the Lord of the Manour, for Liberty to Dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

MERCIABLE, merciful. Spencer.

MERCIMO'NIATUS An' lie, the Impost of England upon Merchandize. O. L. T.

To be MERK'D } to be troubled or di-
To be MARK'D } sturbed in Mind. C.

MERCU'RIAL [Mercurialis, L.] full of Mercury, ingenious, lively.

MERCU'RIALS [in Phys.] Things compounded or prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCU'RIALS [Mercurialia, L.] Medicines prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCU'RIALIST [among Astrologers] one born under the Planet Mercury.

MERCU'RIUS dulcis [i. e. sweet Mercury] corrosive Sublimate of Quicksilver, corrected and reduc'd to a white Mass.

ME'RCURY [Mercure, F. of Mercurius, L.] the Heathen God of Eloquence, Merchandise and Handicrafts.

ME'RCURY [among Astronomers] the least of all the Planets, and also the lowest except the Moon.

ME'RCURY [among Chymists] Quicksilver; and is taken for one of their active Principles commonly called Spirits.

ME'RCURY [Herald.] the Purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

The London ME'RCURY, a Newspaper.

ME'RCURY-Women, Women that sell News Books and Pamphlets to the Hawkers.

ME'RCY [of merces, L. or as Minshew has it, of miseresce, L. have Pity upon, whence misericordia, L. or of merci, F.] Compassion, Pity.

ME'RCY [in a Law Sense] the Arbitrement or Direction of the King or Lord, in punishing any Offence, not directly censured by Law.

MERDI'FEROUS [merdifer, L.] bearing Dung.

ME'RDIOUS [merdosus, L.] full of Dung or Ordure.

ME'RE [meȝe, Sax. meer, Du.] a Lake, Pool or Pond. See Mear.

MERETRI'CIOUS [meretricius, L.] Whorish, belonging to a Whore.

MERI'DIAN [meridien, F. of meridianus, L.] belonging to Noon.

MERI'DIAN [Circulus Meridianus, L.]

in *Astronomy and Geography*] is a great Circle passing through the Poles of the World, and both the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, crossing the Equinoctial at Right Angles, into a *Western* and *Eastern Hemisphere*. 'Tis called *Meridian*, of *Meridies*, *L.* Mid-day, because when the Sun comes to this Circle, 'tis then Mid-day or Noon. These Meridians being various and multiplex, it is necessary to have one fixed, which is call'd the first Meridian, and usually begun at *Teneriff*, one of the *Canary Islands*.

The first MERIDIAN [on the *Globe* or *Sphere*] is represented by the Brazen Circle, in which the *Globe* hangs and turns, which is divided into 4 Times 90, or 360 Degrees.

MERIDIAN *Altitude* [of the *Sun* or *Star*] is the greatest Height of them, when they are in the Meridian of the Place.

MERIDIAN *Line* [upon a *Dial*] is a Right Line arising from the Intersection of the Meridian of the Place with the Plane of the *Dial*.

MERIDIONAL [meridionalis, *L.*] lying, or that is towards the South, Southern. *F.*

MERIDIONAL *Distance* [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of the *Longitude*, between the *Meridian*, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL *Parts* [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the Meridians, in *Wright's* or *Mercator's* Charts increase, as the *Parallels* of *Latitude* decrease.

MERIDIONALITY, its Situation in Respect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its Meridian.

MERIDIA'TION, a taking a Nap at Noon. *L.*

ME'RILS, a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Five Penny Morris*.

MERINGUES [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Confection. *F.*

MERISMUS [μερισμός, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Disposition of things in their proper Places.

ME'RIT [merit, *F.* of *meritum*, *L.*] Desert, Worth, Excellency; also Demerit, or Ill-deserving.

To ME'RIT [meriter, *F.* of *mereri*, *L.*] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

ME'RITORIE, meritorious. *Chaucer*.

MERITORIOUS [meritoire, *F.* of *meritorius*, *L.*] deserving, full of Desert.

MERITORIOUSNESS, Deservingness.

ME'RITOT, a Sort of Play used by Children, by swinging in Ropes.

MERK, dark. *O.* Also a Mark. *Chau.*

MERKENRIKE [μερκηνική, *Sax.*] the Kingdom of *Mercia*. *Chaucer*.

ME'RKIN [of *Mere*, *F.* a Mother, a kin, a *Dim.*] Counterfeit Hair for a Woman's Privy Parts.

ME'RKIN [i. e. *Jove's Market*] a dangerous Port in *Cornwall*, so called from the many Storms arising there.

ME'RLIN [merlin, *Du.*] a Sort of Hawk.

ME'RLON [in *Fortification*] that Part of the Breast-Work of a Battery, which is between two Port-Holes. *F.*

ME'RMAID [of *mer*, *F.* of *mare*, *L.* the Sea, and *maid*] (if we will credit Poets and Painters) a Sea-Monster, having the upper Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fish.

MERODACH-BALADAN [מרדך בלדן, *Heb.* of מרה Bitter, רה Contribution, בל without, רן Judgment, *H. i. e.* bitter Contribution without Judgment] a King of *Babylon*.

MERRICK [Camden supposes it a Corruption of *Mauritius*, Maurice] a Name common among the *Welch*.

ME'RRIMENT, a Merry-making, Jollity.

ME'RRINESS, Chearfulness, Briskness.

MERRY-Bauks, a cold Posset. *Derb.*

ME'RRY [merry, *Sax.*] gay, chearful, jocund, frolick.

MERRY-Wings, a Fly in *Barbadoes*, very troublesome in the Night.

MERSH-Ware [of *meshe*, a Marsh, and *man*, *Sax.* a Man, *q. d.* Inhabitants of the Marshes, as those of *Romney-marsh* were formerly called] a Place in *Kent*.

ME'RSION, a ducking or plunging over Head and Ears in Water. *L.*

MERTHE, Mirth. *Chaucer*.

MERTON [of *meshe*, a Marsh, and *تون*, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surry*.

MESA'RÆUM [with *Anat.*] the same as the *Mesenterium*, whence its Vessels are called as well *mesaraick*, as *mesenterick*.

MESARA'ICK [mesaraicus, of *mesaraeum*, *L.* of *μεσάραιον*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mesentery.

MESARA'ICK Veins [in *Anatomy*] Branches of the *Vena Porta*, arising from, or inclosed in the Mesentery.

MESCH-FAT, a mashing Vessel for Brewing.

MESEL, a Leper. *Chaucer*.

MESENTE'RICK [mesenterique, *F.* mesentericus, *L.* of *μεσεντερικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mesentery.

MESENTE'RICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] the Right Branch of the *Vena Porta*.

MESE'NTERY [mesentere, *F.* of *mesenterium*, *L.* of *μεσεντέριον*, *Gr.*] a membranous Part, situate in the middle of the lower

lower Belly, which fastens the Bowels to the Back, and one to another.

ME'SLING } [of *mefler*, F. to mingle]

ME'SCELIN } Corn that is mixt, as

MA'SLIN } Wheat, Rye, &c. to make Bread.

MESN } [Law Term] a Lord of a

MEASN } Manour who holds of a superior Lord, though he has Tenants under himself; also a Writ which lies where there is a Lord Mesn, and a Tenant.

MESNA'GERY [mesgnie, a Family, F.] the prudent Management of a Family.

MESNA'LITY, the right of the mesne Lord.

MESOGLO'SSI [among Anatomists] the same Muscles as the Genioglossi.

MESOCO'LON [μεσώκωλον, of μέσος, the Middle, and κώλον, Gr.] that Part of the Mesentery which is joined to the Colon, and the Beginning of the straight Gut. Anatomy.

MESOLA'BIUM [μεσολάβιον, μέσος, the middle, λαβείν, to take, Gr.] a mathematical Instrument, for finding mean Proportionals between any two Lines given.

MESOPLEU'RII [in Anatomy] the intercostal Muscles, 22 in number, which lie between the Ribs. L.

MESOPLEU'RY [mesopleuria, L. of μεσοπλευρίον, of μέσος, the middle, and πλευρόν, the Pleura, Gr.] the middle Spaces between the Ribs.

MESOZEU'GMA [μεσοζεύγμα, of μέσος, the middle, and ζεύγμα, Zeugma, Gr.] Part of a Zeugma, a Figure in Grammatical Construction. L.

MESS [mes, F. messo, Ital. q. d. Cibus missus, L. Meat sent; but others derive it of Meye, Sax. a Table, of mensa, L.] a Portion of Food for one or more Persons.

ME'SSA [in Musick Books] are particular Pieces of divine Musick, frequently made use of in the Roman Church. Ital.

ME'SSAGE [messaggio, Ital.] an Errand. F.

MESSA'GERY [messagerie, F. a publick Messenger, the diligent bringing of a Message.

MESSA'LIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the Time of Constantius.

MESSA'RIOUS, a Reaper or Mower. O. L. T.

MESSE [in India] a Piece of Money, in value 1500 Petties or 15 d. Sterling.

ME'SSENGER [messenger, F.] one who goes between Party and Party, to deliver Business, or carry Dispatches, &c.

ME'SSENGERS [of the Exchequer] Officers belonging to that Court, who attend the Lord Treasurer to carry his Letters and Orders.

King's ME'SSENGERS, Officers who

attend the Secretary of State to carry Dispatches; also to take into Custody State Prisoners.

ME'SSENGER [of the Press] one who by Order of the Court searches Printing-houses, Booksellers Shops, &c. in order to find out seditious Books.

MESSI'AH [משׁיח H. i. e. anointed, the same with Χριστός in Greek] the Name and Title of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

MESSI'NA, Reaping Time, Harvest. O. L.

MESSO'RIOUS [messorius, L.] belonging to Reaping and Harvest.

ME'SSUAGE [in Common Law] a dwelling House with some Land adjoining, as Garden, Orchard, &c. and all other Conveniencies belonging to it.

MEST, most. O.

MESTI'FICAL [mestificus, L.] that makes sad, or sorrowful.

MESTI'ZO's, the Breed of Spaniards and Americans.

MET, a Strike or Bushel. O.

MET } dreamed. O.

METRE }

META'BASIS [μετάβασις, Gr.] a Transition, or passing from one Thing to another. L.

META'BASIS [among Physicians] is the passing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

META'BOLE [μεταβολή, Gr.] an Alteration or Change. L.

META'BOLE [among Physicians] is a Change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

METACA'RPIUM [μετακάρπιον, Gr.] the Back of the Hand, from the Knuckles to the Wrist. L.

METACA'RPUS [in Anatomy] a Bone of the Arm made up of four Bones, which are joined to the Fingers.

METACHRO'NISM [μεταχρονισμός, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, either reckoning under or over.

METACO'NDYLI [μετακύνδυλοι, Gr.] the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

METAL [metallum, L. of μέταλλον, of μετά, after or with, and ἄλλα, other, because it is turned out one after or with another, Gr.] a well digested and compact Body, bred in the Bowels of the Earth, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, &c. F.

To be laid under METAL [among Gunners] a Term used when the Mouth of a Gun lies lower than the Breech.

META'LEPSIS [μετάληψις, Gr. i. e. a translating] a Figure in Rhetorick, defin'd to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word thro' a Succession of Significations.

METALE'PTICK [metalepticus, L. of μεταλέπτειν, Gr.] translativ.

METALEPTICK [with *Anatomists*] as a metaleptick Motion, i. e. a transverse Motion of the Muscle.

METALLICK } [metallique, F. metal-
METALLINE } licus, L. of μεταλλικός, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Metals.

METALLIFEROUS [metallifer, L. of μεταλλοφόρος, Gr.] producing Metals.

METALLIST [metallarius, L. μεταλλεύς, Gr.] one who works in the Mines, or is skill'd in the Knowledge of Metals.

METALLOGRAPHY [μεταλλογραφία, of μέταλλον, Metal, and γραφή, Description, &c. Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Metals.

METALLURGY [μεταλλουργία, of μέταλλον and ἔργον, Work, Gr.] is the working upon Metals, in order to make them hard, bright, beautiful, or useful to Mankind.

METAMORPHISTS, a Name given to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed that the Body of Jesus ascended into Heaven wholly deified.

To **METAMORPHIZE** [metamorphose, F. of μεταμορφόω, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape to another.

METAMORPHOSIS [metamorphose, F. of μεταμόρφωσις, Gr.] a changing of one Shape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS [among *Naturalists*] is apply'd to the various Changes an Animal undergoes both in its Formation and Growth; and also to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk-worm, and the like.

METANOEA [μετάνοια, Gr.] a Change of Mind or Opinion. See *Epanorthosis*.

METAPHOR [metaphore, F. μεταφορά, L. of μεταφορά, of μεταφέρει, to transfer, Gr.] a Trope in Rhetorick, by which we put a strange and remote Word for a proper one, by reason of its Resemblance of the Thing of which we speak, as *smiling Meadows*, &c.

METAPHORICAL [metaphorique, F. metaphoricus, L. of μεταφορικός, Gr.] belonging to a Metaphor, figurative.

METAPHRASIS [μετάφρασις, Gr.] a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

METAPHRAST [metaphraсте, F.] a Translator.

METAPHRENUM [μετάφρενον, Gr.] that Part of the Back which comes after the Midriff. *Anat.*

METAPHYSICAL [metaphysique, F. metaphysicus, L. of μεταφυσικός, Gr.] belonging to Metaphysics.

METAPHYSICKS [metaphysique, F. of metaphysica, L. of μεταφυσικά, Gr.] a Science which treats of Entity, and its

Properties; or the Science of immaterial Beings: That Part of Philosophy which treats of Forms in general, abstracted from Matter, and of such Beings as are above bodily Things, as God, Angels, &c.

METAPLASM [metaplasms, L. μεταπλασμός, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein Words or Letters are transposed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAPTOSIS [μετάπτωσις, Gr.] a falling away [among *Physicians*] is the degenerating of one Disease into another, as when a *Quartan Ague* degenerates into a *Tertian*. L.

METASTASIS [μεταστάσις, Transposition, Gr.] a Change, when one Thing is put for another. L.

METASTASIS [among *Physicians*] is when a Disease departs from one Part to another, as in apoplectick People, when the Matter which affects the Brain is translated into the Nerves.

METASYNCRISIS [of μετά and σύγχρισις, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural Estate; or the Operation of a Medicine externally apply'd.

METATARSUS [of μετά and τάρσος, Gr.] is composed of five small Bones, connected to those of the first Part of the Feet.

METATHESIS [μετάθεσις, of μετατίθημι, to transpose, Gr.] Transposition, Change. L.

To **METE** [metiri, L.] to measure. O.

METEBOURDE, a Table. *Chaucer*.

METE Corn, a certain Measure or Quantity of Corn formerly given by the Lord of a Manour, as a Reward for Labour.

METEGAVEL, a Rent anciently paid in Victuals.

METELY, comely. *Chauc.*

METEWAND, a Yard or Measuring-rod.

METEMPSYCHOSIS [metempsychose, F. of μετεμψύχωσις, Gr.] a Transmigration or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether of Man or Beast.

METEMPSYCHI [μετεμψύχοι, Gr.] Hereticks, who, in Imitation of Pythagoras and Plato, held the Transmigration of Souls.

METEOROLOGY [meteorologia, L. of μετεωρολογία, of μετέωρον and λογία, Discourse, &c. Gr.] a Discourse of Meteors.

METEOROLOGIST [Meteorologicus, L. of μετεωρόλογος, Gr.] one skill'd in, or who discourses of Meteorology.

A **METEOR** [meteore, F. meteorum, L. of μετέωρον, of μετά, beyond, and αἴρω, to lift up, Gr.] certain imperfectly mix'd Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, exhibited

ed in different Forms, of which Sort is *Ignis Fatuus*.

Airy METE'ORS, are such as are bred of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations, as Winds.

Fiery METE'ORS, are those which consist of a fat and sulphureous kindled Smoak, as Thunder, Lightening, &c.

Watery METE'ORS, are composed of Vapours, separated from each other by means of Heat, and variously modified, as Rain, Hail, Snow, &c.

To **METEORIZE**, to ascend upwards.

METEO'ROSCOPY [*meteoroscopia*, L. of *μετέωρον*, a Meteor, and *σκοπέω*, to view, Gr.] that Part of Astronomy which treats of the Difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the Distance of Stars, &c.

ME'TER [*metrum*, L. of *μέτρον*, Gr.] Measure or Verses made by Measure.

METHE'GLIN [*Meddyglyn*, Welch, *methegla*, L. of *μῆθρ*, Wine, and *ἀγλῆν*, or contracted, *ἀγλῆν*, splendid, noble] Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c.

ME'THOD [*methode*, F. *methodus*, L. of *μέθοδος*, of *μέτα*, according to, and *ὁδός*, a Way, Gr.] is an apt Disposition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, so as to be easiest understood or retained.

METHO'DICAL [*methodique*, F. *methodicus*, L. of *μεθωδικός*, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to Method.

METHO'DICAL Medicine, is that Practice that is conducted by Rules, such as were taught by *Galen* and his Followers, in Opposition to the Empirical.

METHO'DIST, one who treats of Method, or affects to be methodical.

METHO'DISTS, those that practise according to methodical Medicine.

To **METHO'DIZE**, to bring into a good Order or Method.

METHUSELAH [*מתושלח* H. i. e. the Weapons of his Death] the longest liv'd of all Men.

METICULO'SITY [of *meticulosus*, L.] Fearfulness.

To **METIN**, to dream. *Chaucer*.

METO'NICK Year [so call'd from *Meton*, an *Athenian*, the Inventor] is the Space of 19 Years, in which the Lunations return and begin as they were before.

METONY'MICAL [*metonymique*, F. *metonymicus*, L. of *μετονομικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Figure of *Metonymy*.

ME'TONYMY [*metonymie*, F. *metonymia*, L. of *μετανομία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which implies a changing, or the putting one Name or Thing for another, as when the Cause is put for the Effect, the Subject for the Adjunct, or the Contrary.

METO'PA [*metope*, F. of *μετόπη*, Gr.]

is a Space or Interval between every Tri-
glyph in the Frize of the Dorick Order;
also the Space between the Morise-holes
of Rafters and Planks.

METOPO'SCOPY [*metoposcopia*, F. of *metoposcopia*, L. of *μετωπισκοπία*, of *μετωπον*, the Forehead, and *σκοπέω*, to view, Gr.] the Art of telling Mens Natures or Inclinations by looking on their Faces.

METRE [in *Turkey*] a Measure of Wine, containing 2 Quarts 1 Pint 1 3d.

METRECHY'TA [*μητρειχύτης* of *μήτρα*, the Womb, and *ἐρχύα*, to pour out, Gr.] an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb. L.

ME'TRETA [*μετρητής*, Gr.] an Attick Measure for Liquid Things, containing 10 Gallons 3 Quarts and a little more.

ME'TRICAL [*metricus*, L. of *μετρικός*, Gr.] belonging to Meter or Verse.

METRICIANS, Poets. *Chaucer*.

METRO'POLIS [*metropole*, F. of *μετρόπολις*, of *μήτρα*, the Matrix, or rather *μήτηρ*, the Mother, and *πόλις*, a City, Gr.] the chief City of a Province or Kingdom.

METRO'POLITAN [*metropolitain*, F. of *metropolitanus*, L. of *μετροπολίτης*, Gr.] belonging to a Metropolis.

A **METRO'POLITAN**, an Archbishop, so called because his See is in the Metropolis of the Province.

METROPO'LITAN and *Primate of all England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

METRO'POLITAN and *Primate of England*, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *York*.

METROPRO'PTOSIS [*μητροπρόπτωσις*, Gr.] the falling down of the Womb.

METT, an ancient *Saxon* Measure about a Bushel.

ME'TTADEL [at *Florence*, &c.] a Measure of Wine, containing one Quart and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flask.

ME'TTESHEP, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. *Sax*.

ME'TTLE [of *metallum*, L.] Vigour, Life, Sprightliness.

To **MEVE**, to move. *O*.

MEW, the Herb call'd also *Spikenel* and *wild Dill*.

MEW [*mep*, *Sax*. *mew*, *Teut*. *mutte*, F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A **Hawk MEW**, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers, whence the Stables call'd the *Mews* at *Whitehall* took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To **MEW** [*mauwen*, *Teut*. *miauler*, F.] to cry like a Cat.

To MEW [*muer*, F.] to cast the Horns as a Stag does.

To MEW up, to shut up.

To MEW [among *Falconers*] to moult or cast the Feathers as Birds do.

MEYA, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. O. L.

MEZE'RION, the dwarf Bay-tree.

ME'ZZO Tinto [*i. e.* middle Tincture] a particular Way of engraving Pictures on Copper Plates by punching and scraping. *Ital.*

MIA'SMA [*μίασμα*, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, &c. more particularly such Particles or Atoms, as are supposed to arise from distemper'd, putrefying, or poisonous Bodies, and to affect People at a Distance.

MICAH [מִיכָה of מִי who, כִּי as, ה' the Lord, H. *i. e.* who is as the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

MICEL *Gemotes*, great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

MICE, the Plural of *Mouse*.

To MICH, to lie hid, to skulk in a Corner.

MICHAEL [מִיכָאֵל of מִי who, כִּי as, ה' H. *i. e.* who is like God] the Name of an Archangel, also of Men.

MICHAELMAS, the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel, observed on the 29th of September.

MICHAL [מִיכָל of מִי who, and כִּל perfect, H. *i. e.* who is perfect] a Daughter of King Saul.

To MICHE, to stand off, to hang back.

MICHEL Grove [מִיכֵל, Sax. much, and Ljove, Sax. *q. d.* great Grove] a Place in *Suffex*.

MICHER [*miser*, L. or probably of *miche*, F. a Crumb] a covetous, fordid Fellow.

MICHES [*miche*, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to some Manours.

MICKLE [מִיכֵל, Sax.] much. O.

MICKLETHWAIT [*Camden* derives it of מִיכֵל, much, and הַפֹּיט, a Pasture, Sax.] a Surname.

MICROCOSM [*microcosme*, F. *microcosmus*, of μικρόκοσμος, of μικρός, little, and κόσμος, the World, Gr.] a little World, *i. e.* the Body of a Man so called, as a kind of Compendium of the Greater.

MICRACOU'STICKS [of μικρός, little, and ἀκούς, hearing, Gr.] magnifying Ear Instruments to help the Hearing.

MICROPHONES [of μικρός, and φωνή, the Voice, Gr.] Instruments for magnifying Sounds.

MICROCOSMO'GRAPHY [of μικρός, small, κόσμος, World, and γραφή, Description, Gr.] a Description of the little World, *viz.* Man.

MICRO'GRAPHY [of μικρός, and γραφή, Gr.] the Description of the Parts and Properties of such very small Objects as are only discernible by means of a Microscope.

MICRO'LOGY [*micrologia*, L. μικρολογία, of μικρός, little, and λογία, Discourse, Gr.] a mean or low Speech of little Value.

MICRO'METER [of μικρός, and μέτρον, Measure, Gr.] an Astronomical Instrument to find the Diameters of the Stars or Planets.

MICRO'METER [with *Naturalists*] an universal Spirit in Nature, of which every animal Life had some Participation.

MICRO'PTHALMY [of μικρός, and ὀφθαλμία, Gr. a Disease of the Eyes] a Disease in the Eyes, the having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHY [*micropsychia*, L. of μικροψυχία, of μικρός, little, and ψυχή, the Soul, Gr.] Meanness of Spirit, Cowardliness, Faint-heartedness.

MICRO'SCOPE [of μικρός, and σκοπή, a Looking-glass, Gr.] an Optical Instrument which magnifies any Object extremely, by means of which the smallest Things may be discerned.

MICTIO } an Excretion by Urine. L.

MICTUS } middlemost. *Chauc.*

MIDDING, a Dunghill. N. C.

MI'DDLE [mīchel, Sax. *medius*, L.] the Midst.

MI'DDLE Latitude [in Navigation] is a Method of working the several Cases in Sailing, nearly agreeing with *Mercator's* Way, but without the Help of *Meridional* Parts.

MI'DDLE-Man [Military Term] he who stands the middlemost in a File.

MI'DDLEMOST, in the midst.

MIDDLING, indifferent, the Mean between two Extremes.

MIDDLETON [*i. e.* the middle Town] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, famous for an Abbey erected there by King *Ethelstan*, for the Expiation of the Murther of his Brother *Edwin*; also a Surname.

MIDGE [micge, Sax. myg, Dan.] a Gnat, an Insect.

A MIDGE, a Lawless or Out-law'd Person.

MIDIAN [מִדְיָן *i. e.* Judgment or Striving] a Son of *Abraham*, and Father of the *Midianites*.

MI'DRIFF [of mid, between, and hrij, the Womb, Sax.] a Skin or Membrane which separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MI'DSHIP Beam [in a Ship] is the great Beam.

MIDSHIP Men [on Board of Ship] Officers who assist on all Occasions, both in stowing and rumaging the Hold and Sailing the Ship; they are generally Gentlemen upon Preferment, having serv'd the limited Time in the Navy as Volunteers.

MIDSUMMER Day, commonly accounted the 24th of June, the Festival of St. John the Baptist.

MIDWALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

MIDWARD, the Middle. *Chaucer*.

MIDWIFE, *Henshaw* derives it of *mid-py*, *Sax. i. e.* a Wife hired for Money; but *Minshew* of *mist*, or *middle*, because she is in the midst of Wives, or because her Business is with the middle Parts; one who delivers Women with Child.

MIEN. See *Meen*.

MIGHT [Mih̄te, *Sax.*] Power, Ability, &c.

I &c. **MIGHT** [of Mih̄tan, *Sax.*] to be able.

MIGHTY [mightigh, *Du.*] powerful.

MIGMA [μῖγμα, *Gr.*] a Mixture of divers Simples or Ingredients.

To MIGRATE [migratum, *L.*] to remove or shift from one Place to another.

MIGRATION, a removing or shifting the Habitation. *L.*

MILCH, giving Milk, as *Milch Cows*, &c.

MILD [mil̄de, *Sax. mild, Teut.*] soft, gentle, easy, not harsh or rough.

MILDERNIX, a sort of Canvas for Sail-cloths, &c.

MILDEW [mīdeape, *Sax.*] a Dew which falls on Wheat, Hops, &c. and hinders its Growth by its clammy Nature, unless it be washed off by the Rain; also Spots on Cloth.

MILDEWED, corrupted with Mildew, blasted; also spotted or stained.

MILDRED [of mil̄d and r̄ade, *Counfel, Sax. q. d. mild in Counfel*] a proper Name of Women.

MILDROP, Dropping of the Nose. *Chaucer*.

MILE [meil, *Teut. mille, F. and L.*] the Distance of 1000 Paces, or 5280 English Feet, or 8 Furlongs. *F.*

MILES [of millium, *Miller, L.*] a Christian Name of Men; also a Surname.

MILFOIL, the Herb Yarrow.

MILITANT [militante, *F. of militans, L.*] combating, fighting, as *Church Militant*, is the Church here on Earth, subject to Trials, Combats, and Temptations.

MILITARY [militaire, *F. of militaris, L.*] belonging to Soldiers or War, warlike.

MILITARY Architecture, is the same as Fortification.

MILITARY Execution, a ravaging and destroying the Country by the Soldiery.

MILITIA, a certain Number of the In-

habitants of a City, or Country, form'd into Companies and Regiments, for the Defence of it. *L.*

MILK [Mæolc, *Sax. milk, Dan. melch, Teut.*] Food well known.

To MILK [Mæolcian, *Sax. melcken, Teut.*] to press out Milk from a Cow's Udder.

MILKEN, a House-breaker. *Cant.*

MILK, Thistle, Weed, Wort, several Sorts of Herbs.

MILKEY Way, the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad white Path or Tract which appears in a clear Night, and consists of an infinite Number of small Stars, invisible to the naked Eye.

MILKNESS, a Diary. *N. C.*

MILL [mýlen, *Sax. Molen, Du.*] an Engine for Grinding, &c.

To MILL, to steal. *O.*

MILL-EAT } a Trench to convey
MILL-LEAT } Water to or from a Mill.

A MILLER [Muller, *Teut. molitor, L.*] one who grinds Corn, &c.

MILL-Holmes, watry Places about a Mill-dam. *N. C.*

MILL-Mountain, an Herb.

MILL-Ree [i. e. 1000 Rees] a Portugal Coin worth 6 s. 8 d. Half-penny Sterling.

MILL-Stone [mýlen-Stan, *Sax.*]

MILLENA'RIANS } Sectaries who be-
MILLENARIES } lieve that Christ shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the End of the World.

MILLENER [of mille, *L. a Thousand*] a Seller of Ribbons, Gloves, &c.

MILLERS Thumb, a small River-fish.

MILLET [milium, *L.*] a Plant so call'd from the great Number of its small Grains or Seeds.

MILLING, grinding or working in a Mill.

MILLION [millione, *Ital.*] the Number of ten hundred Thousand. *F.*

MILLION, a Musk-melon. Which see.

MILOGLOSSUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Tongue which assists the *Genioglossum*.

MILRE'E } [in France near the Medi-
MILRE'A } terranean] a Measure of Wine and Oil, 4 Scandals, or 17 Gallons English Wine Measure.

MILT [milt, *Sax. milte, Du.*] the Spleen; also the soft Row of Fishes.

MILT of Gold, a Portuguese Coin in Value two Ducats and a half.

MILT-Pair, a Disease in Hogs.

MILT-Wast, Wort, Herbs.

MILTER, the Male among Fish.

MILTING, a Disease in Beasts.

MILT-

MILT-Pain, a Disease in Hogs.
MILTON [either *q. d.* Mill-town, or Middle-town] a Town in Kent, 37 Miles E. by S. from London; also a Surname of a famous English Poet.

MILVINE [*milvinus*, L.] belonging to a Kite.

MI'MESIS [*μίμησις*, Gr.] Imitation.

MI'MESIS [in Rhetorick] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Persons are represented.

MIMIA'MBUS [*μυρίαμβος*, Gr.] a sort of Verse anciently used in Lampoons, Farces, &c. Raillery, Droll.

MI'MICAL [*mimicus*, L. of *μιμικός*, Gr.] Buffoon-like, Apish.

A MI'MICK [*mime*, F. *mimus*, L. of *μίμος*, Gr.] one that counterfeits the Gestures, Countenance or Behaviour of others, a Buffoon, a Jester on the Stage, a Writer of Lampoons or short Jest.

MINA'CITY [*minacitas*, L.] menacing, threatening.

MINA'TOR } a Miner or Digger in

MINERA'TOR } the Mines. O. L.

To MINCE [*mincer*, F.] to cut small.

MI'NCHINS, Nuns.

MI'NCING [in Gesture] a finical affected Motion of the Body in walking.

The MIND [*Liemýnðe*, Sax.] the Reason or rational Part of the Soul.

To MIND [*Liemýnðian*, Sax.] to observe, to take Notice of.

To put in MIND [*mýnðezan*, Sax. *mínðer*, Dan.] to admonish, to warn.

MI'NDLESS, regardless.

MI'NDBURCH, a hurting of Honour, and Worship. Sax.

MINE [*Min*, Sax. *mín*, Du.] of or belonging to me.

A MINE [*miniére*, F. *Davisius* derives it of *meen*, Welch, a Stone, *minera*, L.] a Portion of Ground dug for finding Metals, Coals, &c.

To MINE [*miner*, F.] to dig the Earth hollow, and fill it with Gunpowder, &c.

A MINE [in Military Affairs] a Hole dug to be fill'd with Barrels of Gunpowder, in order to blow it up. F.

MINE Dial, an Instrument made for the Use of Miners.

MINE Chips, Ships fill'd with Gunpowder inclosed in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone, to be fired in the Midst of an Enemy's Fleet.

MINEN, to undermine. Chauc.

MI'NERA Morbi [with Physicians] the Seat or Source of any Disease.

MINERS [*mineurs*, F.] Men who work in Mines.

MI'NERAL [*mineralis*, L.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals. F.

MI'NERAL Courts, peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead Mines.

MI'NERAL Crystal [among Chymists] a Composition of Salt-petre well purified, and Flour of Brimstone.

MI'NERALS, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth or Mines, being in Part of a Metalline, and in Part of a stony Substance, and sometimes with some Salt and Sulphur intermix'd with the other.

MI'NERALIST, one skill'd in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

MINERA'LOGY [of *minera*, or *mineralia*, L. and *λογία*, of *λέγω*, Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Minerals or Mines.

MINERATI'VA [with Physicians] the lesser or weaker Purges, as Manna, Lenitive Electuary, &c.

MINE'RVA, the Goddess of Wisdom, and all the Arts; the President of Learning. L.

MI'NERVAL, Entrance-money, given for teaching. L.

MINEW. See Minow.

To MI'NGLE [*Liemenzan*, Sax. *men-galen*, Du. and Teut. *μιγνύω*, Gr.] to mix or blend together.

To MING at one, to mention. N. C.

To MINGE, to mingle. O.

MI'NGLED [*Lemænceð*, Sax.] mixt together.

MI'NIATED [*miniatus*, L.] covered or painted with Vermillion.

In MI'NIATURE [*mignature*, F.] is small.

MI'NIATURE [*mignature*, F.] a drawing of Pictures in a very small Compass, a Painting in Water-colours.

MI'NIUM, Red-lead. L.

MINGINATER, a Maker of Fret-work. Yorksh.

MI'NIM, a brown, tawny or dark Colour.

MI'NIM [in Musick] half a Semibreve.

MI'NIM [of *minimus*, L.] small, little.

MI'NIMA [in Musick Books] a Minium. A Note or Character so called.

MI'NIMA *naturalia* [among Philosophers] Particles or little Parts of Matter call'd *Atoms*; or the least possible Divisions of Matter, and out of which all Bodies are compounded.

MI'NIM Friars, an Order of Monks.

MI'NIMENTS [in Law] Writings or Evidences whereby a Person is able to defend his Title to an Estate.

MINIO'GRAPHER [*minio raphus*, L.] one who paints or writes with Vermillion.

MI'NION [*mignon*, F.] a Darling or Favourite; also a Sort of great Gun.

To MI'NISH [*minuere*, L.] to diminish or lessen.

MINI-

MINISTER [*ministre*, F. of *minister*, L.] an Attendant or Waiter, an Assistant.

MINISTER [*of the Gospel*] a Clergyman, whose Office is to attend the Service of God.

MINISTER [*of State*] one entrusted by the Prince with the Administration of the Government; also an Ambassadors, Agent or Resident at a Prince's Court.

To **MINISTER** [*ministrare*, L.] to officiate, to serve.

MINISTERIAL [*ministerialis*, L.] of a Minister of Church or State.

MINISTRY } [*ministere*, F. *ministerium*, L.] Service or

Charge in any Employment, but used more especially for the Priestly Function, or that of a Minister of State.

MINISTRANT, ministring, serving. *Milton.*

MINISTRATION, a Ministring, Serving.

MINNEKIN [*Minicene*, Sax. a Nun] a nice Dame, a mincing Lass, a proud Mink.

MINNIKINS, fine Pins used by Women in dressing; also a Sort of small Catgut Strings for Violins, &c.

MINNING Days, Days, or Anniversary Feasts, on which the Souls of the deceased were had in special Remembrance, and regular Offices said for them.

MINNINGS of a Disease, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

MINOR [*mineur*, F.] lesser. L.

MINOR [*in Law*] is one in Non-age, or Minority, or more properly an Heir Male or Female before they come to the Age of 21 Years.

MINOR [*in Logick*] is the latter Part of a Syllogism, or Logical Argumentation, otherwise called the Assumption.

MINOR [*in Musick*] is apply'd to 6ths and 3ds; as a 6th or 3d Minor.

MINORS } the Friars of the
MINORITES } Order of St. Francis,
Friars MINORS } so called by the Rules of their Order.

MINORATION, a making less. L.

MINORIES, near Aldgate, so called from a Cloister of Minorites formerly there.

MINORITY [*minorité*, F. of *minoritas*, L.] Non-age, or a being under Age.

MINOVERY [*of main oeuvre*, F.] a certain Trespas committed by a Man's Hand-work in the Forest; as an Engine to catch Deer, &c. L. T.

MINORS [*of minores*, L. the Moderns, or *mineurs*, F. Diggers] a Surname.

MINSTER [*Minyster*, S. *monasterium*, L.] a Monastery or Conventual Church.

MINSTREL [*menestrier* or *menétrier*, F.] a Player on a musical Instrument, a Fidler or Piper.

MINSTRALCIE } Musick. *Chaucer.*

MINSTRELSY }

MINT [*Minste*, Sax. *minste*, Dan.] the Place where the King's Coin is made.

To **MINT** [*Minnetan*, Sax. *munten*, Du.] to coin Money.

To **MINT** a Thing, to aim at, to have a Mind to it. N. C.

A **MINTER** [*Minstere*, S.] a Coiner.

MINUTE [*minutus*, L.] small, little.

MINUTE Tithes, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar, as Wooll, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

A **MINUTE** [*minute*, F.] the 60th Part of an Hour.

MINUTE [*in Geography*] the 60th Part of a Degree.

MINUTES, the first Draught of Writings; also the Abstract of a Judge's Sentence; short Notes on any thing. F.

To **MINUTE** down [*minuter*, F.] to draw a rough Draught, to enter short Notes for Memorandums.

MINUTION, a diminishing or lessening.

MINUTION, a letting of Blood. O. R. **MINX**, a proud Girl.

MIQUELETS, People living among the Mountains of Catalonia in Spain, Highlanders.

MIRABILARY, a Book of Wonders.

MIRABILITY [*mirabilitas*, L.] Admiration.

MIRACLE [*miraculum*, L.] a Work performed by the Almighty Power of God, or some intelligent Agent, superior to Man; any extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which seems above the Power of Nature. F.

MIRACULOUS [*miraculeux*, F. of *miraculosus*, L.] belonging to a Miracle.

MIRACICAL [*miradicus*, L.] speaking strange Things.

MIRE [*mayer*, Du.] Dirt, Mud.

MIRE *Drumle*, the Herb Spoon-wort, or Scurvy Grass.

MIRIAM [*מרים* H. i. e. Bitterness of Affliction] the Sister of Moses.

MIRIFICAL [*mirificus*, L.] wonderfully done, strangely wrought.

MIRINESS, full of Mire, Dirtiness.

MIRK, dark, obscure. *Spencer.*

MIRKSOM, obscure, filthy. *Spencer.*

MIROBOLANS, a Sort of Plums.

MIROIR [*in Cookery*] as Eggs dress'd *au miroir*, i. e. broken into a Plate full of Gravy, and afterwards ic'd with a red hot Iron.

MIROTON [*in Cookery*] a sort of Farce made of Veal, Bacon, &c.

MIRROUR [*miroir*, F.] a Looking-glass, or the Surface of any Opaque Body polish'd, and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it.

MIRROUR Stone, a Stone growing in Musco.

Muscovy, which represents the Image of that which is set behind it.

MIRTH [*Myrth* *Se*, *Sax.*] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHID, cheered, made merry. *Ch.*

MI'RTHLESSE, sad. *Chaucer.*

MIRTLE. See *Myrtle*.

MIS, a Particle which in Composition implies some Defect or Error, as *Misbehaviour*, &c.

MISA, a Compact or Agreement, a Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPTA'TION, a wrong Understanding or Apprehension of any Thing.

MISACOU'MPTID, misreckoned. *Chau.*

MISADVENTURE } [*misaventure*, *F.*

MISAVE'NTURE } [*misaventura*, *Ital.*]

the killing of a Man, partly by Negligence, and partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, carelessly shooting an Arrow, &c. *L. T.*

MISADVICE, wrong, mistaken, or perverse Advice.

MISAGAST, mistaken, misgiven. *Suff.*

MISA'NTHROPIST [*misanthropus*, *L.* of *μισανθρωπος*, of *μισέω*, to hate, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a Man, *Gr.*] a Man-hater.

MISA'NTHROPY [*misanthropia*, *L.* of *μισανθρωπία*, *Gr.*] the hating of Men.

To MISAPPREHE'ND [of *mis* and *apprehendre*, *F.*] not to understand rightly.

To MISAVISE, to act unadvisedly. *Ch.*

To MISBEHA'VE, to behave one's self illy.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, ill Conduct.

To MISBELIE'VE, to distrust. *Chaucer.*

MISBETIDE, a Mishap. *Chaucer.*

MISBO'DE [of *mis* and *bo'dian*, *Sax.*]

Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

MISBORNE, misbehaved. *Chaucer.*

MISCA'RRIAGE [of *mis* and *carriage*, *F.*] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Success of Business; also the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To MISCA'RRY, to bring forth a Child before the Time; not to succeed, to be lost.

MISCELLA'NEOUS [*miscellaneus*, *L.*] mixt together, without Order.

MISCE'LLANY [*miscellanea*, *L.*] a Collection of several different Matters.

MISCHANCE, an unhappy Event.

To MISCHISE, to choose amiss. *Chau.*

MISCHIEF [*mischef*, *F. obsol.*] Hurt, Damage.

MISCHIEVOUS, doing Mischief, injurious.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, Injuriousness, Hurtfulness.

MISCLEPYING, naming amiss. *Chau.*

MISCO'GNISANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

MISCONSTRU'CTION [of *mis* and *construatio*, *L.*] a misconstruing or making an ill Construction of.

To MISCO'NSTRUE [of *mis* and *construere*, *L.*] to interpret amiss, to put an ill Meaning upon.

MISCONTINUANCE, Discontinuance.

To MISCORD, to disagree. *O.*

MISCOVETING, unlawful Desire. *Ch.*

MISCRE'ANCY [of *mis* and *creance*, *F. q. d.* a mistaken Faith] the State or Condition of a Miscreant.

MISCRE'ANT [of *mis* and *creant*, of *croyant*, *F. q. d.* male credens, *L.* one who believes amiss] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; also a base-minded Person.

MISCREATED, ill-begotten. *Spencer.*

MISCREED, decried. *N. C.*

MISDEED [*My-dæd*, *Sax.*] a Crime, a Fault.

To MISDEMEAN, to act amiss.

MISDEMEA'NOUR [of *mis* and *deme-ner*, *F.*] a behaving one's self ill; an Offence or Fault.

High MISDEMEA'NOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to High Treason.

To MISDEPART, to distribute or divide amiss. *Chaucer.*

To MISDOE' [*My-doen*, *Sax.*] to do amiss.

To MISDOUBT, to suspect.

MISE [*Law-Word*] a Gift or customary Present of 5000 Pounds, paid by the Inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince at his Entrance into that Principality.

MI'SES, the Profits of Lands; Taxes or Tollages; Expences or Costs.

MISE } [*Law Words*] the same as

MEASE } Messuage. *F.*

MISE Money, Money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty, &c.

A MISER, a covetous Wretch. *L.*

MI'SERABLE [*miserabilis*, *L.*] wretched, unfortunate; base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

MI'SERABLENESS, Covetousness, Niggardliness; also Wretchedness.

MISERE'RE, [i. e. *have Mercy*, *L.*] a Title given to the 51st Psalm, usually called the Psalm of *Mercy*; and commonly presented by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allow'd them.

MISERE'RE *Mei* [among Physicians] a vehement Pain in the Guts; or a Cholick where the Pains are so exquisite as to draw Compassion from a By-stander. *L.*

MISERICO'RDIA, Mercy, Compassion.

MISERICO'RDIA [in *Law*] is an Arbitrary Fine imposed upon any for an Offence.

MISERICO'RDIA, in *Cibus & Potu*, any Portion of Victuals, which is given gratis, to religious Persons above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

MISERICO'RDIAE *Regulares*, certain set

set Allowance for such over Commons, as upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

MI'SERY [*misere*, F. of *miseria*, L.]

Wretchedness, Misfortune, Trouble.

MISESE, Uneasiness. *Chaucer*.

MISFARE, Misfortune. *Chau.*

MISFEA'SANTS [*Law Term*] Misdeeds or Trespases. F.

MISFEA'SOR, a Trespasser, or Misdoer. F.

MISFILL, miscarried. *Chauc.*

MISFORTUNE, unhappy Fortune, ill Luck.

MISH, a Churl. *Cant.*

MISH Topper, a Coat. *Cant.*

To MISHAP, to disappoint. *Chauc.*

A MISHAP, a Mischance.

MISHAPEN, ill-shaped.

To MISINTE'RPRET [*of mis and interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L.] to give a wrong Sense of, an interpreting amiss, F. of L. with *mis*.

MISKE'NNING } [*Law Term*] a vary-

MISKO'NNING } ing or changing one's Speech in Court.

MISHE'RISING } the same as Abishe-

MISKE'RING } rising.

MISH-Mash [*misch-masch*, Teut.] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.

MISKIN, a little Bagpipe. O.

MISKIN, a Dunghil. *W. Country*.

MISKIN Frow, a Maid-Servant.

MISLEEK, Mislike. *Spencer*.

To MI'SLE [*q. d.* to mistle, *i. e.* to rain in a Mist, of *mieselen*, Du.] to rain small.

MISLEDEN, to misbehave. *Chauc.*

MISLIKE, Dislike.

To MISMANAGE, to act imprudently.

MISMANAGEMENT, ill Conduct.

MISNO'MER [*mis and nommer*, F. to name] mis-termining or mis-calling, the using one Term or Name for another.

MISOCHY'MISTS [*of μισέω*, Gr. to hate, and *Chymist*] those who profess themselves Enemies to the Chymists.

MISO'GAMY [*misogamia*, L. of *μισογαμία*, of *μισέω*, to hate, and *γάμος*, Marriage, Gr.] a hating of Marriage.

MISO'GAMIST [*misogamus*, L. of *μισόγαμος*, Gr.] a Woman-hater.

To MISPEND, to waste.

To MISPLACE, to put in a wrong Place.

MISPLEA'SURE, Displeasure. *Chauc.*

To MISPRINT, to print wrong.

MISPRISION [*méprison*, of *mepriser*, F. to set light by, to neglect] a Neglect or Oversight. L. T.

MISPRISION [*of Treason*] the Concealment or not disclosing of known Treason. L. T.

To MISQUEAM [*of mis and Cperman*, Sax. to please] to displease. O.

To MISRECKON, to reckon wrong.

To MISREPRE'SENT [*of mis and representer*, F. or *repræsentare*, L.] not to represent fairly, to give a false Character of.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, a Representing wrong.

MI'SRULE, Misgovernment, Disorder.

Master of MI'SRULE, the Chief among Revellers, the Manager of a Club at a Merry-making.

MISS [*a dim. Contract. of Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress, a Lady of Pleasure.

To MISS [*missen*, Du. to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.

To MISS [*missen*, Teut.] to know the want of.

MI'SSAL [*missel*, F.] a Book containing the Ceremonies of the Popish Mass, a Mass Book.

MISSATE, misbecame. *Chaucer*.

MISSA'TICUS [*in Doomsday Book*] a Messenger.

MISSELDINE } [*miy'tel'ta*, Sax.] a

MISSELTOE } Shrub which grows on

MISSELETOE } some Trees, as Oaks,

Apple-trees, &c.

MISSEMENING, evil meaning, mistaken. *Chau.*

MI'SSEN Mast, a Mast which stands aft in the Sternmost Part of a Ship.

MI'SSEN, when used alone, is understood of the Sail, and not the Mast.

Change the MI'SSEN [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Misen Yard over to the other Side of the Mast.

Peek the MI'SSEN, *i. e.* put the Misen Sail right up and down the Mast.

Set the MI'SSEN, *i. e.* fit the Misen right as it should stand.

Spell the MI'SSEN, *i. e.* let go the Sheet, and peek it up.

MISSENGROSS [*or Silver Gross*] a German Money, in Value 2 d. Half-penny.

MI'SSILE [*missile*, L.] a Dart or Arrow.

MI'SSILE [*in Heraldry*] a Mixture of several Colours together.

MI'SSION, a Sending. F. of L.

MI'SSIONARIES, Persons sent; commonly spoken of Christian Priests, sent to unbelieving Countries to convert the People to Christianity.

MI'SSIVE [*q. of missivus*, L.] sent; as Letters missive, that are sent from one Person to another. F.

MI'SSIVES, Gifts sent.

MISSU'RA [*i. e.* about to send] a singing the Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*, and performing other superstitious Ceremonies to recommend and dismiss a dying Person, us'd by the Roman Catholics.

A MIST [*miſt*, *Sax.* *miſt*, *Du.*] a Condensation of Vapours, commonly call'd a Fog.

A MISTAKE, an Error.

To MISTAKE, to take a Thing wrong, to err.

MISTER, Need, Want. *O.* Also a Mystery. *Chauc.*

MISTECHT [*q. d.* *miſ-teacht*] miſ-taught.

MISTER-Kind; as *mister Person*, kind of Person. *Spencer.*

MISTERETH Not, needeth not. *Spencer.*

MISTERY. See *Mystery*.

MISTIHED, a Mystery. *Chaucer.*

MI'STION, the same as Mixture. *L.*

To MI'STIME, to do a Thing out of Season.

MISIE-Bird, a Thrush which feeds on Milletoe.

MI'STRESS [*Maitreſſe*, *F.*] the Miſtreſs of an Houſe; a Sweet-heart, or kept Miſtreſs.

MI'STRIAL [*Law Term*] an erroneous or falſe Trial.

A MI'STRUST, a Suspicion, Jealousy.

To MI'STRUST, to ſuſpect.

MI'STURNID, turned upſide down. *Ch.*

To MISUNDERSTAND, to take a Thing wrong.

To MISUSE, to make a wrong Uſe of.

MI'SUSER [*of miſuſare*, *Ital.*] an Abuſe of Liberty or Benefit.

To MISWEEN, to miſjudge. *Spencer.*

MIS-WENT, gone aſtray. *Spencer.*

MIS-WOMAN, a lewd Woman, a Whore. *Chaucer.*

To MIS-WRITE, to copy wrong. *Ch.*

MISEY, a Mineral, or rather an Effluſcence of the *Calcities*, of a Golden Colour; a Sort of Vitriol made by burning the Stone call'd *Cadmia* with the Wood of Pine-Trees.

MITE [*mite*, *F.* *mitte*, *Du.*] a little Worm breeding in Cheeſe, &c. a ſmall Coin about the third Part of our Farthing, the 14th Part of a Grain in Weight.

MITE'LLA [*among Surgeons*] a Swathe which holds the Arm when it is wounded or hurt. *L.*

MITER. See *Mitre*.

MITES [*in Falconry*] a Sort of Vermin about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MI'THRIDATE [*call'd after its Inventor, Mithridates King of Pontus*] a Confection that is a ſpecial Preservative againſt Poiſon.

To MI'TIGATE [*mitiger*, *F.* *mitigatum*, *L.*] to pacify or appeaſe; to allay, alluage, or eaſe.

MITIGATION, a pacifying or alluaging; a remitting the Severity of a Decree or Punishment. *F.* of *L.*

MI'TRAL Valves [*in Anatomy*] two Valves or Skins at the Orifice of the Pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart, for hindring the Blood's running to the Lungs, taking their Name from their Reſemblance to a Mitre.

MITRE [*mitra*, *L.* of *μίτρα*, *Gr.*] a Bonnet or Turbant; Attire for the Head with Labels hanging down, worn by Biſhops, &c. *F.*

MITRE [*in Architecture*] an Angle of 45 Degrees.

MITRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED Abbots, ſuch Governours of Monasteries, who have obtained the Priviledge of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves, and Croſier-Staff of a Biſhop.

MITTA } an ancient Measure of 10

MITTEN } Buſhels.

MITTENDO *manuſcriptum Pedis finis*, a Writ judicial, directed to the Treasuſer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to ſearch and tranſmit the Foot of a Fine, from the Exchequer to the Common Pleas.

MITTENS [*mitaines*, *F.*] a Sort of Glove without Fingers.

MITTIGAL [*at Surat*] a Weight for Silk, 2 Drams and about one 8th.

MITTIMUS [*i. e.* we ſend] a Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, for ſending an Offender to Priſon; a Writ by which Records are tranſferred from one Court to another.

MITTLE, mighty. *O.*

MI'VA [*in Pharmacy*] is the Fleſh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar into a thick Conſiſtence, or a Medicine not unlike a thick Syrup.

To MIX [*mixtionner*, *F.* of *mixtum*, *L.*] to mingle.

MIXEN [*Mixen*, *Sax.*] a Dung-hill, or Heap of Dung.

MIXT [*mixtus*, *L.*] mingled. *F.*

MIXT Body [*in Chymistry and Philosophy*] is a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature, ſuch as Minerals, Vegetables, &c.

MIXT Number [*in Arithmetick*] is one which is Part Integer, and Part Fraction, as 1 and a half.

MIXT Angle [*in Geometry*] is an Angle which is formed by one Right Line, and one curv'd one.

MIXT Figure [*in Geometry*] is a Figure which is bounded by Lines, partly right, and partly crooked.

MIXT Reason } [*in Logick*] is when

MIXT Proportion } the Sum of the Antecedent and Conſequent is compared with the Difference between the ſame Antecedent and Conſequent.

MIXT Tithes, Tithes of Butter, Cheeſe, Milk, &c. and of the Young of Cattle.

MIXTILIO } mixt Corn or Massins.
MESTILO } O. L.
MIXTURE [*mixtion, F. mixtura, L.*] a mingling of several Things together.
To MI'ZZLE [*q. d. to mistle, from mist*] to rain in very small Drops.
A MIZZEY, a Quagmire. N. C.
MI'Z-Maze, a Labyrinth, or Place full of intricate Windings.
MNEMO'NICKS [*mnemonica, L. of μνημονικά, Gr.*] Precepts or Rules, and common Places to help the Memory.
MNEMO'SYNE [*μνημοσύνη, Gr.*] Memory, or the Art of Memory.
MO [*ma, Sax.*] more.
MOAB [*מאב, H. i. e. of the Father*] Lot's Son, the Father of the *Moabites*.
MOAKS, a mashing in brewing Drink.
MOAT [prob. of *moet, of metan, Sax.* to meet] a standing Pool or Pond; a Ditch encompassing a Mansion-house or Castle.
MOAT [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch or Trench round the Rampart of a Place to defend it, and prevent Surprises.
Dry MOAT, a Ditch having little or no Water in it.
Flat bottomed MOAT, is a Moat which has no sloping, its Corners being somewhat rounded.
Lined MOAT, is one whose Sides are cas'd with a Wall of Masons Work.
MOAT } a Body so small, that it seems
MOTE } to be indivisible; such as play in the Beams of the Sun.
MOB [*mobile, sc. vulgus, L.*] the giddy Multitude, or tumultuous Rabble.
MOB, a Woman's Night Cap.
MOBBISH, acting like the tumultuous Rabble.
MO'BBY, a Sort of Drink made of the Roots of Potatoes.
MOBI'LITY [*mobilité, F. of mobilitas, L.*] Power, or Aptness, to move or be moved, Moveableness; a Mobb or Rabble.
MOBLIS, moveable Goods. *Chauc.*
MOCHEL, much. *Spenc.*
MOCHLIA [*μυχλία, Gr.*] the Reduction of dislocated Bones.
MOCKEREN, to mucker or hoard up. *Ch.*
To MOCK [*mocquer, F. mocken, L. u. μακάρει, Gr.*] to deride, to scoff or laugh at, to flout.
MO'CKERY [*moquerie, F.*] Derision, Mocking, Banter, Jestings, &c.
MOCKS, the Meshes of a Net.
MOCKA'DOES, a Sort of Woollen Stuff for darning; Weavers Thrums.
MOCK Privet, a Plant.
MO'CKING Bird, a Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears.
MO'DAL [of *modus, L.*] a Term used by Schoolmen, to signify the Manner of Existing.

MODBURY [either of *mo'ce, Valour*, and *Burg, Sax.* a Town, or of *mud, and Burg, q. d. muddy Town*] a Village in *Devonshire*, 170 Miles *W. S. W.* from *London*.
MODDER } [of *moer, Dan.* a young
MODHER } Girl or Wench. *Norf.*
MODE [*modus, L. mo'd, Sax.*] Way, Manner, Fashion or Garb, &c.
MO'DEL [*modelle, F. modello, Ital. modulus, L.*] an original Pattern, the Shape or Design of any Thing in little, a Platform made of Wood, or any other Materials for a more exact carrying on a greater Work.
To MO'DEL [*modeller, F.*] to frame according to a Model, to Fashion.
MODER, the Matrix, or principal Plate of an Astrolabe, into which the other Parts are fixed. *Chauc.*
MO'DERABLE [*moderabilis, L.*] moderate, measurable.
MODERA'TA misericordia [in *Law*] a Writ for the abating an immoderate *Amerciament* in any Court not of *Record*.
MO'DERATE [*moderé, F. moderatus, L.*] temperate, sober; which does not exceed.
To MO'DERATE [*moderer, F. moderatum, L.*] to allay, qualify or temper; also to govern, or set Bounds to.
MODERA'TION, Temperance, Discretion, Government. *F. of L.*
MODERA'TOR [*modérateur, F.*] a Decider of a Controversy, an Umpire at a Disputation. *L.*
MODERA'TRIX [*modetrice, F.*] a Governess, Arbitratrix, &c. *L.*
MO'DERN [*moderne, F. of modernus, L.*] new, of late Time.
MO'DEST [*modeste, F. modestus, L.*] bashful, sober, grave, discreet in Behaviour.
MO'DESTY [*modestie, F. modestia, L.*] Sobriety, Discretion, Shame-facedness, Bashfulness.
MO'DICITY [*modicité, F.*] Sadness.
MO'DICUM, a small Pittance, a little Matter. *L.*
MODI'FICABLE, capable of being modified.
To MODI'FICATE [*modificatum, L.*] to modify.
MODIFICA'TION, a modifying or qualifying; a setting Bounds or Limits to any Thing. *F. of L.*
To MO'DIFY [*modifier, F. of modificare, L.*] to moderate, to qualify.
To MO'DIFY [in *Philosophy*] to give the Modality or Manner of Existence.
MO'DILLION [*modillion, F.*] a little Model or Measure.
MO'DILLIONS [in *Architecture*] are little Brackets, which are often set under the Corners, and serve to support the Procture of the Drip.
MODIO'LU [among *Surgeons*] is that Part

Cart of the Trapan which cuts the Bone circularly, and is distinguish'd into Male and Female, as it hath or hath not a Point in the Middle to fix it the better in its Operation. *L.*

MO'DISH [of *modiste* or *mode*, *F.*] agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

MO'DIUS, a Bushel, a Roman Measure of 9 English Quarts. *L.*

MO'DO & Forma [Law Term] are Words in Processes and Pleadings, used by the Defendant when he denies the Thing charged.

To MO'DULATE [*modulatum*, *L.*] to sing or make an Harmony.

MODULA'TION [in *Musick*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony. *L.*

MO'DULE [in *Architecture*] a Measure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar at the lower End, in the *Tuscan* and *Doric* Order; but in others the whole Diameter. *F.*

MO'DUS decimandi [Law Term] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Pension is given to the Parson, &c. by Composition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in kind. *L.*

MO'DWALL, a Bird which destroys Bees.

MOE, more.

MOEBLE, moveable. *Chauc.*

MOGNIONS, Armour for the Shoulders. *F.*

MOGSHADE, the Shadow of Trees. *C.*

MOGU'L, the Emperor of *India*.

MO'HAIR [*moire* and *mouaire*, *F.* of *mojacar*, an *Indian* Word] a Sort of Stuff.

Welly MOIDERED, almost craz'd. *Ches.*

MOIDORE, a *Portugal* Gold Coin in Value 27 Shillings *Sterling*.

MOI'ETY [*moyen*, *F.* *medietas*, *L.* Middle or Mean] the Half of any Thing.

To MOIL [*moil*, old Word, for *mule*, *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] or work with Might and Main, to drudge,

To MOIL [probably of *möddelsen*, *Du.* to toil in the Mud] to daub with Dirt; also to sprinkle. *Chauc.*

MOILE [in *Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high soled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Persons.

MOINEAU [in *Fortification*] a little flat Bastion rais'd in the Middle of an over-long Courtin.

MOISON, Harvest, Ripeness of Corn. *O.*

MOIST [*moite*, *F.*] wettish, damp.

MOISTURE [*moiteur*, *F.*] Wetness, Dampness, a watrish cold Humour, proceeding from abundance of liquid Matter, that arises out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MO'KEL, much. *Sax.*

MO'KES, the Meshes of a Net.

MO'KEY, cloudy. *O.*

MO'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MO'LA carnea [in *Anatomy*] a Concretion of extravasated Blood, which forms a kind of Flesh, and most commonly happens in the Womb, and is call'd a false Conception; or a fleshy or spongy Substance without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a *Fœtus*.

MO'LA Patella [*Anat.*] a round broad Bone at the joining of the Thigh and Leg.

MO'LAR [*molaris*, *L.*] of a Mill.

MO'LAR Teeth [*i. e.* Grinders] the five outmost Teeth on either Side of the Mouth.

MOLD. See *Mould*.

MOLA'SSES, the refuse Syrup in boiling of Sugar.

MOLD-WARPS, Moles. *Spenc.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Peer, or Fence, against the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE [*mael*, *Du.* *mehl*, *Teut.* of *macula*, *L.*] a Spot on the Skin.

A MOLE [*mulot*, *F.* *mol*, *Du.* *maul*, *Teut.* *moultwarp*, *O.* *English*, which *Dr. Th.H.* derives from *mold*, Earth, and *peopan*, *Sax.* to throw up] a little Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a River in *Surrey* so called, because like a Mole, it forceth its Passage under Ground, and thereby mixes its Water with the *Thames*.

MOLE'CUA, a little Cake or Lump, or a little Spot on the Skin.

MOLENDARIOUS [*molendarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINARIOUS [*molendinarius*, *L.*] the same as before.

MOLE'NDINUM, a Mill. *O. L.*

MOLESEY [of *Mole* and *Ea*, *Sax.* Water, *q. d.* *Mole's* Water, from its passing under Ground] a Place in *Surrey*.

To MOLE'ST [*molest*, *F.* of *molestare*, *L.*] to disturb, vex, trouble or disquiet.

MOLESTA'TION, a vexing, disquieting or putting to Trouble.

MOLIMINOUS [of *molimen*, *L.*] weighty, momentous.

MO'LINE [*Herald.*] a sort of Cross.

MOLINES [of *moulin*, *F.* a Mill] a Surname.

MO'LINISTS, the Followers of *Molina* a *Spanish* Jesuit, in his Opinions about Grace and Free-will.

MOLI'TION, an attempting or endeavouring. *L.*

MOLITU'RA [Old Law] Toll paid for grinding in a Mill: Grist, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground. *L.*

MO'LLES, Kestrels, a kind of Hawks. *Chaucer.*

MO'LLIENT [*molliens*, *L.*] softening, mollifying.

MOLLIFICA'TION, a making soft. *L.*
To MO'LLIFY [*mollier*, *F.* *mollificare*, *L.*] to make soft, supple or tender.

MO'L-

MO'LLINET, a small Muller to grind Colours.

MO'LLOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*

MOLMU'TIN *Laws*, the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius*, the 16th King of the Britains; they were famous here till the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

MO'LOCH [מלך *H. i. e.* King] the God of the *Amorites*, to whom they sacrificed their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*.

MOLO'PES [μώλωπις, *Gr.*] black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also red Spots in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

MOLO'SSES [*mallece*, *F.* of *melazzo*, *Ital.*] coarse Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the refuse Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOLO'SSUS [μολόσος, *Sax.*] a Verse in Poetry consisting of three long Syllables.

MO'LTEN [zemolten, *Sax.*] melted, or cast.

MO'LTEN Grease [in Horses] a Disease.

MO'LTEN, Mill-toll. *N. C.*

MO'LY, a sort of wild Garlick.

MOMBLISHNESS, Talk, Muttering. *O.*

MOME, a Drone, a dull blockish Fellow.

MO'MENT [*momentum*, *L.*] an Instant, the least Part of Time that can be assign'd; also Importance, Force, Weight; also the Quantity of Motion in a Body. *F.*

MO'MENTANY [*momentanie*, *F.*

MOMENTA'NEOUS [*momentaneus*, *L.*] that lasts as it were but for a Moment, that is of very short Continuance.

MOMENTA'RY [*momentarius*, *L.*] the same as momentaneous.

MOME'NTOUS [*momentosus*, *L.*] of some Weight, Moment, or Worth.

MO'MENTS [among *Mathemat.*] are such indeterminate and unstable Parts of Quantity as are suppos'd to be in a perpetual Flux, *i. e.* continually increasing or decreasing; and they are look'd upon as the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MO'MUS [Μωμύς, *Gr.*] a Heathen Deity who made it his business to carp at the other Gods; whence it is used to represent a Fault-finder, or one who snarls at any Thing.

MO'NACHAL [*monachalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Monk, monkish. *F.*

MO'NACHISM [*monachisme*, *F.*] the State and Condition of Monks.

MONA'DES [μονάς, *Gr.*] the same as Digits or Unities in Arithmetick. *L.*

MONA'DICAL, belonging to Unity,

MO'NARCH [*monarque*, *F.* *monarcha*, *L.* *μονάρχης*, *Gr.*] a single Governour.

MONA'RCHICAL [*monarchique*, *F.* *monarchicus*, *L.* of *μοναρχικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MONA'RCHICALS, Christian Hereticks about the Year 196. who acknowledged but one Person in the Holy Trinity,

and said that the Father was crucified.

MO'NARCHY [*monarchie*, *F.* *monarchia*, *L.* of *μοναρχία*, of *μόν*, alone, and *ἀρχή*, Empire or Command, *Gr.*] the Government of a State by a single Person, Kingly Government.

MO'NASTERY [*monastere*, *F.* *monasterium*, *L.* *μοναστήριον*, *Gr.*] a Convent or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONASTE'RIAL [*monasterialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Monastery or Monks.

MONA'STICAL [*monastique*, *F.*

MONA'STICK [*monasticus*, *L.* *μοναχικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Monk or Abbey.

MOND [*monde*, *F.* of *mundus*, *L.*] the World, the Universe.

MOND a golden Globe, one of the MOUND Ensigns of the Emperor.

MO'NDAY [*monandæg*, *Sax.* *maendæg*, *Du.* *q. d.* moon-day] the second Day of the Week.

To **MONE** [*monan*, *Sax.* *Minshew* derives it of *μόν*, *Gr.* alone] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE [of *monde*, *F.* the World] a Globe; also the Moon; also Complaint. *Ch.*

MONESTE, to admonish. *Chauc.*

MONE'TA, Money or Coin. *L.*

MONETA'GIUM [*Law Term*] the Right and Property of coining Money.

MONETA'RIOUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money. *L.*

MO'NEY [*monnoye*, *F.* of *moneta*, *L.*] a piece of Metal stamp'd with the Effigies of a Prince or Arms of a State, which makes it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate.

Money makes the Mare to go.

This Proverb is a good Lesson of Industry in our Calling, and Frugality in our Expenses, intimating its Usefulness, in that it clothes the Naked, feeds the Hungry, and buys a Crutch for the Cripple, as *Horace* says,

Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidemq; & amicos, Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia donat.

In a Word, it carries on all the Business upon Earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any Affair either of Necessity or Convenience, and by its Assistance we may almost work Miracles, as say the Greeks, Ἀφύπναις λόγχοις μάχεσθαι καὶ πάντα κρατῖσθαι, and rightly since, *Pecunie obediunt omnia*, Latin, which is a true Adage, and owes its Original to *Solomon's* הַכֶּסֶף עֲנָה לְכָל דָּבָר *H.* Money answers all Things.

MO'NEY-Wort, an Herb.

MO'NEYED, well stored with Money.

MO'NEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers who deal in Money upon Returns, &c.

MONG-Corn, mixt Corn or Maslin.

MO'NGER [*mangepe*, *Sax.* a Merchant] now added to several mercantile

Trades, as Cheese-monger, Fish-monger, Iron-monger, &c. a Trader or Dealer.

MO'NGER, a kind of Fisher Boat.

MO'NGREL [*q. mingrel* of *mingle*, *En.*] a Creature got by two Kinds.

MO'NIAL [*monialis*, *L.*] living alone, solitary.

MONI'TION, a Warning or Admonition. *F.* of *L.*

MO'NITOR, an Admonisher, Warner, an Overseer of Manners in Schools. *L.*

MO'NITORY [*monitoire*, *F.* of *monitorius*, *L.*] belonging to Admonition or Warning.

MO'NITORY Letters, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognisance of his Court.

MONK [*Monch*, *Teut.* *Munck*, *Dan.* *Moine*, *F.* of *Monachus*, *L.* of *Μόνος*, *Gr.* solitary] one that lives in a Monastery, under a Vow to observe the Rules of the Founder.

MONK-Fish, a Sort of Fish resembling a Monk's Cowl.

MONK's-Cloth, a Sort of coarse Cloth.

MONK's-Seam [*Sea Term*] is when the Selvedges of Sails are laid a little over one another, and sew'd on both Sides.

MO'NKERY, the Profession or the Humour of Monks.

MO'NKEY [probably of *mon* for *man* and *dim. kin*, *q. d. monikin*, or little Man] a Creature well known.

MO'NMOUTH [called *mongwyl*, of the Rivers *Munow* and *Uyl*, at the meeting of which it is seated, and therefore called *Munmouth*, *q. d. Munow's Mouth*] the County Town of *Monmouthshire*, 100 Miles N. W. from *London*, memorable for the Birth of the invincible Prince Henry V.

MO'NOCHORD, [*monochorde*, *F.* *monochordum*, *L.* *μονόχορδον*, of *μόνος*, one, and *χορδή*, the String of a musical Instrument, *Gr.*] a kind of Instrument anciently of singular Use in the Regulation of Sounds: But some appropriate the Name of *Monochord*, to an Instrument which hath only one String.

MONOCHROMA [*μονόχρωμα*, of *μόνος*, and *χρῶμα*, Colour, *Gr.*] a Picture all of one Colour, without any Mixture.

MONOCHO'RDO Z [in *Musick Books*]

MONOCO'RDO S signifies a very long Instrument that has but one String, the Use of which is to find out the true and exact Distance of each Note and half Note, the one from the other. *Ital.*

MONO'COLON [of *μονόκωλον*, of *μόνος*, and *κῶλον*, a Member] the Gut, otherwise called the *Cæcum Intestinum*.

MONO'CULUS [of *μόνος*, *Gr.* and *Oculus*, *L.*] a Person who hath but one Eye. *L.*

MO'NODY [*monodia*, *L.* of *μονωδία*, *Gr.*]

a Funeral Ditty sung by one Person.

MONO'GAMY [*monogamus*, *L.* of *μόνος*, *Gr.* of *μόνος* and *γάμος*, Marriage, *Gr.*] single Marriage, a having but one Husband or Wife, and no more all the Time of Life.

MO'NOGRAM [*monogramme*, *F.* *monogramma*, *L.* of *μονόγραμμα*, of *μόνος* and *γράμμα*, a Letter, *Gr.*] a Cypher or Character, consisting of one or more Letters interwoven together; a Sentence in one Line, or Epigram in one Verse.

MONOGRAMPHICK Picture, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHE'MEROUS Diseases, such as last but one Day, or are cured in one Day.

MO'NOLOGUE [*monologia*, *L.* of *μόνος*, *Gr.* of *μόνος* and *λογία*, a Discourse, *Gr.*] Soliloquy, a Dramatick Scene where only one Actor speaks. *F.*

MO'NOMACHY [*monomachia*, *L.* of *μονομαχία* of *μόνος* and *μαχή*, a Combat, *Gr.*] a single Combat or Fighting of two Hand to Hand, a Duel.

MO'NOMIAL [in *Algebra*] a Quantity of one Name, or of one single Term.

MONOPE'TALOUS [of *μόνος*, alone, and *πέταλον*, *Gr.* a Leaf] having but one Leaf.

MONOPE'TALOUS Flowers [among Botanists] are such as tho' they may be seemingly cut into 4 or 5 small Petals or Leaves, are yet all of one Piece, and which falling off all together have their Flower in one Piece.

MONO'POLIST [*monopoleur*, *F.* *monopola*, *L.* of *μονοπωλῆς* of *μόνος*, and *πωλέω*, to sell, *Gr.*] one who monopolizes or engrosses all a Commodity or Trade to himself.

To MONO'POLIZE, to engross all a Commodity, &c. into his own Hands.

MONO'POLY [*monopole*, *F.* *monopolium*, *L.* of *μονοπωλίον*, *Gr.*] an Ingrossing of Commodities; the buying of any Commodity up, so that none can sell or gain by it, but one Person, or Partners in Company.

MONO'POLY [in *Law*] is a Grant from the King to any Person or Persons for the sole buying, selling, working or using of any Thing.

MONO'PTERON [*μονόπτερον*, *Gr.*] a kind of round Temple, having its Roof only supported by Pillars, and having but one Wing or Isle.

MONO'PTOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun which has but one Case. *Gr.*

MONO'PTICK [*monopticus*, *L.* of *μονοπτικός*, *Gr.*] that sees only with one Eye.

MONOPY'RENOUS Fruit [of *μόνος*, alone, and *πυρενή*, Kernel, *Gr.*] such Fruit as contains in it only one Kernel or Seed.

MONO'RCHIS [of *μόνος*, alone, and *ρχή*, *Gr.*]

Of.

Orchis, Gr. a Testicle] a Person that hath but one Testicle.

MONO'STICHON [*μονόστιχον*, of *μόνος* and *στιχον*, a Verse, Gr.] an Epigram consisting of one single Verse.

MONOSYLLABLE [*monosyllable*, F. of *monosyllabum*, L. of *μονοσύλλαβον*, of *μόνος* and *σύλλαβον*, a Syllable, Gr.] a Word that has but one Syllable.

MONO'THELITES [of *μόνος*, alone, and *Θηλή*, Will, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks in the 7th Century, who held there was but one Will in Jesus Christ.

MONOTONY' [of *μόνος* and *τόνος*, Tone, Gr.] the having but one Tone.

MONOTRIGLYPH [*Monotriglyphon*, L. *μονοτρίγλυφον*, Gr.] the Space of one Triglyph between 2 Pilasters or 2 Columns.

MONSOONS, periodical Winds in the Eastern Sea; i. e. which blow half the Year or 3 Months one Way, and the other half or 3 Months on the opposite Points.

MONS *Veneris* [in Palmistry] the Knob of the Root of the Fore-finger.

MONS *Veneris* [in Anatomy] is the upper Part of a Woman's Privities.

MONSTER [*monstre*, F. of *monstrum*, L.] any thing against, or beside the common Course of Nature; a mishapen living Creature which degenerates from the right and natural Disposition of its Parts.

MO'NSTRABLE [*monstrabilis*, L.] that may be shewed or declared.

MO'NSTRANS *de droit* [in Law] signifies a Suit in Chancery for the Subject to be restored to Lands and Tenements which he proves to be his Right. F.

MO'NSTRANS *de Faits ou Records*, a shewing of Deeds or Records. F.

To MO'NSTRATE [*montrer*, F. *monstratum*, L.] to shew.

MONSTRAVE'RUNT [in Law] a Writ which lies for Tenants of ancient Demesne, being distrained for Payment of Toll or Imposition contrary to their Privilege.

MO'NSTRE, an Essay or Proof; also a Sample; also a Master-piece. O.

MONSTREFULL, monstrous. Chauc.

MONSTRIFEROUS [*monstrifer*, L.] bringing Monsters.

MONSTRO'SITY } [*monstrositas*, L.] a being

MONSTROUSNESS } monstrous; or which is done contrary to the ordinary Course of Nature.

MONSTROUS [*monstreux*, F. of *monstrosus*, L.] of or like a Monster, prodigious, excessive.

MONT [*mons*, L.] a Mount, an Hill. F.

MONTFORT } [q. de Mont Fort, F.]

MUMFORT } i. e. of a fortified Mount] a Surname.

MONTGOMERY [so called from Roger Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury, who subdued the Country, and built the Castle] the

County Town of Montgomeryshire, 120 Miles N. W. from London.

MONTGOMERY [q. d. Mons Gomeris, L. i. e. Gomer's Mount] a Surname.

MONTJOY [either q. d. mons Jovis, L. Jupiter's Mount, or Mont Joye. F. a Mount of Joy] a Surname.

MONTPERSON } [q. d. Mont Peterson,

MOMPESSEON } i. e. the Mount of the Son of Peter] a Surname.

MONT-Sorrel [of Mont, F. a Mount, and Sora, a River which runs by it] a market Town in Leicestershire, 83 Miles N. W. by N. from London.

MONT-PAGNEL [in Military Affairs, i. e. the Post of the invulnerable] is an Eminence chosen out of the Canon Shot of the Place besieged, where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, without being exposed to Danger.

MO'NTANISTS, an Heretical Sect founded by one Montanus, who gave it out, that he was the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second Marriages, as Fornication, &c.

MONTA'NOUS [*montanus*, L.] belonging to Mountains, mountainous.

MONTEFIASCO, a rich Wine made at Montefiascone, a small City in Italy.

MONTE'RO, a Sort of Cap us'd by Seamen and Hunters. Span.

MONTE'TH, a scallop'd Basen to cool Glasses in.

MONTH [*monas*, Sax. *monat*, Teut.] the Space of 28 Days, in which the Moon compleats her Course.

The Astronomical MONTH } is the
The Synodical Solar MONTH } precise
12th Part of a Year, or the Time the Sun takes up in passing through one of the Signs of the Zodiack, commonly accounted to contain 30 Days, 10 Hours and a half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not of an equal Number of Days, but such as are set down in the Almanack.

The Civil MONTH, is such a Month as is suited to the different Customs of particular Nations and People.

Philosophical MONTH [among Chymists] is the Space of 40 Days and Nights.

MONTICLES [*monticuli*, L.] little Mountains.

MONTICULOUS [*monticulosus*, L.] full of Monticles.

MONTIGENOUS [*montigena*, L.] born on the Hills.

MONTIVAGANT [*montivagus*, L.] wandering on Mountains.

MONTROSS, an under Gunner, or an Assistant to a Gunner, Engineer, or Fire-Master.

MONUMENT [*monumentum*, L.] of

moneo, to admonish, *L.*] a Memorial for After-ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, &c. raised in Memory of some famous Person or Action. *F.*

MO'NUMENT, a stately Pillar erected near *London-Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire, which happened the 2d. of *September*, 1566.

MOOD [*moðe*, *Sax.* *moed*, *Dan.* Mind] Humour, Temper, Disposition.

MOOD, Anger. *Shakes.*

MOODS [*modus*, *L.* in *Grammar*] determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumstances of the Affirmation, &c.

MOO'DS [in *Logick*] are the universal Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [in *Musick*] signify certain Proportions of the Time or Measure of Notes, of which there are four.

MOO'DY, angry. *Shakes.*

MOON [*Moona*, *Sax.* *maane*, *Dan.* *maene*, *Du.* *monn*, *Teut.*] one of the 7 Planets, being the Secondary Planet of the Earth, in whose Motion there are wonderful Irregularities and Inequalities.

MOONED, formed like an Half-Moon. *Milton.*

MOON-Calf [*monkalb*, *Teut.*] a false Conception.

MOON Eyed, that can see better by Night than Day.

MOON Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

A MOON Carser, a Link-Boy. *Cant.*

MOON-Wort, a small Herb.

MOOR [*more*, *F.* of *moro*, *Ital.* *mohr*, *Teut.*] a Native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*, a Black-moor.

MOOR [*mojn* or *moojn*, *Sax.* *moraið*, *Dan.* *moet*, *Du.* perhaps all from *meat*, a Marsh] a Heath or barren Space of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh or Fen.

MOORGATE [of *mojn*, *Sax.* a Moor or Marsh, and *Gate*] a North Gate of the City of *London*, so call'd of a Moor or Marsh which was formerly hard by it.

MOOR-Hen, a Water-fowl.

To MOOR [Sea Term] is to lay out the Anchors, so as is most convenient for the safe and secure riding of a Ship.

To MOOR a cross [Sea Term] is to lay out one of a Ship's Anchors on one Side or a-thwart a River, and another on the other Side right against it.

To MOOR a longst [Sea Term] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawser on Shore.

To MOOR Water-Shot [S. T.] is to moor quartering between the first Ways.

MOO'RING for East, West, &c. [Sea Term] is when they observe which Way, and upon what Point of the Compass the Wind or Sea is most like to endanger the

Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORS [in the *Isle of Man*] the Bailiffs of the Lord of a Manour.

MOORS Head [among *Chymists*] a Copper Cap made in the Form of an Head to be set over the Chimney of a Reverberating Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the rais'd Spirits run down into the Receiver.

MOOSE, an *American* Beast, as big as an Ox, slow of Foot, and headed like a Buck.

MOOT [*mot* or *gemoð*, a meeting together, of *metan* *gemoðan*, *Sax.* to come together] an Exercise or arguing of Cases perform'd by young Students in Law at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice.

MOO'THALL [*moðheal*, *Sax.*] a Place where the Moot Cases were anciently handled.

MOOT House } [in *Bingham* in *Nottinghamshire*] the Hundred Court.

Bailiff of the MOOTS } an Officer
Surveyor of the MOOTS } who is chosen by the Bench, to elect the Mootmen for the Inns of Chancery.

MOOTMEN } Students of the Law,

MOOTERS } who argue Moot Cases.

To blow a MOOT [among Hunters] a Term us'd at the Fall of a Deer.

MOO'TA Canum, a Pack of Dogs. *O. L.*

MOO'TED [among Heralds] a Term apply'd to Trees torn up by the Roots.

A MOP [probably of *Mooppa*, *Sax.* *Mooppa*, *Du.* a Fleece of Wooll, &c. or of *mappa*, *L.* a Napkin] an Utensil for washing of Houses.

To MOP and Mew [*q. d.* to mump and mew, prob. of *mumpelen*, *Du.* to have the Mumps] to make Mouths at one.

To MOPE [probably of *mompelen*, to mutter, or *moon*, *Du.* a Demon, *q. d.* *moonen*, to act like one bewitch'd or Planet struck] to become stupid or sottish; also to make so.

MO'PSICAL [*mopsicus*, *L.*] mope-eyed.

MO'RA, a moorish or boggy Ground. *O.*

MORA *Mussa*, a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *Lancashire* is called *Mosse*.

MO'RAL [*moralis*, *L.*] belonging to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life. *F.*

MO'RAL [*morale*, *F.* and *L.*] the Application of a Fable to Mens Lives and Manners.

MO'RALS [*morales*, *L.*] Moral Philosophy, the Doctrine of Manners, Principles, Designs, or Inclinations.

MO'RALIST, one skilled in, or a Practiser of Morality; one of good and sound Principles of Dealing between Man and Man.

MORA'LITY [*moralité*, *F.* of *moralitas*, *L.*] moral Principles.

MORALITY [i. e. *Moral Philosophy*] is an Art giving Rules, and which lays down Methods concerning Manners, Behaviour, and the Regulation of the Actions of Man only as he is Man.

To **MO'RALIZE** [*moraliser, F.*] to give the moral Sense, to make moral Reflexions.

MORA'SS [*morat3, Dan. maroso, Ital.*] a moorish Ground, a Marsh, a Fen or Bog.

MORA'TUR in *Lege* [*Law Phrase*] signifies as much as he *demurs upon the Point*.

MO'RBID [*morbidus, L.*] diseased, corrupt, infectious; it is rather said of an unsound Constitution, or one inclinable to Diseases, than of one actually under a Distemper.

MORBI'DITY [*morbiditas, L.*] Diseasedness, Sickliness.

MORBI'FICK [*morbificus, L.*] causing Diseases or Sickness.

MORBI'LLI, the Measles. *L.*

MO'RBULENT [*morbulentus, L.*] full of Diseases, sickly.

MO'RBUS, a Disease or Distemper; is an unusual Circulation of the Blood, or the circular Motion of Blood augmented or diminished, either throughout the whole Body, or some Part of it. *L.*

MO'RBUS Comitialis, the Falling Sick-ness, the Epilepsy; so called by the Romans, because when in any of their public Assemblies Persons fell down with this Distemper, they usually broke up the *Comitia*, i. e. the Courts they called by that Name.

MO'RBUS Gallicus, the French Pox. *L.*

MO'RBUS Regius, the Jaundice. *L.*

MO'RBUS Virgineus, the Green Sick-ness. *L.*

MORDA'CIOUS [*mordax, L.*] biting, gnawing.

MORDA'CITY [*mordacit  , F. of mordacitas, L.*] Bitingness, Sharpness, a corroding Quality, Sharpness or Bitterness.

MORDECAI [*מרדכי, H. i. e. bitter*] Queen Esther's Guardian.

MO'RDICANT [*mordicans, L.*] biting, sharp. *F.*

MORE [*m  re, Sax. meere, Dan. meer, Du. mehr, Teut. and C. Br. great*] a greater Quantity, &c.

MO'REL, an Herb.

MORES } high and open Places. *N. C.*

MAURES } In other Places it is used for low and boggy Grounds.

MO'RESK Work [*in Carving or Painting*] a kind of Antick Work, after the Manner of the *Moors*, consisting of several Pieces, in which there is no perfect Figure, but a wild Resemblance of Men, Birds, Beasts, and Trees, &c. intermingled together.

MORGAN [*of Mor, the Sea, and gan, C. Br. born, q. d. born by the Seaside*] a Christian and Surname.

MORGINGAB, a morning Gift. *O.*

MORGLAY [*of mort, Death, and glaive, a Sword, F.*] a mortal and deadly Sword.

MORI'A [*  opia, Gr.*] Folly, Stupidity, Dulness. *L.*

MORI'A [*with Physicians*] a Failing in the Judgment and Understanding.

MO'RIBUND [*moribond, F. of moribundus, L.*] ready to die, in a dying Condition.

MORICE } [*Mauritius, of Maurus, L. a*

MORRIS } Moor, and that of   μυρρος, Gr. dark or obscure] a Name.

MORIGERATION, Obedience, Dutifulness. *L.*

MORI'GEROUS [*morigerus, L.*] obedient, dutiful.

MO'RILLE, the smallest and most delicious kind of Mushrooms found in Woods. *F.*

MO'RION, a sort of Steel Cap or Head-piece in Use formerly. *F.*

MORISCO, a Moor; also a Morris (or Moorish) Dancer. *Span.*

MORISH Work [*Moresque, F. of Moresco, Span. of Mauritania, q. d. a Mauritanian Work*] a kind of Antick Work in Carving or Painting after the Manner of the *Moors*.

MO'RKIN [*with Hunters*] a wild Beast dead by Sickness or Mischance.

MO'RLING } [*of mort, F. mors, L.*

MO'RTLING } Death] the Wooll taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MO'RMAL, Canker or Gangrene. *O.*

MO'RMO [*μωρμ  ν, Gr.*] a Bugbear, Hobgoblin, Raw-head and Bloody-bones. *L.*

MORN } [*m  rne or m  rzen,*

MO'RNING } *Sax. m  rghen, Du. m  rzen, Teut.*] the first Part of the Day, or the Time of the Sun's Rising.

MORO'COCKS, a sort of Strawberries found only in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

MORO'LOGY [*morologia, L. of μωρολογία, of μωρ  ς, foolish, and λογία, Discourse, Gr.*] a foolish Speaking.

MORO'SE [*morosus, L.*] dogged, furly, peevish.

MORO'SITY } [*morositas, L.*] Fro-

MORO'SENESS } wardness, Peevishness, Averseness to please or be pleased.

MOROWNYNGE, the Morning. *Ch.*

MO'RPHEW [*morphee, F. q. d. mort feu, dead Fire*] a kind of white Scurf upon the Body, or tawny Spots on the Face.

MO'RRAL, the Plant woody Nightshade.

MO'RRIS Dance, an Antick Dance performed by five Men and a Boy in Girls Habit, with his Head gayly trimmed up.

MORSE, a Sea Ox, an amphibious Creature.

A MO'RSEL [*morceau, F. morsellum, L.*] a Bite, a little Piece.

MO'RSULI, Medicines to be chewed in the Mouth, as Lozenges, &c.

MO'RSURE, a Bite or biting. F.

MO'RSUS, a Bite or Sting. L.

A MORT [*amort*, F.] a great Abundance. *Lincolnshire*.

A MORT, a Doxy or Whore. *Cant.*

To blow a MORT [*Hunting Term*] is to sound a particular Air called a *Mort*, to give Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken, and is killed or killing.

MORTER, a Lump. *Chau.*

MORTAL [*mortel*, F. *mortalis*, L.] liable to Death, deadly or bringing Death.

MORTA'LITY [*mortalité*, F. of *mortalitas*, L.] the State of Things subject to Death: Also the Havock and Destruction made by Pestilential Diseases.

MO'RTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Vessel to pound Things in.

MO'RTAR [*mortier*, F.] a Mortar-piece, a Piece of Artillery to throw Bombs, &c.

MO'RTAR } [*mortier*, F. *mörter*, Du.]

MO'RTER } Lime and Sand mix'd together for Building.

MORTA'RIORUM, the Socket wherein the Tooth grows. L.

MORTA'RIMUM, a Mortar, Taper or Light set in Churches, over the Graves or Shrine of the Dead.

MORT *d' Ancestre*, a Writ which lies where a Man's Father, Brother, or Uncle dies seiz'd of Land, and a Stranger abateth or entereth the Land.

MORTGAGE [*of mort*, F. Death, and *Gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands and Tenements, or any Thing moveable, laid or bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed upon.

MORTGAGEE, the Party to whom any Thing is so pawned or mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, the Party who has made a Mortgage.

MORTH, Murder. *Sax.*

MORTIFEROUS [*mortifere*, F. of *mortifer*, L.] Death bringing, deadly.

MORTIFICA'TION, a making dead or mortifying: Trouble and Vexation which falls upon a Man when disappointed or cross'd. F. of L.

MORTIFICA'TION [*in Chymistry*] is the Alteration of the outward Form in Metals, Minerals, &c.

MORTIFICA'TION [*in Divinity*] is a subduing of the Flesh by Abstinence and Prayer.

MORTIFICA'TION [*Surgery*] Loss of Life, Nature, Heat and Sense in a Member, is when in any Part the natural Juices quite lose their proper Motions, so that they fall into a Fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the Texture of the Part.

To MO'RTIFY [*mortifier*, F. of *morti-*

ficare, L.] to make or grow dead.

To MO'RTIFY [*among Chymists*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mixt Body.

To MO'RTIFY [*in Divinity*] is to subdue or conquer the Lusts and Passions.

To MO'RTIFY [*in Cookery*] is to make Flesh grow tender, to keep it till it has a Hogoo.

MORTIMER [*of mort*, dead, and *mer*, Sea, F.] a Surname.

MO'RTISE [*mortaise*, F.] the Hole which is cut in one Piece of Wood or Rafter to let in another.

MO'RTLACK [*q. d. Mortuus Lacus*, L. i. e. a dead Lake, or of *mors*, Death, and *Lac*, a Victim, *Sax.*] a Village in Surrey, by the Side of the River Thames.

MO'RTLING, the same as *Morling*.

MO'RTMAIN [*q. d. dead Hand*, F.] an Alienation, or making over Lands or Tenements, with the King's Licence of *Mortmain*, to a Corporation or Fraternity, and their Successors.

MO'RTRELL, a Mefs of Milk and Bread allowed to poor People in Hospitals. O. R.

MORTREIS, a Dish of Meat made of Fowls pounded in a Mortar. *Chauc.*

MO'RTUARY [*mortuaire*, F. of *mortuarium*, L.] a Gift left by a Man at his Death, to his Parish Church for a Recompence of his Personal Tithes and Offerings, not duly paid in his Life Time.

Caput MORTUUM [*among Chymists*] is the gross and earthy Substance, which is left of any mix'd Body, when the Moisture is drawn out.

MOSA'ICAL [*mosaique*, F. of *mosaicus*, L.] belonging to *Moses*.

MOSA'ICK Work, is a most curious Work wrought with Stones of all Colours, artificially set together upon a Wall or Floor, so as to represent an admirable Variety of Knots, Flowers, Fruits, &c.

MOSCHE'TTO, a stinging Gnat, very troublesome in the *West-Indies*.

MOSES [מֹשֶׁה, H. i. e. drawn up] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

To MOSHER, to corrupt or rot.

MOSK } a Temple or Church among

MOSQUE } the *Turks*.

MOSS [*meoy*, *Sax.* *Mouffe*, F. of *Muscus*, L.] a kind of spongy or downy vegetable Substance, growing upon Trees, Stones, and some Earths; also a fine Sugar Work made by Confectioners.

MO'SSES, moorish or boggy Places.

MO'SSY [*muscosus*, L.] full of Moss or Down.

MOSS Troopers, a Sort of Robbers in the Northern Part of Scotland.

MOST [מַעֲיָט, *Sax.* *meest*, Du. *meist*, Teut.] the greatest.

MO'-

MO'STICK, the Stick which a Painter rests on when at Work.

MO'STRA [in *Musick Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line in Musick, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The *French* call it *Guidon*. *Ital.*

MOT, a certain Note which a Huntsman winds on his Horn.

MO'TABLE [*motabilis, L.*] always moving or moveable.

MO'TA, a Castle or Fort. *N. C.*

MOTE [*moet, Sax.* a Meeting, of *metan*, to assemble, hence Wardmote] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

MOTE, must. *O.*

MOTA'TION, an often moving to and fro. *L.*

MOTEER, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manour.

MOTETS. See *Motetto*.

MOTE'TTO ? [in *Musick Books*] denotes

MOTE'TTI 5 kinds of Church Musick made use of among the Roman Catholics; and are composed with much Art and Ingenuity; some of them for one, two, three, four, or more Voices, and very often with several Instruments. *Motetto's* are much of the same Kind or Nature in divine Musick, as *Cantata's* are in common.

MOTH [*moeth, Sax.* *mette, Teut.*] a Fly which eats Cloths.

MOTH-Mullein, an Herb.

MO'THER [*moethor, Sax.* *maeder, Du.* of *mater, L.*] a Woman who has brought forth a Child.

MO'THER [among *Physicians*] a Disease in that Part where the Child is formed; also the Womb itself.

MO'THER of Pearl, the Shell which contains the Pearl Fish.

MO'THER of Time, an Herb.

MO'THER of Wine, &c. [*maeder, Du.* *Lees*, Thickening, from *modder*, or *moeder, Du.* *Mud.*] the Mouldiness or Dregs of Wine, Beer, Ale, Oil, &c.

MO'THER Tongues, are defin'd to be such Languages as seem to have no Affinity with, or Derivation from, or Dependence upon one another; of which *Scaliger* asserts there are only in *Europe*; viz. the *Greek*, the *Latin*, the *Teutonic* or *German*: The *Sclavonic*, the *Epirotick*, or *Albenese*, the *Scythian* or *European Tartar*, the *Hungarian*, the *Cantabrian*, the *Irish*, and the *British* or old *Gaulish*: Some add 4 others to this Number; viz. the *Arabick*, the *Cauchin*, the *Illyrian*, and *Jazygian*.

MO'THER-Wort, an Herb.

MO'THER [of *moer, Dan.*] a young Girl. *N. C.*

MOTIN, must. *Chauc.*

MO'TION, the Act of a natural Body which moves or stirs itself: Also an Inclination or Disposition; a Proposal or

Overture. *F. of L.*

MO'TION [among *Philosophers*] is defined to be a continual and successive Mutation of Place.

Absolute MO'TION, is a Mutation of absolute Place, and its Celerity is measured according to absolute Space.

Relative MO'TION, is a Mutation of relative Place, and its Celerity is measured by relative Space.

MO'TION *equably accelerated*, is such whose Velocity equally decreases in equal Times.

MO'TION *equably retarded*, is such whose Velocity equally decreases in equal Times, till the Body comes to rest.

MO'TION of the *Apogee* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*, which is comprehended between the Line of the *Apogee*, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

MO'TIONS [of an Army] are the several Marches and Counter-marches it makes in the Changes of its Posts.

To MO'TION a Thing [*motare, L.*] to propose it.

MO'TIONLESS, deprived of Motion, without Motion.

A MO'TIVE [*motif, F. of motivus, L.*] a moving or forcible Argument or Reason, an Incitement.

MO'TIVE [*motif, F. of motivus, L.*] which serves to, or causes Motion.

MOTIVITY, the Power of moving.

MO'TLEY [*q. d. medley, of mêler, F.* to mix] mix'd, as a motley Colour.

MOTO'RII [in *Anatomy*] the third Pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

MO'TOS [*μοτός, Gr.*] a Piece of old Linen tooz'd like Wooll, which is put into Ulcers, and stops the Flux of Blood.

MOTTE, did mete or measure. *Spen.*

MO'TTO [*mot, F. motto, Ital.*] a Word or short Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or the Coat of Arms of Nobility and Gentry.

MO'TUS, Motion. *L.*

MO'TUS *Peristalticus* [among *Physicians*] the Peristaltick or Quibbling Motion of the Guts.

To MOUCH, to eat up. *O.*

To MOVE [*movere, L.*] to stir, to stir up or egg on; to affect or work upon.

MO'VEABLE [*mobilis, L.*] that may be moved; also that varies in Time.

MO'VEABLE Feasts, are those Festivals which though they happen or are celebrated on the same Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Easter*, *Whitsontide*, &c.

MO'VEABLE Signs [in *Astrology*] are *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*.

MO'VEABLES, Personal Goods or Estate.

MO'VE-

MOVEMENT, Motion, Moving.

A MOVEMENT [among *Clockmakers*, &c.] those Parts of a Clock, Watch, &c. which are in Motion, and which by that Motion carry on the Design, or answer the End of the Instrument.

MOVENT } [*movens*, L.] moving, that
MOVER } which moves or gives Motion.

MOUGHT [*moȝt*, Sax.] I might.

MOUGHTHES, Moths. *Chauc.*

MOULD } [*molte*, Sax. *mul*, Du.]

MOLD } Earth mix'd with Dung.

MOULD } [*molde*, Span.] a Form in

MOLD } which any Thing is cast; also the Hollowness in the upper Part of the Head.

To MOULD [*mouler*, F. *amouldar*, Span.] to cast in a Mould.

To MOULD Bread, to work the Mass of Dough with the Hands, and form it into Loaves.

MOULD [of *mogel*, Goth. *Swed.*] Mouldiness.

MOULDABLE, that may be put into a Mould or Shape, or be moulded.

To MOULDER, to fall to Dust, to consume or waste away.

MOULDINESS, Hoariness occasioned by long keeping.

MOULDINGS [in *Architecture*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; also that Part which bears up an Arch.

MOULDINGS [among *Gunners*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar, as such Squares or Rounds, as serve generally for Ornament, as the Breech Mouldings, Muzzle Mouldings, &c.

MOULDY [of *mogel*, or *moisi*, F. of *mucidus*, L.] hoary with Mouldiness.

To MOULE, to moulder away; also to grow mouldy. *Chaucer.*

MOULINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller which being crossed with two Levers, is usually apply'd to Cranes, Capsterns, &c. to heave up Stones, Timber, &c. F.

MOULT, a Mow or Heap of Corn. O.

To MOULT } [*muppen*, Du. *muer*,

To MOULTER } F. of *mutare*, L.] to shed the Feathers as Birds do.

A MOULTER, a young Duck.

MOUN, May. *Chaucer.*

MOUND [*Minshew* derives it of *monumentum*, L. or prob. of *maen*, C. Br. a Stone] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

MOUND [in *Heraldry*] a Ball or Globe with a Cross upon it.

To MOUND, to secure with a Mound, to fence about.

MOUNSIRE [*monsieur*, F.] my Master.

MOUNT [*mont*, F. of *mons*, L.] a Mountain or Hill, a Walk raised on the Side of a Garden above the Level of the rest of the Plot.

A MOUNT [in *Fortification*] a Heap of Earth, on which is a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted on it.

MOUNT of Piety, a Stock of Money which was anciently raised by Contribution, and laid up to be lent on Occasion to poor People ruined by the Extortion of the *Jews*.

MOUNT [of *Plaster of Paris*] the Quantity of 3000 lb. Weight.

To MOUNT [*monter*, F. *montare*, Ital.] to go or get up.

To MOUNT the Guard [Military Term] is to go upon Duty.

To MOUNT a Breach, is to run up it, or to attack it.

To MOUNT the Trenches, is to go upon Guard in the Trenches.

To MOUNT a Piece [in *Gunnery*] is to set it on the Carriage, or to raise its Mouth higher.

MOUNTAGUE [*q. d. de mont aigu*, F. i. e. of the sharp Mountain] a Surname.

MOU'NTAIN [*montagne*, F.] a vast Heap of Earth rais'd to a great Height, either by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINEE'R, one who dwells on the Mountains, a Highlander.

MOU'NTAINOUS [*montagneux*, F. of *montanus*, L.] full of Mountains, hilly.

MOU'NTAUNCE } Quantity, Value,
MOU'NTENAUNCE } Amount; also Maintenance, Sustenance. *Chau.*

MOU'NTEBANK [*montinbanco*, Ital.] a Quack, a Pretender to Physick.

MOUNTEE, an Alarm to mount, or go upon some speedy warlike Expedition. O. R.

MOUNTENANCE, the Quantity, the Price which any thing amounts to; also Maintenance, Subsistence. O.

MOU'RDANT, the Tongue of a Buckle. O.

To MOURN [*mupnan*, Sax.] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOU'RNFUL, abounding with Grief, occasioning Sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

MOURNING, grieving, lamenting; also black Clothes worn on the Death of a Relation or Friend.

MOU'RNING of the Chine [in *Horses*] a Disease which causes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [*muy*, Sax. *muus*, Dan. *muyg*, Du. of *mus*, L.] a small Creature infesting Houses.

To MOUSE [*muyson*, Du. *mauson*, Teut.] to hunt or catch Mice.

MOUSE Croke, a Beast that is run over the Back by a *Shrew Mouse* is said to be so. O.

MOUSE-Ear, an Herb.

MOUSE-Tail, an Herb.

MOUSEL-Scab, a Distemper in Sheep. C.

MOUTH [*muȝ*, Sax. *muud*, Dan. *mond*, Du. *Minshew* and *Junius* derive them

them of *μῦθ*, Gr. a Word] Part of the Body of a living Creature.

MOUTH [in Geography] a Place where a River empties itself, or runs into the Sea.

To MOUTH it, to speak after a clownish or contemptuous Manner.

MOW [mope, Sax.] a Stack or Heap of Hay or Corn; also the Mouth. *Chauc.*

To MOW [maʃan, Sax.] to cut Hay or Corn.

MOWE, I may. *O.*

MOW-Beater, a Drover. *Cant.*

MOWBRAY [of mowe, a Heap, and bʀede, Bread, Teut.] a Surname.

MOWER, one who cutteth Grass with a Scythe.

MOWER, a Cow. *Cant.*

MOWITH, the Mouth. *Chauc.*

MOWYNGE, being able. *Chauc.*

MOXA, a sort of Down or Indian Moss good against the Gout.

MOYENEAU' [in Fortification] a little flat Bastion raised upon a re-entring Angle before a Courtin which is too long between two other Bastions.

WELLY Moyder'd, almost distracted. *Chesh.*

MOY'LE, a Graft or Cyon.

MOY'LERY, Pains. *O.*

MOYLS, high soled Shoes.

MOYL, a labouring Beast.

MU'CCULENT [*mucculentus*, L.] full of Snot.

MUCH, a great Quantity, many.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This Proverb is a good Dehortation from too sanguine a Dependence upon future Expectations, though very promising; intimating, that the most promising Hopes are often dash'd in Pieces by the Intervention of some unforeseen and unexpected Accident; so say the Latins, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra*, and the Greeks, *πολλὰ μεταξὺ πείλει κύλικος καὶ χεῖλεος ἄρχη*, and Ben. Syra, *לִינָא וְלֹא יָדְעָה מֶה מִשְׁלָה*.

MUCHA'RUM, the Infusion of Roses by itself, or the Infusion boil'd up to a Syrup.

MUCKEL, much. *Spenc.*

MU'CILAGE [of *mucus*, L.] a viscous Extraction made of Seeds, Roots, Gums, &c. with Water.

MUCILA'GINOUS [of *muceago*, L.] full of Slime or Gravel.

MUCILA'GINOUS Glands [in Anatomy] Glandules or Kernels about the Joints that separate the slimy Matter for lubricating of them.

MU'CID [*mucidus*, L.] hoary, musty, mouldy.

MU'CIDITY [*mucido*, L.] Mustiness.

MUCK, moist, wet. *N. C.*

MUCK [*ἄνεος*, Sax. Filth, or mucʒ,

Sax. an Heap] Dung.

A MUCK-hill, a Dung-hill.

MUCK-Worm, a covetous Person.

MUCKSON up to the Huckson, Dirty up to the Knuckles. *Devon.*

MUCK [*mucho*, Ital.] a great deal.

MU'CKETTER ʒ [*mocadero*, Span. moc-

MU'CKENDER ʒ *ciavolo*, Ital. mou-choir, F.] an Handkerchief.

To MU'CKER [of mucʒ, Sax. an Heap] to hoard up. *Chauc.*

MUCO'SITY [*mucositas*, L.] Snottiness; Sliminess.

MU'COUS [*mucosus*, L.] snotty, slimy.

MU'CRO Cordis [in Anatomy] the lower pointed End of the Heart. *L.*

MU'CRONATED [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.

MUCRONA'TUM Os [in Anatomy] the lower End of the Breast Bone pointed like a Sword. *L.*

MU'CULENCY [*muculentia*, L.] Snottiness.

MU'CUS, Snot, most properly that which flows from the Papillary Processes, thro' the Os Cribiforme into the Nostrils. *L.*

MU'CUS Intestinorum, a viscous Matter flowing from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from sharp and hard Things that pass through them. *L.*

MUD [modder, Du.] Wet, Filth, or Mire.

To MUDDLE [*moedeelen*, Du.] to root out with the Bill, as Geese and Ducks do; also to make tipsy or half drunk.

MUDERESEE'S [among the Turks] Persons who teach Scholars the Publick Service of their Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Mosques.

MUD-Suckers, a Sort of Water Fowl, which suck out of the Mud of Channels some Oily Juice or Slime, wherewith they are nourished.

MUE ʒ [of *mue*, F.] a Sort of Coop

MEW ʒ where Hawks are kept when they change their Feathers.

MUES, the King's Stables at Charing-Cross, formerly the Place for keeping his Hawks.

A MUFF [*masse*, *muffel*, Du. *mouffle*, F.] a Case of Fur to put the Hands in in cold Weather.

To MU'FFLE [of muʒ, the Mouth, and ʃealdian, to hide, Sax.] to wrap up the Mouth or Face in Clothes.

To MU'FFLE [*muffelen*, *maffelen*, Du.] to stutter or speak unintelligibly.

MU'FFLE [among Chymists] is the Cover of a Test or Coppel which is put over it in the Fire.

MU'FFLER, a Piece of Cloth to be ty'd about the Mouth or Chin.

MUF-

MUFFLING *Cheat*, a Napkin. *Cant.*
 MUFTI, the Principal Head of the *Mahometan* Religion, or Oracle of all doubtful Questions in their Law.

MUG [of *muggio*, *C. Br.* to be warm] a Cup for warming Drink, &c.

MUG-Wort, an Herb; also Worm-wood. *N. C.*

MU'GGETS } Part of the Entrails of
 MU'GWETS } neat Cattle, or of Beasts of the Forest, as Deer, &c.

MU'GIENT [*mugiens*, *L.*] Lowing or Bellowing.

MUGI'TUS, is properly the Lowing of Cattle; but by some Physical Authors it is us'd to express that inarticulate Sound of the Voice which Persons utter in Apoplexies, and such like Distempers. *L.*

MUGGLETONIANS, the Followers of *Lodowic Muggleton* a Journeyman Taylor, who set himself up for a great Prophet, together with one *Reeves*, about the Year 1657. pretending to an absolute Power of Saving and Damning whom they pleased, and that they were the two last Witnesses of God that ever should be upon Earth.

MULA'TTO, one born of Parents of whom one is a *Moor*, and the other of another Nation.

MU'LBERRY [*mausheer*, of *maul*, a Mouth, and *heer*, a Berry, *Teut.* so called from its Sovereign Virtue in curing Ulcers in the Mouth] a Fruit well known.

MU'LCIBER, *Vulcan* the God of Fire or Smithery. *L.*

MU'LCIBLE [*mulcibilis*, *L.*] which may be appeased.

MULCH, Straw half rotten. *C.*

MULCT [*mulctæ*, *F.* *multa*, *L.*] a Penalty or Fine of Money, an Amerciament.

MULE [*mula*, *L.*] a Beast ingender'd between an *Ass* and a *Mare*, or a *She-Ass* and a *Horse*.

MULE'TIER }
 MULE'TTO } a Driver of Mules. *F.*

MULGRONOOK, a Kind of Fish.

MULIE'BRIA, Womens Privy Parts, or so much as is call'd *Cunus*; also their Monthly Courses. *L.*

MULIE'BRITY [*muliebritas*, *L.*] Womanishness, Effeminacy, Softness.

MU'LIER, a Woman, a married Woman. *L.*

MU'LIER [in *Law*] is a Son born in Wedlock, with Relation to one born before it of the same Man or Woman, who must yield the Inheritance to the younger called *Mulieratus Filius*.

MULIE'ROSE [*mulierosus*, *L.*] too much addicted to the Love of Women.

MULIERO'SITY [*mulierositas*, *L.*] unlawful Desire of Women.

MU'LIERTY [*mulieritas*, *L.*] the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Issue.

MU'LIO de *Fimo*, a Cart Load or Heap of Dung. *O. L.*

To MULL *Wine* [*of mollire*, *L.*] to soften, to make sweet or gentle] to burn, i.e. to make hot, and season it with Spice, Sugar, &c.

MU'LLAR [*of moullieur*, *F.* *molaris*, of *molere*, *L.* to Grind] the Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding of Colours.

MULLEN, an Herb.

MULLET [*mullus*, *L.*] a sort of Fish.

MULLET [in *Heraldry*] a Figure like a Star with 5 Points, usually the distinguishing Mark for the 3d Brother, or House.

MU'LLET [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument like a Pair of Pincers, to pick any Thing offensive out of the Eye, &c.

MULLIGRIBS, Sullenness, Doggedness.

MULLINS [formerly *de Mullins*, of *moulin*, *F.* a Mill] a Surname.

MU'LLOCK, Dirt or Rubbish. *N. C.*

MULSE [*mulsum*, *L.*] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.

MU'LTa *Episcopi*, a Fine formerly paid to the King, that the Bishop might be empowered to have the proving of Wills.

MULTA'NGULAR [*multangulus*, *L.*] a Figure which has many Angles.

MULTATITIOUS [*multatitius*, *L.*] gotten by *Mulct* or Fine.

MULTICA'VOUS [*multicavus*, *L.*] full of Holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius*, *L.*] of divers or sundry Sorts.

MULTI'FEROUS [*multifer*, *L.*] bearing many Sorts of Things.

MULTI'FIDOUS [*multifidus*, *L.*] having many Slits, Clefts, or Crevices.

MU'LTIFORM [*multiformis*, *L.*] of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFO'RMITY, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTI'FOROUS [*multiforus*, *L.*] having many Holes.

MULTIGE'NEROUS [*multigener* *L.*] of many Kinds.

MULTILA'TERAL [*of multus and lateralis*, *L.*] having many Sides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS [*multiloquus*, *L.*] full of Talk.

MULTI'LOQUY [*multiloquium*, *L.*] Talkativeness.

MULTINO'MIAL [*multinominis*, *L.*] having many Names.

MULTINO'MIAL Quantities [in *Algebra*] Quantities composed of several Names, or Denominations.

MULTI'PAROUS [*multiparus*, *L.*] bringing forth many at a Birth.

MULTIPA'RTITE [*multipartitus*, *L.*] divided into many Parts.

MU'LTIPLE [*multiplex*, *L.*] one Number is said to be the Multiple of another, when it contains it a certain Number of Times without any Remainder.

MU'L-

MU'LTIPLE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent, the Quotient is more than Unity.

MU'LTIPLE *super particular Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another more than once; and such an aliquot Part more.

MU'LTIPLE *super partient Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another several Times, and some Parts of it besides.

MU'LTIPLEE [in *Arithmetick*] a greater Number containing a less a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTIPLI'ABLE } [multiplicabilis,
MULTIPLI'CABLE } L.] that may be multiply'd. F.

MULTIPLICA'ND [multiplicandum, L.] that Number which is proposed to be multiply'd by another.

To **MULTIPLICATE** [multiplicatum, L. Sup.] to multiply.

MULTIPLICA'TION, the Act of multiplying or increasing. F. of L.

MULTIPLICA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] is the third Rule, which serves instead of a manifold Addition.

MULTIPLICA'TION *Simple*, is when the Numbers given consist each of them of but one Figure.

MULTIPLICA'TION *Compound*, is when either one or both of the Numbers given consist of more than one Figure.

MULTIPLICA'TION [in *Geometry*] changes the Species, as a Right Line multiply'd by a Right Line, produces a Rectangle or Plane.

MULTIPLICA'TOR } [multiplicateur,
MULTIPLIER } F.] is the Quantity that multiplieth. L.

MULTIPLICITY [multiplicité, F.] much Variety, a being manifold.

To **MU'LTIPPLY** [multiplier, F. of multiplicare, L.] to increase, to be increased, to grow more.

To **MU'LTIPPLY** [in *Arithmetick*] is to proceed or work according to the Rule of Multiplication.

MULTI'POTENT [multipotens, L.] able to do much.

MULTI'SCIOUS [multiscius, L.] knowing much.

MULTI'SILIQUEOUS *Plants* [of multus and filiqua, L.] the same as *Corniculate Plants*, having many Husks.

MULTI'SONANT [multisonus, L.] that hath many or great Sounds.

MU'LTITUDE [multitudo, L.] a great Company or Number of Persons or Things. F.

MULTI'VAGANT [multivagus, L.] wandering or straying much abroad.

MULTI'VIOUS [multiuius, L.] that

hath many Ways, manifold.

MULTI'VOLENT [multivolus, L.] of many Minds, mutable.

MU'LTO, a Mutton or Weather Sheep. O. R.

MU'LTONES *Auri*, Pieces of Gold Coin, so called from their being stamp'd on one Side with the Figure of a Sheep. L.

MU'LTURE [molitura, L.] the Toll or Fee which a Miller takes for the grinding of Corn. O. L.

MUM [Bumm, Teut.] a strong Liquor brought from *Brunswick* in *Germany*.

To **MU'MBLE** [mommelen, Du. mummeln, Teut.] to mutter or growl; also to chew awkwardly.

A **MU'MMER** [mommer, Lu. mummer, Teut. mommeur, F.] a masker or mute Person in Masquerade.

MU'MMERY, Masquerading, Buffoonry.

MU'MMY [Arabick] a Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, or *Jews* Lime gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia*; also the Substance of dead Bodies anciently embalmed, and brought from *Egypt*.

To **MUMP**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbit, to sponge upon, to beg.

MU'MPER, a genteel Beggar.

MUMPS [of mampelen, Du. to mumble] a Sort of Quinsy or Swelling of the Chaps.

MU'MPISH, angry, and silent withal.

To **MUNCH** [of manger, F.] to chew.

MUNCE'RIANS, a Sort of rebellious *Anabaptists* in *Germany*, so called from one *Muncer* their Founder.

MUNDANE [mondane, F. of mundanus, L.] worldly, or belonging to the World.

MUNDA'NITY [mondanité, F. of mundanitas, L.] Worldliness.

MUNDA'TION, a Cleansing or Purification. L.

MUNDATORY. See *Purificatory*.

MU'NDBRETCH [mundo-brice, Sax.] a Breach of the King's Peace; a Breach of Privileges; a Breaking of Inclosures.

MU'NDICK, a hard stony Substance found in *Tin Oar*.

To **MUNDI'FICATE** [mundificatum, L.] to make clean.

MUNDIFICA'TION, a cleansing. L.

MUNDIFICA'TIVES, Medicines for cleansing Ulcers.

MU'NDIFY [mundificare, L.] to cleanse or purify.

MUNDI'VAGANT [mundivagus, L.] wandering about or through the World.

MUNDUNGUS, any thing having an ill scent.

MU'NERARY [munerarius, L.] belonging to Gifts, Liberality or Bounty.

To **MU'NERATE** [muneratum, L. Sup.] to give Gifts, to reward.

MUNERATION, a recompensing or rewarding. *L.*

MUNICIPAL [*municipalis, L.*] enjoying or belonging to the Freedom of a City.

MUNICIPAL Laws, such as are enjoyed by the Inhabitants of a free Town or City.

MUNIFEROUS [*munifer, L.*] bringing Gifts.

MUNIFICENCE [*munificentia, L.*] Liberality, Bountifulness. *L.*

MUNIFICENT [*munificus, L.*] bountiful, liberal.

MUNIMENT [*munimentum, L.*] a Fortification, military Defence or Fortrefs.

MUNIMENT-House, an Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Castles, &c. for keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, &c.

MUNIMENTS [in *Law*] such authentic Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title to his Estate.

MUNITION, a Fortification or Bulwark; also Ammunition. *F. of L.*

MUNITION ships, Vessels employ'd to carry Ammunition, to tend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MUNIONS [in *Architecture*] are the short upright Posts or Bars, which divide the several Lights in a Window Frame.

MUNITE [*munitus, L.*] fenced, fortified, made strong.

MUNS, the Face. *N.*

MUR } a great Cold, the Pose.
MURRH }

MURAGE [*Law Term, of murus, L.* a Wall] a Tribute to be paid for the Building or Repairing of publick Walls.

MURAL [*muralis, L.*] belonging to a Wall.

MURAL Crown [*Corona Muralis, L.*] a Reward given by the ancient Romans to those Soldiers who first scaled the Walls, and entered the Enemies City.

MURAL Lials, such Dials as are set against a Wall.

MURC [*murck, Dan. dusky*] dark, gloomy. *N. C.*

MURCID [*murcidus, L.*] cowardly, slothful.

MURC } Husks of Fruit after the Juice
MURK } is pressed out.

MURR, a Catarrhe.

To MURDER } [*moþðrian, Sax.*
To MURTHUR } [*moþðer, Du.*] to kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

MURDER } [*moþðne, Sax. moþð,*
MURTHUR } [*Du.*] a wilful and felonious killing one another with Malice prepense.

MURDERER } [*mýþðne, Sax.*
MURTHERER } [*mourdrier, O. F.*] one who has committed Murder.

MURDERING Pieces, small Pieces of

Cannon, chiefly made use of in the Fore-Castle, half Deck, or Steerage of a Ship, and such Shot is called murdering Shot.

MURDEROUS, bloody minded, inclined to commit Murder.

To MURE up [*murer, F. of murus, L.* a Wall] to wall up.

MURENGERS, two Officers in the City of Chester, chosen annually to see that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.

MURIA'TICK [*muriatricus, L.*] whatsoever partakes of the Nature of Brine, or any such like Pickle.

A MURICIDE [*muricida, L.*] a Mouse-killer.

MURING [in *Architecture*] the raising of Walls.

MURKLINS, in the dark. *N. C.*

MURKY, obscure, dark. *Shakesf.*

To MURLE, to crumble. *N. C.*

A MURMUR [*murmure, F.*] a buzzing or humming Noise of People discontented: The purling of Brooks, and Streams. *F.*

To MURMURE [*murmurer, F. of murmare, L.*] to grumble or mutter.

MURMURING, muttering, repining; also the purling of Brooks and Streams.

MURNIVAL, four Cards of the same Suit, as four Kings, &c. at the Game call'd Gleek. *F.*

MURRAIN [of *mori, L.* to die, or as *Minshew*, of *μαραινω, Gr.* to pine or waste away] a wasting Disease among Cattle, the Rot.

MURREY [of *moree, moreau, F. morado, Span. morello, Ital.* or of *morum, L.* a Mulberry, *q. d.* the Colour of Mulberries, or *Maurus*, a Moor] a reddish Purple.

MURRION [*morione, Ital.*] a Steel Head-piece.

A MURTH, an Abundance. *O.*

MURTHUR. See Murder.

MURTHRED, made glad. *Chauc.*

MUSABIB Allah [*i. e.* a Talker with God] a Name by which the Turks call Moses.

MUSACH Lassa, a Chest or Church-Box in the Temple of Jerusalem, wherein the Kings were wont to cast their Offerings.

MUSAPH, a Book among the Turks, which contains all their Laws.

MUSARD, a dull, heavy, lazy Fellow. *Chaucer.*

MUSCADEL } [*of muscate, F. or*
MUSCADINE } [*moscatello, Ital.* because the Grapes smell of Musk, or of *Musca, L.* Flies which feed on that Grape more than any other, as *Bochartus* conjectures] a Sort of rich Wine.

MUSCADINE, a Sort of Grape smelling of Musk; also a Sugar-work made by Confectioners.

MUS-

MU'SCAT, a large Pear, ripe in *August*.

MU'SCAT, a delicious Grape of a musky Taste; also an excellent Pear. *F.*

MUSCHAM [as *Dr. Th. H.* supposes of *mousse* or *moufche*, *F.* a Fly, or *moss* and *cham*, a Field] a Surname.

MUSCHE'TO. See *Moschetto*.

MU'SCLE [mofchel, *Teut.* *musculus*, *L.*] a Shell-fish. *F.*

MU'SCLE [*musculus*, *L.*] a Bundle of thin and parallel Plates of fleshy Threads or Fibres, inclosed by one Membrane; an Organical Part of an Animal Body (framed of its proper Membrane, fibrous Flesh, a Tendon, Vein, Artery, and Nerve) the chief Instrument of voluntary Motion. *F.*

MU'SCLE-Veins, are two Veins, one arising from the Muscles of the Neck, and the other from those of the Breast.

MUSCO'SITY [*muscositas*, *L.*] Mossiness or Fulness of Moss.

MU'SCOUS [*muscosus*, *L.*] mossy or full of Moss.

MU'SCULAR [*musculus*, *L.*] of, belonging, or like to Muscles.

MUSCULO'SITY [*musculositas*, *L.*] Bigness of Muscles.

MU'SCULOUS [*musculeux*, *F.* of *musculofus*, *L.*] of or full of Muscles.

MU'SCULOUS Flesh [in *Anatomy*] such as is the Substance of the Heart, and other Muscles.

MU'SCULOUS Vein, the first Branch of the Flank Veins, which is spread about several Muscles of the Belly and Loins.

MU'SCULUS Nauticus [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Feet, so called, because chiefly used in climbing up Masts of Ships, &c.

MU'SCULUS Stapedis [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Ear, which is inserted into the Head of the little Bone call'd *Stapes*.

To MUSE [*mufer*, *F.* *muyfen*, *Du.*] to pause, study, or think upon.

A MUSE [*mus*, *L.*] as to be in a Muse, i. e. to be in a melancholy Fit, or in a brown Study. *F.*

MUSE } [among Hunters] the Place
MUSE'T } thro' which a Hare goes to Relief.

MUSE'A } Curious Pavements of Mo-
MUSI'A } saick Work; so called be-
MUSI'VA } cause ingenious Devices were usually attributed to the Muses, and in regard that the Muses and Sciences were represented in them.

MU'SES [*Muse*, *L.* *Mētral*, *Gr.*] Nine imaginary Heathen Deities; viz. *Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, and *Polyhymnia*, fabled to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*, accounted the Goddesses of Musick and Poetry, as also the Patronesses

of the other liberal Arts and Sciences.

MUSE'UM, a Study or Library; also a College or publick Place for the Resort of Learned Men. *L.*

The MUSE'UM, a neat Building in the City of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Ashmole Esq;*

MU'SHROOM [*moufcheron* or *moufferon*, *F.*] an imperfect Plant of a spongy Substance, which grows up to its Bulk on a sudden; in a Figurative Sense, 'tis used for an Upstart.

MU'SICAL [*musicus*, *L.* of *μουσικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Musick. *L.*

MU'SICA [in *Musick Books*] sometimes signifies the Art or Science of Musick; sometimes the Books or Instruments of Musick; sometimes the Melody or Harmony of Musick; sometimes the Company of Musicians that perform the Musick. *Ital.*

MUSICIAN [*musicien*, *F.* *musicus*, *L.* of *μουσικός*, *Gr.*] a Professor or Practitioner of Musick.

MU'SICK [*musique*, *F.* *musica*, *L.* *μουσική*, *Gr.*] 1 of the 7 Sciences termed *Liberal*, belonging to the *Mathematicks*, which considers the Number, Time, and Tune of Sounds, in Order to make delightful Harmony; the Art of Singing and Playing on all Sorts of Musical Instruments.

Practical MU'SICK, shews the Manner of composing all Sorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of singing and playing on all Sorts of Musical Instruments.

Theoretical MU'SICK, is that which searches into the Nature and Properties of Concord and Discord, and explains the Proportions between them by Numbers.

MU'SICO, a Musician or Musick Master; or one who either composes, performs, or teaches Musick. *Ital.*

MU'SING, a pausing or thinking upon.

MU'SING [among Hunters] is the passing of an Hare through an Hedge.

MUSK [*musc*, *F.* *muscio*, *Ital.*] a Perfume growing in a little Bag or Bladder of an Indian Beast like a Roe or wild Goat.

MUSK Pear, a sort of Pear.

MUSK Rats, Rats in *America*, which live in Burroughs like Rabbits, and have the Scent of Musk.

MUSK Rose, a Flower.

MU'SKIN. [*mus*, *L.* a Mouse, and *kitt*, *Dan.*] a Bird called a Tit-mouse.

MU'SQUASH, a Beast in *America* like a Beaver.

MU'SQUET [*mosquet*, *F.* *moschet*, *Ital.*] the commonest and most convenient Sort of Fire Arms for Soldiers.

MU'SQUET-Baskets [in *Fortification*] Baskets about a Foot and a half high, and 8 or 10 Inches Diameter at Bottom, and a Foot or more at Top, which being

fill'd with Earth, and placed on low Breast Works, the Musqueteers may fire between them, and be pretty well secured against the Enemy's Fire.

MUSQUETEE'R [*mosquetair*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Musquet.

MUSQUETOO'N [*mousqueron*, F.] a Blunderbuss, a short Gun of a large Bore, carrying small Bullets.

MU'SROLL [*muferol*, F.] the Noseband of an Horse's Bridle.

MUSS, a Scramble, as to make a *Muss*.

MU'SSA, Moss, or marshy Ground. O. R.

To MU'SSEN [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.

To MUSSITATE [*muſſitatum*, L.] to mutter often.

MUSSITA'TION, muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

MU'SSELIN } [*mousseline*, F.] a fine
MU'SLIN } Sort of Cotton Linnen Cloth, brought from India, &c.

MU'SSULMAN [*i. e.* Faithful in Religion, *Arabick*] a Title which the *Mahometans* take to themselves.

MUST [of *muſſen*, Teut.] it behoves, there is need.

MUST [*muſtum*, L.] sweet Wine newly press'd from the Grapes.

MUSTA'CHES [*moustache*, F. *moſtaccio*, Ital. of *μῦς-αἶ*, Gr.] that Part of the Beard growing upon the upper Lip, Whiskers.

MUSTA'PHI'S, Doctors or Prophets, Men of great Learning or Regard among the *Turks*.

MU'STARD [*mouſtarde*, F. *mouſtarda*, Ital. *moſtaerde*, *muſtard*, Welch, or *q. d. muſtum ardens*, L.] a Sauce made of a Seed of the same Name, of a sharp and biting Quality.

To MU'STER [*muſtern*, Teut. *muſſeren*, Du.] to take a Review of Forces, also to gather together.

MU'STER [*monſter*, Du. *mouſtre*, F.] a Review of Military Forces, in order to take Account of their Numbers, Condition, Accoutrements, and Arms.

MU'STER [of *Peacocks*] a Flock.

MU'STER *Maſter General*, an Officer who takes an Account of every Regiment, as to their Number, Horses, Arms, &c.

MU'STER *Rolls*, Lists of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

MU'STINESS, a being musty.

MU'STULENT [*muſtulentus*, L.] sweet as Must, new, fresh.

MU'STY [*moifſe*, F. mouldy, *mucidus*, L.] of a stale, mouldy Scent.

MUT, mought, may. *Chauc.*

MU'TA *Canum* [*meute des Chiens*, F.] a Kennel of Hounds.

MU'TA *Regia*, the *Mews* near *Charing-Cross*, London, formerly the Falconry or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

MUTABI'LITY [*mutabilité*, F. of *mutabilitas*, L.] Changeableness, Inconstancy.

MU'TABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] changeable, or subject to change.

MUTA'RE [*Old Records*] to mew up Hawks in the Time of their Moulting.

MUTA'TION, a Changing, Alteration, &c. L.

MUTE [*muet*, F. *mutus*, L.] dumb, speechless.

MUTE Letters [in *Grammar*] Letters yielding no Sound of themselves without Vowels; as *b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, t*.

MUTE Signs [in *Astrology*] such as take Names from Creatures which have no Voice, as *Cancer, Pisces, Scorpio*.

To stand MUTE [*Law Phrase*] is when a Prisoner arraign'd at the Bar, refuses to plead to his Indictment, or does not answer directly.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

MUTE [of *mutir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [*mutir*, F.] to dung as the Hawks do.

To run MUTE [among *Hunters*] the Hounds are said so to do, when they run without making any Cry.

MUTES, certain dumb Persons kept in the *Grand Signior's Seraglio*, serving as Executioners for strangling Offenders.

To MU'TILATE [*mutiler*, F. *mutilatum*, L.] to maim or mangle.

MU'TILATED Degrees [in *Astrology*] are certain Degrees in several Signs, which threaten the Person who has them ascending, with Halting, Lameness, &c.

MUTILA'TION, maiming or curtailing of any Thing, Castration. F. of L.

MU'TILOUS [*mutilus*, L.] maimed, lame, gelded.

MU'TILOUSNESS, Maimedness.

MUTINEE'R [*un mutin*, F.] a seditious Person, one engaged in a Mutiny.

MU'TINOUS, seditious, apt to revolt.

MU'TINY [*mutinerie*, F. *mutino*, Ital. *motin*, Span. *moterile*, Du. of *motus*, L.] Sedition or Revolt from lawful Authority, especially among Soldiers.

To MU'TINY [*mutiner*, F. *mutinare*, Ital. of *mutire*, L. *muypen*, Du. to mutter] to rise up in Arms in an Army.

To MU'TTER [*muypen*, Du. *mutire*, L.] to speak confusedly between the Teeth.

MU'TTERING, Grumbling.

MU'TTON [*mouton*, F. a Ram or Weather] the Flesh of Sheep.

MU'TUAL [*mutuel*, F. of *mutuus*, L.] alike on both Sides, interchangeable, making equal Returns.

MU'TULE [in *Architecture*] is a sort of square Modilion set under the Cornice of the

the *Dorick* Order; also a Stay cut of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summer or other Part.

MUYD of Corn, 24 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a half *English*.

MUZZEY, 2 Quagmire. *C.*

MU'ZZLE [*q. d.* Mouth-steel, *saith Minshew*] a Halter to tie about the Nose of a Horse, or Mouth of a Gun, a Device of Leather to put about the Mouth of a Dog, &c. also the Snout of certain Beasts; the Mouth of a Gun.

MU'ZZLE Mouldings [of a Gun] are the Ornaments round the Muzzle.

MU'ZZLE [of a Gun] the great Circle which encompasses and strengthens the Mouth of it.

To MU'ZZLE [*musolare, Ital.*] to cover or secure the Mouth with a Muzzle.

MYCTERISMUS [*μυκτηρισμός, Gr.*] a wiping one's Nose, [in *Rhetorick*] a closer kind of Sarcasm or Taunt.

MYDE'SIS [*μυδῆσις, Gr.*] Rottenness from too much Moisture.

MYDMOROWE, the Middle of the Morning. *Chauc.*

MYDRIASIS [*μυδρίασις, Gr.*] a too great Dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MYLE [*μύλη, Gr.*] a Mill, the lower Mill-stone.

MYLOGLOSSUM [of *μύλη*, and *γλῶσσα, Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles which turn the Tongue upwards.

MYLOBOYDE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which takes up all that Space which is between the lower Jaw and the Bone call'd *Os Hyoides*.

MY'LLEWELL, a sort of Salt Cod.

MY'NCHEN, a Nun, or veiled Virgin.

MYNETHE, threatneth. *Chauc.*

MYNT, Gold. *Chauc.*

MYOCE'PHALON [*μυοκέφαλον, i. e.* the Head of a Flie, *Gr.*] the falling of a small Portion of the *Uvula* so as to resemble the Head of a Flie.

MYO'DES *Platysma* [*Anatomy*] a broad muscular Expansion in the Neck proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYO'GRAPHY [*μυογραφία, of μῦς, a Muscle, and γραφή, a Description, Gr.*] a Description of the Muscles.

MYO'LOGY [*μυολογία, of μῦς, and λογία, a Discourse, Gr.*] a Discourse of the muscles of any animal Body.

MYOPI'A [*μυωπία, Gr.*] Purblindness.

MYO'TOMY [*μυωτομία, Gr.*] a dissecting of Muscles.

MYRO'BALANS [*myrobalanus, L. of μυροβάλανος, Gr.*] a medicinal Fruit resembling the *Egyptian* Dates.

MYRACO'PIUM [*μυρακοπιον, of μύρρα, Myrrhe, and ἀκοπιον, Gr.*] a Medicine to take away Weariness.

MY'RIAD [*myriads, L. of μυριάς, Gr.*] the Number of 10000.

MY'RIARCH [*myriarcha, L. of μυριάρχης, Gr.*] a Captain of 10000.

MYRRHE [*myrrhe, F. of myrrha, L. of μύρρον, Gr. of ῥή H.*] an *Arabian* Gum of the Myrrhe-tree, of good Use in Physick.

MYRRHINE [*myrrhinus, L.*] belonging to, or made of Myrrhe.

MY'RTLE [*myrte, F. myrtus, L. of μύρτος, Gr.*] a kind of Shrub.

MYRO'POLIST [*myropola, L. of μυροπώλης, Gr.*] a Seller of sweet Ointments and Perfumes.

MYSGLOSID, misinterpreted. *Chauc.*

MYSTAGO'GICAL, belonging to a Mystagogue.

MY'STAGOGUE [*mystagogus, L. of μυσταγωγός, Gr.*] one who interprets divine Mysteries and Ceremonies; also one who hath the keeping or shewing of Church Reliques to Strangers.

MYSTE'RIOUS [*mysterieux, F.*] full of Mystery, obscure.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, the being mysterious or difficult to be understood.

MYSTE'RIAL [*mysterialis, L.*] mystical, obscure.

MY'STERY [*mystere, F. mysterium, L. of μυστήριον, Gr.*] a Thing conceal'd, a Secret not easy to be comprehended; also an Art or Trade.

MY'STICAL [*mystique, F. mysticus, L. of μυστικός, Gr.*] belonging to a Mystery.

MYSWANDRING, uncertain, wavering. *Chauc.*

MYTHOLO'GICAL [*mythologique, F.*] belonging to Mythology.

MYTHO'LOGIST [*mythologiste, F. mythologus, L. of μυθολόγος, Gr.*] one skilled in Mythology.

MYTHO'LOGY [*mythologie, F. mythologia, L. of μυθολογία, of μῦθος, a Fable, and λογία, a Discourse, Gr.*] the History of fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the old Pagan Religion.

N^o signifies Number, as N^o 5. Number Five.

NA, No. 0.

N. B. for *Nota Bene*, mark well, take Notice, observe.

NAAM [*naam of neman, Sax. to take*] a Distress or taking another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

NAAMAN [*נאמן H. i. e. comely, fair*] a *Syrian* General.

To NAB, to surprize to take one napping; to arrest; also to cog a Die.

NAB, a Head, a Hat. *Cant.*

N A

NAB *Girder*, a Bridle. *Cant.*
 NAB *Cheat*, a Hat. *Cant.*
 NA'BAL [נָבִיל] *H. i. e.* a Fool or Mad]
 a rich Churl in the Scripture.
 NA'CKER, a Fish with a brown Shell,
 ending narrow.
 NA'CRE, Mother of Pearl.
 NAD [q. ne had] had not. *O.*
 NADAB [נָדָב] *H.* a Prince] the Son
 of *Aaron*.
 NA'DIR [in *Astronomy*] is that Point
 in the Heavens, which is directly under
 our Feet, and is diametrically opposite to
 the *Zenith*, or Point over our Head. *Arab.*
 NÆVI [among *Physicians*] those Marks
 which are made upon the *Fœtus* by the Ima-
 gination of the Mother, in Longing for
 any Thing.
 NAG [נָגַג, *Du.*] a young or little
 Horse.
 NAI'ADES, false Goddeffes, believed by
 the Heathens to preside over Fountains
 and Rivers, and to whom they paid some
 sort of Worship. *L.*
 NAI'ANT } [in *Heraldry*] is when
 NA'TANT } Fishes are drawn in an
 Escutcheon lying at length, as if swimming.
 NAIED, denied. *Chauc.*
 NAIF, that looks quick and natural, a
 Term apply'd to Jewels. *F.*
 NAIL [נַיִל, *Sax.* nagel, *Teut.*] the
 Nail of a Man's Hands; also a Measure, the
 16th Part of a Yard; also an Iron Pin.
 A NAIL of Beef, 8 lb. Weight. *Suffex.*
 To NAIL [naeghelen, *Du.* nageln,
Teut.] to fasten with Nails.
 To NAIL *Canon*, is to drive an Iron
 Spike into the Touch-hole, by which
 Means the Cannon is render'd unservicea-
 ble for the present.
 NAIL-Wort, an Herb.
 NAI'SSANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or
 other Beast, appearing to be issuing or co-
 ming out of the Middle of any Fess, or any
 Ordinary. *F.*
 NA'KED [Nuce'd, *Sax.* naccht, *Du.*
 nacket, *Teut.*] unclothed, bare.
 NAKED Fire [among *Chymists*] is an
 open Fire, or one not penned up.
 NA'KED Seeds [among *Botanists*] such
 Seeds of Plants as are not inclosed in any
 Pod or Case.
 NAKID, make naked, stripp'd. *Chauc.*
 NAKONERS, brazen Horns. *O.*
 NALE, Ale-house. *O.*
 N'AM, for, am not. *C.*
 NAMA'TION, a distraining or taking.
L. T. in *Scotland* an impounding or put-
 ting in the Pound.
 NAMAZ, the *Turks* Common Prayer.
 NAME [Nama, *Sax.* Name, *Teut.* of
Nomen, *L.*] the Appellation of any Thing.
 NAMELESS, without a Name, not
 named.

N A

NAMELY, to wit, that is to say.
 NAMELICHE, namely. *Chauc.*
 NANE, no one, none. *Chauc.*
 NANTILLES, Lentils. *F.*
 NAP [נָפִי, *Sax.* noppa, *Dan.*] the
 hairy or shaggy Part of Woollen Cloth.
 To NAP, to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*
 NAP [of *Snappian*, *Sax.* to sleep a lit-
 tle] a short Sleep.
 NAPE [of *Snoppa*, *Sax.* noppa, *Dan.*]
 the hinder Part of the Neck, so called,
 from the soft short Hair growing there
 like the Nap of Cloth.
 NAPE } a Wooden Instrument or De-
 NEAP } vice to bear up the Forepart
 of a laden Wain or Waggon. *N. C.*
 NA'PER of Naps, a Sheep-stealer. *Cant.*
 NA'PERY [naperia, *Ital.*] Table or
 Household Linnen.
 NA'PIER'S Bones, certain Numbering
 Rods for performing speedily several A-
 rithmetical Operations invented by the Lord
 Napier, Baron of *Merchiston* in *Scotland*.
 NAPLES [Napoli, *Ital.* of *Νεάπολις*, *Gr.*
i. e. the new City] a City of *Campania*. *F.*
 NAP'THA [Νάφθα, *Gr.*] Babylonish
 Bitumen, a kind of Chalky Clay which
 takes Fire more easily than Bitumen, but
 is harder to be quenched.
 NAPPITH, noddeth. *Chauc.*
 NAPPY-Ale [q. d. such as will cause
 Persons to take a Nap] pleasant and
 strong Ale.
 NAPRON, an Apron. *Chauc.*
 NAR, narrowly. *Chauc.*
 NAR, nearer. *Spenc.*
 NARCI'SSINE [Narcissinus, *L.*] per-
 taining to a white Daffodil.
 NA'RCOSIS [Νάρκωσις, *Gr.*] a Priva-
 tion of Sense, as in a Palsey, or in taking
 Opium, &c.
 NARCO'TICAL } [narcotique, *F.* nar-
 NARCO'TICK } coticus, *L.* of ναρ-
 κωτικός, *Gr.*] exciting Drowsiness, stupi-
 fying, benumbing.
 NARCO'TICKS [ναρκωτικά, *Gr.*] Me-
 dicines which stupify and take away the
 Sense of Pain.
 To NA'RRATE [narrer, *F.* of narratum,
L.] to relate, &c.
 NARRA'TION, a Relation of any par-
 ticular Actions or Circumstances. *F.* of *L.*
 NARRA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is that
 Part of an Oration, in which Account is
 given of Matter of Fact.
 A NA'RRATIVE [narratif, *F.* of nar-
 ratus, *L.*] a Relation or Recital.
 NA'RRATIVE [narrative, *F.*] declara-
 tive, expressive.
 NARRA'TOR [narrateur, *F.*] a Re-
 lator.
 NARRA'TOR [Old Law Word] a Pleader
 or Serjeant at Law.
 NA'RREL,

NA'RREL, a Nostril.

NA'RROW [*Neapepe, Neajo, Sax.*] of small Breadth.

The NARROW, a Channel which runs between the *Marget Sands* and the *Main*.

NARROWNESS, the being of small Breadth.

N'ART, art not. *O.*

NARWE, narrow. *Chauc.*

N'AS, was not. *O.* has not. *Spenc.*

NA'SAL [*of nasus, L. a Nose*] belonging to the Nose; also a Nose Piece of an Helmet.

NASA'LIA, Medicines to be put up the Nostrils.

NASCA'LIA, Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.

NA'SDA } [*among Chymists*] a Bunch
NA'TTA } on the Back.

NASH } [*Ne ye, Sax.*] washy, tender,

NESH } weak, puling. *N. C.*

NASICO'RNOUS [*of nasus and cornus, L.*] having Noses of a horny Substance, as some Insects.

NASI *Os* [*in Anatomy*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Nose. *L.*

NASIE, drunken. *Cant.*

NASTINESS, Filthiness, Sluttishness.

NASTY, filthy, sluttish.

N'AT, know not. *Chauc.*

NATALI'TIA, the Days on which the ancient Christian Martyrs suffered Martyrdom, celebrated by the primitive Christians. *L.*

NATALI'TIOUS [*natalitius, L.*] belonging to the Nativity or Birth-Day.

NATAT'LE [*natatilis, L.*] that swims or can swim.

NATA'TION, Swimming. *L.*

NA'TES *Cerebri* [*in Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Brain, bunching out between the Beds of the Optick Nerves. *L.*

NATHANIEL [*נתניאל, H. i. e. the Gift of God*] a proper Name of Men.

NATHLESS, nevertheless. *Spencer.*

NATHMORE, never the more. *Spenc.*

NA'TION [*of natus, L.*] a People; also a Country. *F. of L.*

NA'TIONAL, that which concerns or belongs to a whole Nation. *L.*

NA'TIONAL *Synod*, an Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

NA'TIVE [*nativus, L.*] belonging to one's Birth-place, natural, inbred. *F.*

A NA'TIVE [*nativus, L.*] one born in a certain Place, or who lives in the Country where he was born: In ancient Deeds he that is born a Servant.

NA'TIVE [*in Astrology*] a Person born under a certain Influence of the Stars.

NATIV'ITY [*nativité, F. of nativitas, L.*] Birth, or the being born in Time or Place.

NATIV'ITY [*among Astrologers*] is the true Time of a Person's Birth, or a Figure

of the Heavens cast for that Time.

NATIV'ITY [*in Old Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NATIVO *habendo*, a Writ lying for the apprehending a Lord's Villain or Bondfman who is run from him.

NATTA, a great soft Tumour with Pain or Colour, which grows most usually in the Back, and sometimes in the Shoulders: Also a Mark which Infants bring into the World.

NA'TURAL [*naturel, F. of naturalis, L.*] belonging to or proceeding from Nature; also easy, free, unaffected.

NA'TURAL *Day*, the Space of 24 Hours.

NA'TURAL *Faculty*, an Action whereby the Body is increased, nourished and preserved.

NA'TURAL *Philosophy*, that Science which contemplates the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action one upon another.

NA'TURAL *Son*, a Bastard, a base born Son, born out of Wedlock.

NA'TURAL *Year*, one intire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almost six Hours.

A NA'TURAL, a Changeling, a Fool.

A NA'TURALIST [*naturaliste, F.*] one skilled in natural Philosophy.

NATURALIZA'TION [*naturalité, F.*] is when one who is an Alien, is made a natural Subject by Act of Parliament, or Consent of the Estate. *L.*

To NA'TURALIZE [*naturaliser, F. of naturalizare, L.*] to admit into the Number of natural Subjects.

NA'TURALNESS, natural Affection.

NA'TURE [*natura, L.*] a peculiar Disposition of Parts in some peculiar Body; the Essence of any Thing with its Attributes; Condition, Disposition, Humour; the System of the World, the Machine of the Universe. *F.*

Laws of NA'TURE, are those Laws of Motion, by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of Things.

NAT *Wilne*, not desire. *O.*

NA'VAL [*navalis, L.*] belonging to a Ship or Navy. *F.*

NAVE [*Nauſe, Sax. nabe, Du. and Teut.*] that Part in the middle of a Wheel where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church.

NA'VEL [*Nayel, Sax. naehel, Du.*] a Part on the Middle of the Belly.

NA'VEL *Gall*, a Bruise on the Back of a Horse, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NA'VEL *Timbers*, the Putrocks or Ribs of a Ship.

NAVEL-

NA'VEL-*Wort*, a sort of Herb.

NA'VET, Part of a Censer or Incense-Pan

NAUFRAGE [*naufragium*, L.] Ship-wreck. F.

NAUGHT [Nah^t or Neah^t, Sax.] bad, wicked, lewd; also nought, not. *Chauc.*

NAU'GHTINESS [Nah^tne^y, Sax.] Badness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

NAUGHTY, wicked, lewd.

NAVI'CLAR [*navicularis*, L.] pertaining to a small Ship.

NAVI'CLAR Bone [in *Anatomy*] the third Bone in each Foot, in that Part which immediately succeeds the Leg.

NAVICULARE Os [*Anat.*] the third Bone in the Foot that lies between the *Astragalus* and the *Ossa Cuneiformia*.

NAVIGABLE [*navigabilis*, L.] where Ships may pass, that will bear a Ship or Boat. F.

To NAVIGATE [*naviger*, F. of *navigatum*, L.] to sail on the Sea.

NAVIGA'TION, the Art of Sailing, which shews how to conduct a Ship at Sea, to any appointed Port.

NAVIGA'TION *Proper*, is when the Course lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

NAVIGA'TION *Improper*, is when the Places being at no great Distance one from another, the Ship sails within Sight of Land, and is within Soundings.

NA'VIGATOR [*navigateur*, F.] a Sailor or Sea-Traveller. L.

NAVI'GEROUS [*naviger*, L.] that will bear a Ship or Vessel.

NAVIS } a small Dish to hold

NAVI'CLA } Frankincense before it was put into the Censer. O. L.

NA'VITY [*navitas*, L.] Diligence, Stirringness.

NAU'LAGE [*naulum*, L.] the Freight or Passage Money for Goods or Persons by Sea, or Passage over a River. F.

NAU'MACHY [*naumachie*, F. *naumachia*, L. of *ναυμαχία*, Gr.] a Sea-Fight, or the Representation of it; a Place where Sea-Fights are represented.

NAU'SEA, a Loathing. L.

NAU'SEABUND [*nauseabundus*, L.] Sea-sick, full of Qualms and Loathing.

To NAU'SEATE [*nauseatum*, L.] to have an Inclination to vomit; also to loath or abhor; or be disgusted at.

NAU'SEATIVE } [*nauseosus*, L.] go-

NAU'SEOUS } ing against one's Stomach, making ready to vomit, loathsome.

NAU'SEOUSNESS [*nausea*, L.] Loath-someness.

NAU'TICAL } [*nauticus*, L.] belong-

NAU'TICK } ing to Ships or Mariners.

NAU'TICAL Chart. See Chart.

NAU'TICAL Planisphere, is the Description of the Terrestrial Globe upon a

Plane for the Use of Mariners.

NAVY [*navis*, L.] a Fleet or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an Officer who enquires into the State of all Stores, and sees that the Ships are supply'd with them.

Treasurer of the NAVY, an Officer who receives Money out of the Exchequer to pay all Charges of the Navy Royal, by Order from the principal Officers of it.

NAY Word, a Word of Infamy or Contempt. *Shakesp.*

NA'ZARENES, a Name given our Saviour Christ and his Disciples from the Town of Nazareth.

NA'ZARITES [נצרי] H. i. e. separated Persons] a Sect among the Jews, so called upon account of their separating from others, by devoting themselves to God by a Vow, and observing some Ceremonies, as abstaining from Wine, shaving their Heads, &c.

NAZE, a Clift or Point of Land, lying over against the Buoy of the Gun-Fleet.

NA, now. O.

NÆ, nor, not. *Spenc.*

NAY [Na, Sax. of *ne*, L.] no, nor.

NE *admittas*, a Writ for the Patron of a Church to forbid the Bishop to admit a Clerk to that Church who is presented by another.

To NEAL. See to Anneal.

NEAL [of *Nigellus*, L.] a Surname.

NEAL'D to [Sea Term] as if the Sounding be neal'd to, i. e. if it be deep Water close by the Shore; or if the Lee Shore be sandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky Ground.

NEAP, scanty, deficient.

NEAP-Tides [of Nea^te, Sax. Scarcity] the Tides in the 2d and last Quarter of the Moon; low Tides not so high nor so swift as the Spring Tides.

NEAR Now, just now. *Norf.*

NEAR [Neaⁿ, Sax.] nigh to, hard by.

NEAR [Sea Phrase] No near, a Word of Command to the Man at Helm, ordering him to let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

NEARNESS, the being near to.

NEARRE [of Neaⁿjan, latter, Sax.] neather.

NEAT [Nea^t, Sax.] all kind of Beeves, as Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

NEAT [net, F. netto, Ital. spruce, of nitidus, L.] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dress'd, cleaver.

NEAT-Herd [Nea^tsyrd, Sax.] a Keeper of Neat-Cattle.

NEAT-Land [Law-Term] Land granted or let out to the Yeomanry.

NEATS Leather, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

NEAT Weight, the Weight of a Commodity,

modity, without the Cask, Bag, Case, or Thing contained in it.

NEATNESS, Cleanliness, Spruceness, Pureness.

NEAVING, Barm or Yest. L.

NEB [nebbe, Sax. neþ, Dan. nebbe, Du.] the Bill or Beak of any Thing.

NEBUCNA'DNEZZAR [נְבֻכַדְנֶצַּר H. i. e. the Morning of the Generation] a King of Babylon.

NEBULÆ, little Clouds [among Oculists] Films upon the Eyes. L.

NEBULE' [in Heraldry] cloudy, representing Clouds.

NEBU'LGEA [Chymical Term] the Salt of the Moisture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEBULOSE [nebulosus, L.] misty, foggy, thick, hazy.

NEBULO'SE [in Heraldry] the Out-line of any Border, Ordinary, &c. something resembling the Figure of Clouds.

NE'BULOUS [nebuleux, F. of nebulosus, L.] cloudy, misty, foggy, hazy.

NE'BULOUS Stars [among Astron.] fixed Stars of a pale and dim Light.

NECA'TION, a killing. L.

NE'CESSARIES [necessaria, L.] Things needful for human Life.

NECESSARINESS, Needfulness.

NE'CESSARIO [in Musick Books] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick, which play throughout the Whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts.

NE'CESSARY [necessaire, F. of necessarius, L.] needful, unavoidable, indispensable.

To NECE'SSITATE [necessiter, F.] to force, to compel.

NECE'SSITOUS [necessiteux, F.] indigent, needy, poor.

NECE'SSITUDE [necessitudo, L.] Friendship, Relation, Alliance, Affinity.

NECESSITU'DINARY [necessitudinari- us, L.] belonging to Friendship, Relation, &c.

NECE'SSITY [necessité, F. of necessitas, L.] Indispensibleness, the State of a Thing that needs must be; also Distress, Need, Poverty, Extremity.

The NECK [necca, Sax. neck, Du.] the Part of the Body between the Head and the Shoulders.

NECKABOUT, a Woman's Neck-linen. N. C.

NE'CROMANCER [necromancien, F. necromanticus, L. of νεκρομαντικός, Gr.] a Conjuror, Magician, or Wizard.

NE'CROMANCY [necromancie, F. necromantia, L. νεκρομαντεία, of νεκρός, dead, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] a Divination by calling up dead Mens Ghosts, or the Devil; also Conjuratation in the ge-

neral.

NECROMA'NTICK [necromanticus, L. νεκρομαντικός, Gr.] of Necromancy.

NECROSIS [νεκρωσις, Gr.] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NE'CROSIS [in Surgery] a perfect Mortification of the hard and soft Parts of the Body.

NE'CTAR [Nέκταρ, Gr.] a pleasant Liquor feign'd by the Poets to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whosoever drank of it should become immortal. F. and L.

NE'CTAR [with Physicians] a medicinal Drink of a most delightful Taste, Colour, and Smell.

NECTA'REAN [nectareus, L.] belonging to Nectar, sweet.

NE'CTARIN, a sort of smooth Peach.

NEDERS [næðe, Sax.] Adders. O.

NEDE'FULLY } necessarily. Chauc.

NEDELY }

NEE'DMENTS, Necessaries. Spence.

NEE'CE [niece, F. nezza, Ital. niya, Sax.] the Daughter of a Brother or Sister.

NEED [nead, Sax. nood, Du.] Necessity, Want.

Need makes the old Wife trot.

Whether we borrow'd this Proverb of the French, Besoign fait vicille trotter, or the Italian, Bisogno la trotar la vecchia, I shall not determine, being all three the same *verbatim*; but it intimates the great Power of Necessity, which does not only make the young and lusty go a trotting to relieve their Necessities, but also makes old People, who have one Foot in the Grave, to bestir their Stumps. Necessity makes the Weak strong, the Lame active and nimble, the Cripple walk; it gives Vigour and Life to the most languishing and feeble Starveling; makes the Lame find his Legs, excites the most obstinate to lead or drive at the Will and Pleasure of his Master. *Durum telum necessitas*, say the Latins, and *Ἀνάγκη ὁδὲ δυνάμηνται*, the Greeks, tho' that seems to favour too much of a Stoick Fatality.

NEEDFUL, necessary, useful.

NEE'DINESS, Want, Poverty.

NEE'DLESS, useless, unnecessary.

NEEDY, poor.

NEEDLE [nædl, Sax. naðel, Teut. naal, Dan.] a small Tool to sew withal.

NEEDLE [of a Mariner's Compass] an Iron Wire, touch'd with a Load-stone.

NEEDS [neðey, Sax.] by Constraint or Compulsion, as, I needs must do it.

St. NEEDS [anciently called Amesbury] but afterwards St. Needs, i. e. the Church of St. Need, who died in that Town] a Town in Huntingdonshire.

NEEP-Tides. See Neap-Tides.

BE-NEEPED [among Mariners] a Ship is

is said to be *be-neeped*, when she wants Water, so that she cannot get off the Ground.

NEEZWORT, an Herb.

NEFA'NDOUS [*nefandus*, L. of *ne* and *fandus*] not to be spoken of or mentioned; horrible, heinous.

NEFA'RIOUS [*nefarius*, L.] cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, villainous.

NEGA'TION, a denying, a gainsaying. F. of L.

NE'GATIVE } [*negativus*, L.] denying
NE'GATORY } or gainsaying. F.

NE'GATIVE [*negativum*, L.] a denying Proposition or Expression. F.

NE'GATIVE Heretick [in the *Spanish Inquisition*] is one who, notwithstanding his Heresy has been proved upon him by sufficient Witnesses, refuses to confess, and avers himself a good Catholick.

NE'GATIVE Pregnant [in *Com. Law*] is a Negative implying an Affirmative.

NE'GATIVE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are Quantities having the Negative Sign *Minus* (—) prefixed, as — *ab* is a Negative Quantity.

NE'GATIVE Sign [in *Algebra*] is thus marked (—) and is directly contrary to Affirmative ones.

NEGLE'CT [*neglectus*, L.] Omission, Disregard, want of Care.

To NEGLE'CT [*negliger*, F. *neglectum*, L. of *nec* and *lego*, i. e. *eligo*] not to take Care of, to disregard, to slight, to let slip.

NE'GLIGENCE [*negligentia*, L.] Disregard, Carelessness, Remissness. F.

NE'GLIGENT [*negligens*, L.] careless, neglectful, slack in Business. F.

NEGLIGENTNESS, the being negligent.

NEGO'CE, Trading, Dealing. F.

To NEGOTIATE [*negociar*, F. *negotium*, L.] to trade or traffique; to transact or manage.

NEGOTIA'TION, a Merchandizing or Trafficking; also the Management of publick Treaties and Affairs; also a Concern or Treaty managed.

NEGOTIA'TOR [*negociateur*, F.] a Manager of Affairs. L.

NEGOTIATORY, belonging to Trade or Management of Treaties.

NEGOTIA'TRIX [*negociatrice*, F.] a Woman Manager of Business. L.

NEGO'TIOUS [*negotiosus*, L.] full of Business.

NE'GRO [one born in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, or of *niger*, L. black] a Niger, a Black-moor, or Black-slave.

NEHEMIAH [נְחֵמְיָהּ of נֶחֱם he rested and נִי the Lord, H. i. e. the Rest of the Lord] a Prophet and Ruler of the Jews.

NEIFE } [Law Term] a Bond-Woman.
NAF } man.

Writ of NEI'FTY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manour claimed such a Woman for his Neif.

To NEIGH [*ḡnægan*, Sax. *negeu*, Du. *nitire*, Ital. *hinnire*, L.] to cry or make a Noise as a Horse does.

To NEI'GHIN, to approach, draw near. Chaucer.

NEI'GHING Bird, a little Bird which imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

NEI'GHBOUR [of *neah*, *nigh*, and *gebūne*, an Inhabitant, Sax.] one who dwells or is seated near to another.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD, a Place near to that one lives in; also the whole Body of Neighbours.

NEI'GHBOURING, adjoining, bordering upon.

NEIGHBOURLINESS, the Acting friendly like a Neighbour.

NEI'GHBOURLY, as becomes a Neighbour, friendly.

NEIVE } a Fift. N. C.
NEIFE }

NE *injuste vexes*, a Writ forbidding the Lord to distrein the Tenant having formerly prejudiced himself by doing or paying more than he needed. L.

NEITHER [*niðer*, or *nouðer*, Sax.] not one of the two.

NELD [*naelde*, Dan.] a Needle. C.

NELSON [*q. d.* the Son of Neal] a Surname.

NEME, an Unkle, *Staffordsh.* a Gossip, a Compere, *Warwicksh.* and N. C.

To NEME, to name. O.

NE'MESIS [*Némesis*, Gr.] the Goddess of Revenge. L.

NE'MINE *contradicente* [i. e. none contradicting it] a Term commonly us'd in Parliament, when any Matter is carried with the universal Assent. L.

NE'MORAL [*nemoralis*, L.] belonging to a Wood or Grove.

NEMORI'VAGOUS [*nemorivagus*, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMORO'SITY [*nemorositas*, L.] fulness of Woods, Woodiness.

NEMORO'SE } [*nemorosus*, L.] full of
NEMOROU'S } Woods or Groves.

NEMPNID, named. Chaucer.

NEMPT, named. Spenser.

NENE, Noon. Chau.

NENU'FAR } [Arab.] Water Lilies.
NENU'PHAR }

NENU'FARIM [among Chymists] Spirits in the Air.

NEOMENI'A [*νεομηνία*, of νέος, new, and μένη, a Moon, Gr.] the new Moon, or beginning of the Lunar Month.

NEOPHY'TE [*neophytus*, L. of νέος, of

of *νεῖς* and *φυτὸν* a Plant, *Gr. i. e.* a new-set Plant] one newly entered upon any Profession, a Learner or Novice; also one newly converted to the Christian Faith. *F.*
NEOPHY'TES, Infants just born, Novices, Profelytes.

NEO'TERICK [*neotericus*, *F.* of *νεωτερι-κός*, *Gr.*] modern, or of late Times.

NEP or NIP, the Herb Cat Mint.

NEPE, a Turnip. *Hertfordsh.*

NEPE'NTHE [of *νῆ*, not, and *πένθος*, Grief, *Gr.*] the Name of a certain Opiate or Laudanum.

NEPHA'LIA [*νεφέλια*, *Gr.*] Feasts and Sacrifices of the Greeks called the Feasts of sober Men.

NEPHELÆ [of *νεφελή*, *Gr.*] white Spots upon the Eyes; also little Threads which swim in Urine; also white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

NE'PHEW [*nepheu* or *neveu*, *F.* *νεψα*, *Sax.* *Nehe*, *Du.* of *nepos*, *L.*] the Son of a Brother or Sister.

NEPHRI'TICK [*nephretique*, *F.* *nephriticus*, *L.* of *νεφρίτις*, *Gr.*] troubled with a Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRI'TICKS [in Pharmacy] Medicines good against the Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRI'TIS [*νεφρίτις*, *Gr.*] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys.

NEPHRO'TOMY [of *νεφρός*, the Kidney, and *τομή*, a cutting, *Gr.*] a cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NE'POTAL [*nepotalis*, *L.*] extravagant, riotous, luxurious.

NE'POTINE [*nepotinus*, *L.*] the same as *Nepotal*.

NEPOTA'TION, Riotousness, Luxury.

NE'POTISM [*nepotism*, *F.* of *nepos*, *L.* a Nephew] the Extravagance of Nephews; a Word chiefly used in respect to the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews, or other Relations in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NER, near. *Chaucer*.

NERE, until, as far as; were it not. *O.*

NE'REIDES, Sea-nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea. *L.*

NE'REUS, one of the Heathen Deities of the Sea.

NERFE, Nerve. *O.*

NEROLY, a Sort of Perfume.

NERTHES, Herdsmen. *O.*

NE'RVAL Bones [among Anatomists] the Bones of the hinder Part of the Head.

NERVA'TION, a joining together, a strengthening as it were by Sinews. *L.*

NERVE [*nerf*, *F.* of *nervus*, *L.* of *νεῦρον*, *Gr.*] a whitish round Vessel, taking its Origin from the medullar Substance of the Brain (taken largely) and the spinal Marrow, conveying thence Animal Spirits to all Parts of the Body, for their Sense and Motion respectively.

NERVE [among Botanists] a long tough String which runs across or length-ways in the Leaf of a Plant.

NE'RVINES [among Physicians] Remedies for Disorders of the Nerves.

NERVO'SITY [*nervosité*, *F.* of *nervositas*, *L.*] fulness of Nerves, or Sinews; Strength, Vigour.

NE'RVIOUS } [*nerveux*, *F.* of *nervosus*,
NE'RVY } *L.*] finewy, strong, lusty; also in speaking of an Argument, solid, weighty.

NERYS, Reins. *O.*

NESCIENCE [*nescientia*, *L.*] Ignorance.

NESCOCK [of *neyc*, *Sax.* tender] a Tenderling.

NESHE, nice, tender. *C.*

NESCIOUS [*nescius*, *L.*] ignorant, not knowing.

NESS [*neye*, *Sax.*] a Point of Land running into the Sea; as *Sheerness*, &c.

NEST, next. *Chaucer*.

NEST [*neyt*, *Sax.* nest, *Du.* and *Teut.*] a little Lodgment in which Birds hatch and breed their Young; also an Harbour for Thieves and Pirates.

NE'STCKOCK, one who was never from Home; a Fondling.

NEST of Chests or Coffers, three in Number.

NEST of Rabbits, a Company of them.

To NESTLE [*niytian*, *Sax.* nesten, or nestelen, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to make a Nest as a Bird does, to settle any where.

To NESTLE, to shift and shuffle up and down, as restless or uneasy.

A NE'STLING, a young Bird newly fledg'd and taken from the Nest.

NE'STLINGS, Canary Birds that are bred up by Hand.

NESTOR, a King of Pylos, famous for Eloquence and Prudence, who is said to have lived 300 Years.

NESTORIANS, the Followers of Nestorius, who held there were two Persons in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father.

NESTORIANISM, the Heresy of Nestorius.

NET, clean. *Spenc.*

NET [*net*, *Sax.* net, *Du.*] a Device for catching Fish, Birds, &c.

NET Weight, pure Weight, all Allowances being deducted. *F.*

NET [Masonry] a particular Way of muring or walling.

NE'THELESS, nevertheless. *Chauc.*

NE'THER [*niðer*, *Sax.*] lower.

NE'THER'D, starved with Cold.

N. C.

NE'THEREST, nethermost. *Chauc.*

NE'THERLANDS, the Low Countries of Flanders, Holland, Zealand, &c.

NE'THERMOST [niðermoyt, Sax.] the lowermost.

NE'TTING, Chamber-lee, Urine. N. C.

NE'TTINGS [in a Ship] small Ropes, fastened together in the Form of a Net, usually laid in the Wailes of Ships, &c.

NETTLE [netl, Sax.] a stinging Herb.

To NE'TTLE [probably of onælan, Sax.] to sting with Nettles; also to nip, bite, tease or vex.

NE'VER [nævje, Sax.] not ever.

NEVOSITY [nevofitas, L.] Speckledness, Freckledness.

NEVIL [q. de neuve ville, F. of the new Town] a Surname.

NEU'RODES [νευρόδης, Gr.] a Sort of lingering Fever, so called by Dr. Willis.

NEURO'LOGY [νευρολογία, of νεῦρον, a Nerve, and λόγος, Speech, Gr.] a Description or Discourse of the Nerves in a Human Body.

NEURO'TICKS [νευροτικά, Gr.] Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

NEURO'TOMIST, an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies on Account of the Nerves.

NEURO'TOMY [νευροτομία, of νεῦρον, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] a Section or Cutting of the Nerves.

NEU'TRAL [neutralis, L.] neither the one nor the other; that is of neither Party or Side.

NEU'TER, neither; To be Neuter, is to be of neither Party. L.

NEU'TER Gender [in Grammar] a Gender in the Greek and Latin Tongues, which is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

NEUTRA'LITY [neutralité, F.] a not siding with either Party, Indifferency.

NEU'TRAL Spirits [among Chymists] certain Spirits so call'd by Mr. Boyle, because he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits.

NEU'TRAL Salts [among Chymists] such Salts as partake both of the Nature of an Acid and an Alkali.

NEU'TRO Passive Verbs, Verbs Neuters having their Preter-perfect Tense formed of a passive Participle.

NEW [niþe, neowe, Sax. new, Teut. neuf, F.] fresh, of late Days, of little standing, never used or worn before.

NE'WBURY [of neowe, and byrg, Sax. q. d. New Town raised out of the Ruins of an old Town, anciently called Spynham] a Town in Berkshire, 47 Miles W. by S. from London.

NEWCASTLE [before the Time of William the Conqueror, called Donckchester, because it appertained to the Monks] a Sea-Port Town in Northumberland, 202 Miles N. by W. from London.

NEWE, now. Chauc.

NEWEUL, a Novelty. Spencer.

NEWENDON [call'd Andjens Ceayten, and also Britenden, Sax. i. e. the Valley of the Britains] a Town in Kent.

NEWFANGLENESSE, Unconstancy, love of Novelty. Chauc.

NEWS, new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings.

NEWPORT [of New and Portus, L. a Port] a Town in the Isle of Wight, and others elsewhere.

NEWT, a small Sort of Lizzard.

NEWING, Yest or Barm. Essex.

NEWLICHE, newly. Chaucer.

NEXIBLE [nexibilis, L.] which may be knit.

NEXT [Nexet, Sax.] the highest to.

NEXI'LITY [nexilitas, L.] Fastness, Pithiness, Compactness in Speech.

NI'AS Hawk, a young Hawk just taken out of the Nest, and not yet taught, simple, filly.

To NIBBLE [knebbelen, Du.] to bite a little by Degrees.

NICE [Neice, Sax.] curious, tender, scrupulous, exact, subtil. F.

NICE, foolish, filly, ignorant, rude. Ch.

NICE Fare, filly Actions, trifling. Ch.

NI'CEAN ? of or belonging to Nice a

NI'CENE S City of Bithynia, famous for a Council held there.

NI'CENE Creed, a particular Creed or Confession of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of Nice.

NI'CETY ? [of Neice, Sax.] Coyness,

NI'CENESS S Daintiness, Curiosity, Exactness, Subtily.

NI'CETIES, Dainties, nice Ways or Points, Criticisms.

NICE ? [niche, F. nichio, Ital.] a Ca-

NICHE S vity in a Wall or Building to place a Statue in.

NICHILS. See Nibils.

NICHODEMITES, a Sect of Hereticks in Switzerland, so named for professing their Faith in private like Nicodemus.

NICHOLAI'TANS, a Sort of Hereticks in the Apostles Time, so called from one Nicholas of Antioch, who held a Community of Wives.

NICHOLAS [Νικόλαος, Gr. i. e. victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To NICK [nick, Teut. a Moment, of nictare, L. to wink] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To NICK the Pin, to drink just to the Pin's Place about the Middle of a Wooden Cup or Bowl.

A NICK Name [nicht naham, Teut. not a Name] a comical or odd Name given a Person, in Drollery, or Derision.

NICOTIAN [so called from one John Nicot, who first sent it from Portugal into France, A. C. 1560.] Tobacco.

NIC-

NICTA'TION, a winking or twinkling with the Eye. *L.*

NICTITANS *Membrana* [among *Anatomists*] the winking Membrane, a thin Membrane which covers the Eyes of several Creatures, and shelters them from too much Light, which is so thin they can see indifferently thro' it. *L.*

NIDE [*nid*, *F.* of *nidus*, *L.*] a Term in *Falconry*, is a Flock of Pheasants.

NI'DGERIES [*nigauderies*, *nidiferies*, *F.*] Fopperies, Fooleries, Trifles.

NI'DERLING } a Coward or Hen-
NI'DING } hearted Fellow. *O.*

NI'DGET [*nigaude*, *F.*] a Ninny or mere Fool.

To NI'DULATE [*nidulatum*, *L.*] to make or build a Nest.

NIDULA'TION, a Building a Nest.

NIENT *Comprise* [*Law Term*] is an Exception taken to a Petition as unjust, because the Thing desired is not contained in that Act or Deed, whereupon the Petition is grounded. *F.*

NI'FFLE [*old Law Term*] a Thing of little or no Value.

NI'GGARD [*Skinner* takes it to be of *negando*; for a covetous Man denies himself and Family Things necessary, or *q. d.* *Richthard* (*i. e.*) goes as near as can be; but *Minshew*, of *nigh guarder*] a covetous, sordid, griping Person.

NIGGARDISH, somewhat niggardly.

NIGGARDLINESS, the being niggardly.

NIGGARDLY, sordid, very covetous.

NIGGES, Niggards. *Chauc.*

To NIGH a Thing, to touch a Thing, to come nigh it. *N. C.*

NIGH [*Neah*, *Sax.*] near, hard by.

NIGHNESS, Nearness.

To NIGHIN, to approach. *Chauc.*

NIGHT [*Niht*, *Sax.* *nuit*, *F.* *nacht*, *Teut.* all of *nocte*, *L.*] the Time while the Sun is below the Horizon.

NIGHTERTALE } by Night, the
NITERTALE } Night-Time. *Ch.*

NI'GHTINGALE [*Nihtēgale*, *Sax.* *nategale*, *Dan.* *nachtigal*, *Teut.* *q. d.* *Nocte canens gallus*, *L.*] a fine singing Bird.

NIGHT-Hawk, a Bird.

NIGHT-Mare, a Distemper caused by undigested Humours stopping the Passage of the Animal Spirits, so that the Body cannot move.

NIGHT-Rail, a short Cloak of Linen worn by Women in their Chambers.

NIGHT-Raven, a Bird, a Sort of Owl.

NI'GHTSPELL, a Prayer against the Night-Mare; a Charm against Thieves. *Chaucer.*

NIGON, a sordid, niggardly Fellow. *Chaucer.*

NIGREFA'CTION, a making black. *L.*

NIGHT-Shade, an Herb.

To NI'GREFY [*nigrefacere*, *L.*] to make black.

NIHIL, nothing. *L.*

NIHILS, *L.* } [*in Law*] is a Word the
NICHILS, *F.* } Sheriff answers, that is oppos'd concerning Debts illeivable, and nothing worth, by Reason of the Insufficiency of the Parties from whom due.

NIHIL *capit per Billam*, or *per Breve*, a Form which is used when Judgment is given against the Plaintiff, so as to bar his Action, or overthrow his Writ.

NIHIL *dicit* [*in Law*] is a failing to put in an Answer to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day assigned. *L.*

NIHILO'RUM *Clericus*, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of the Sums which are Nichelled by the Sheriff.

To NILL [*nillan*, *Sax.*] to be unwilling, to be loath to do, &c.

NILL, the Sparkles or Ashes that come of Brass tried in a Furnace.

NILLING, unwilling.

To NIM [*niman*, *Sax.* *nemen*, *Du.*] to take by Stealth, to filch.

NIMBI'FEROUS [*nimbifer*, *L.*] that brings Storms or Tempests.

NI'MBLE [*of nemen*, *Du.* to catch up hastily] agile, quick, ready.

NI'MBLENESS, Agility, Briskness.

NIMBO'SITY [*nimbositas*, *L.*] Storminess.

NIMI'ETY [*nimietas*, *L.*] over-muchness, too great Abundance.

NI'MIOUS [*nimius*, *L.*] too much, excessive.

NINCOMPOOP } a meer Blockhead,

NINCUMPOOP } Sot, or Dolt.

NINE [*Nezen*, *Sax.* *neghen*, *Du.* *nean*, *Teut.* *neuf*, *F.* *novem*, *L.*] IX. 9.

NINETY [*Neunzig*, *Sax.* *neghen tigh*, *Du.*] XC. 90.

NINGID [*ningidus*, *L.*] snowy.

NINITHE, ninth. *Chauc.*

NI'NNY [*ninno*, *Span.* a Child] a silly, soft Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a Ninny-hammer.

To NIP [*knappen*, *Teut.* *nupen*, *Du.*] to pinch,

A NIP, a Pinch; the sharp Part of a Pen.

NIPPERS [*in Surgery*] an Instrument us'd in Dismembering, &c.

NIPPERS [*in a Ship*] small Ropes to hold the Cable from the Capstan, when the Cable is so slimy, wet, or great, that it cannot be straightened with the bare Hand.

NI'PPLE [*Nypele*, *Sax.*] the Teat of a Woman's Breat.

NI'PPLE-Wort, an Herb.

NIS, is-not. *Spem.*

NI'SI *Prius* [*i. e.* unless first] is a Writ judicial, which lies in a Case where the

the Inquest is pannelled, and returned before the Justices of either Bench; the one Party or other making Petition to have this Writ for the Ease of the Country. *L.*

NIST [ne wist] knew not.

NI'SUS [among *Philosophers*] an Inclination of one Body towards another. *L.*

A NI'THING, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.

NITHING, sparing of, as nithing of his Pains. *N. C.*

NI'TID [nitidus, *L.*] bright, neat, clean, trim, gay.

NITI'DITY [nitiditas, *L.*] Cleanness.

NI'TRE [nitrum, *L.* νίτρον, *Gr.*] a Salt impregnated with abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile. *F.*

NI'TROUS [nitreux, *F.* nitrosus, *L.*] full of Nitre, or of the Nature of Nitre.

Spirit of NI'TRE, a very sharp and corrosive Liquor extracted from Salt-Petre.

NITTLE, handy, neat. *N. C.*

NI'VAL [nivalis, *L.*] pertaining to Snow, white as Snow.

NI'XIDII, certain Deities among the Romans, supposed to be the Helpers of Women in their Child-birth Throws.

NIXTE, next. *Chaucer.*

NI'ZY, a Fool or silly Fellow.

NO [Na, *Sax.*] Adverb of denying.

NOAH [,נח] i. e. ceasing or resting] a proper Name of Men.

To NOBI'LITATE [nobilitatum, *L.* Sup.] to make noble or famous.

NOBI'LITY [noblesse, *F.* nobilitas, *L.*] the Quality or Degree of a Nobleman, Nobleness of Birth; the whole Body of Noblemen: Fame, Reputation, Renown.

NOBLAY, Nobility. *Chaucer.*

NO'BLE [nobilis, *L.*] Great, Renowned, Generous and Free; Costly, Stately; raised above the Commonalty and Gentry. *F.*

A NO'BLE, an ancient Coin, in value 6 s. 8 d. A Scotch Noble, in value 6 d. Farthing English.

A NO'BLE [nobilis, *L.*] a Nobleman, a Person of Honour, as a Duke, Marquis, Earl, &c.

NO'BLE Parts [of the Body] the Brain, Heart and Liver.

NO'BLENESS [noblesse, *F.* nobilitas, *L.*] Nobility, or the State of a Nobleman.

NO'CENT [nocens, *L.*] guilty of some Crime, hurtful, mischievous.

NO'CIVE [nocivus, *L.*] hurtful.

NO'CKID, notched. *Chauc.*

NOCTAMBULA'TION, a walking in the Night, or in one's Sleep. *L.*

NOCTA'MBULO, one who walks in his Sleep, or in the Night. *L.*

NOCTI'FEROUS [noctifer, *L.*] Night bringing.

NOCTI'VAGANT [noctivagus, *L.*] wandering by Night.

NOCTI'LUCA, such Bodies as shine in the Night. *L.*

NO'CTILUCE [among *Chymists*] a certain Substance prepared, which will shine of itself in the Dark.

NOCTURLABE [among *Astronomers*] an Instrument to find the Motion of the North Star about the Pole.

NO'CTURN [nocturnum, *L.*] a Part of Church Service for the Night.

NO'CTURN [nocturne, *F.* of nocturnus, *L.*] nocturnal, nightly.

A NO'CTURNAL [nocturnale, *F.* and *L.*] a mathematical Instrument for taking the Height or Depression of the Pole-Star.

To be NO'CTURNAL [among *Astrologers*] those Signs and Planets are said so to be, in which passive Qualities excel, as Moisture and Dryness.

NO'CTURNAL Arch [in *Astronomy*] is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through, from their Rising to their Setting.

NO'CUOUS [nocuus, *L.*] hurtful.

NO'CUMENT [nocumentum, *L.*] Harm, Hurt, Damage.

A NOD [nutus, *L.* of νύω, *Gr.*] a Motion of the Head.

To NOD [nutare, *L.*] to make a Sign by moving the Head; also to sleep.

NO'DATED Hyperbola [in *Mathematics*] is a peculiar kind of Hyperbola, which by turning round crosses it self.

NODA'TION, Knottiness, or making Knobs. *L.*

NODDLE, the Head.

A NO'DDY [naudin, *F.*] a silly Fellow.

A NODE [nodus, *L.*] a Knot or Noose.

A NODE [in *Dialling*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Ceiling of a Room, or Pane of Glass in a Window, to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, or Ceiling, &c.

NODE [Surgery] a Gummy Swelling, caused by the settling of gross Humours between the Bone and the Periosteum.

NODES [in *Astronomy*] are the Points of the Intersection of the Orbits of the Planets with the Ecliptick; and the Point where a Planet passes out of the Southern Latitude, into the Northern, is called the North Node, or ascending Node; and on the contrary, where it passes from the North to the South, is called the Southern or descending Node.

NODO'SE } [nodosus, *L.*] knotty, full
NO'DOUS } of Knots.

NODO'SITY [nodositas, *L.*] Knottiness.

NO'DULE [nodulus, *L.*] a little Bag.

NO'DULUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Bag of Physical Ingredients put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink. *L.*

NOEL [of natalis, *L.*] a Surname. *F.*

R

NOF-

NOFFUS } a Coffin made of Wood.
NAUFUS } O. L.

A NO'GGIN [*noffel*, Teut.] a little Piggin.

NOIE, Harm, Hurt. *Chauc.*

To NOIEN, to annoy. *Chauc.*

NOISE, a great Sound; Strife, Squabble. F.

To NOI'SEN, to make a Noise. *Chauc.*

NOI'SOME [prob. of *noia*, Ital. of *noxia*, L. and *foet*] loathsome, stinking, nasty.

NOI'SOMNESS, Loathsomeness, Nastiness.

NOLE, an Afs's Nole, an Afs's Head and Neck. *Shakefp.*

N'OLD [*q. ne would*] would not.

NOLENS *volens*, whether one will or no.

NOLENS, unwilling. L.

NOLI *me tangere* [*i. e.* touch me not] a Sort of Canker in the Face, especially above the Chin; a Piece of Flesh in the Nostrils, which often stops the Wind, and the more it is touched the worse it grows; also an Herb, whose Seed spirts away as soon as it is touch'd. L.

NOLL, the Noddle. *Chaucer.*

NO'MÆ [*νόμας*, Gr.] deep, rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

NO'MARCH [*nomarcha*, L. of *νομαρχης*, Gr.] one who has the Pre-eminence in Ministration of Laws in Egypt.

NO'MARCHY [*nomarchia*, L. of *νομαρχία*, of *νόμος*, a Law, and *ἀρχή*, Government, Gr.] the District belonging to a Nomarch.

NO'MAS [in *Surgery*] an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on consumes any Part of the Body.

NO'MBRIL, the Navel. F.

NO'MBRIL [in *Heraldry*] is the Centre of an Escutcheon, or middle Point.

NOME [in *Algebra*] any Quantity with a Sign set before it, by which it is usually join'd with some other Quantity.

NO'MEN, a Name. [Gram.] a Noun. L.

NOMENCLA'TOR [*nomenclateur*, F.] a Cryer in Court. L.

NOMENCLA'TURE [*nomenclatura*, L.] a Set of Names, a Catalogue of the most useful and significant Words in any Language. F.

NO'MINAL [*nominalis*, L.] belonging to a Name, only in Name, not real.

To NO'MINATE [*nominatum*, L. Sup.] to name, to appoint, to propose one as fit to bear an Office.

NOMINA'TION, a naming or appointing. F. of L.

NOMINA'TION [in *Law*] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary.

NO'MINATIVE Case [*Nominativus*, L.] the first Case of a Noun in Grammar.

NOMO'GRAPHER [*Νομογράφος*, of *νόμος*, the Law, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] a Writer of the Law, a Legislator.

NO'MOTHEA [*Νομοθέτης*, of *νόμος*, and *τίθημι*, to put, Gr.] a Lawgiver. L.

NOMPAREIL [*i. e.* matchless, F.] one of the least Sorts of Printing-Letters.

NOMPAREIL [in *Confectionary*] a Sort of Sugar-plums.

NOMPERE, an Umpire, Arbitrator. *Chaucer.*

NON-ABI'LITY [in *Law*] an Exception against a Person that disables him to commence a Suit.

NONA, the ninth. L.

NO'NAGE [in *Law*] all that Time of a Man's Age under 21 in some Cases, and 14 in others, as Marriage.

NONAGE'SIMAL Degree [in *Astronomy*] is the 90th Degree, or the highest Point, in the Ecliptick.

NONAGON [in *Geometry*] is a Figure having nine Sides and Angles. Gr.

NON-Appearence, a Default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONA SPHÆRA [in *Astronomy*] the ninth Sphere, usually termed the *Primum mobile*, which finishes its Revolution in 24 Hours.

NONCERTAIN, Uncertainty. *Chauc.*

NON-Claim [in *Law*] a Man's not claiming within the Time limited by Law.

NON Compos Mentis [*i. e.* not of sound Understanding or Memory] signifies in Law, 1st, an Ideot born; 2dly, one who by Accident hath lost his Memory and Understanding; 3dly, a Lunatick, and 4thly a Drunkard. L.

NON-CONFORMIST, one who does not conform to the Church of England, with Respect to its Discipline and Ceremonies.

NON-CONFORMITY, the State and Condition of such Non-Conformists.

NONE [*nonus*, L.] one of the seven Canonical Habits in the Church of Rome.

NONESUCH, a Flower.

NON *distringendo* [*i. e.* not distraining] a Writ containing under it divers Particulars, according to divers Cases. L.

NON Entity [in *Philosophy*] the Quality of a Thing that is not in Being.

NONES of a Month [among the Romans] are the next Days after the *Calends* or first Days of every Month, and are so called, because from the last of the said Days to the *Ides* were always nine Days.

NON *est culpabilis* [he is not blameable] is the general Plea to an Action of Trespass, whereby the Defendant doth absolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff. L.

NON *est factum* [it was not done] is an Answer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denieth

denieth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded. L.

NON *implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento sine brevi*, is a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man without the King's Writ touching his Freehold. L.

NON *liquet* [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. L.

NON *mercizando Victualia*, a Writ commanding the Justices to enquire whether the Officers of such a Town do sell Victuals in Gross or by Retail during their Office.

NON *molestando*, a Writ which lies for him who is molested contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

NON-Naturals [among Physicians] Things that enter not into the Nature of the Diseases, tho' they are Causes of them, viz. Air, Meat, Drink, Sleep and Watching, Motion and Rest, Retention and Excretion, and the Passions of the Mind.

NON *Obstante* [notwithstanding] a Clause often used in Statutes and Letters Patent. L.

NON *omittas*, a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, in which the Party on whom it is to be served dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to serve it. L.

NON *Organical Part* [in Anatomy] is a Part of the Body, which has an Use, but performs no Action.

NON-*Pareil*, that has no Equal, not to be parallel'd.

NON-*Plevin* [Law Term] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time.

NON *Plus* [no more] an Extremity beyond which a Man cannot go. L.

To NON-*Plus*, to stop one's Mouth so that he hath nothing more to say; to puzzle, to perplex.

NON *ponendis in Affizis & Furatis*, is a Writ granted in divers Cases to Men, for the freeing them from *Affizes* and *Furies*.

NON *procedendo ad assizam Rege inconsulto*, is a Writ to stop the Trial of a Cause appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, &c. until the King's Pleasure be further known.

NON *Proficiency*, the not improving.

NON *Residentia de Clericis Regis*, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to molest a Clerk employed in the King's Service, for his Non-Residence.

NON *Residence* [in Law] is when Spiritual Persons are not resident upon, but absent themselves from their Benefices.

NON *sanæ Memoriae* [not of sound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff, to be done by another, implying that the Party who did that Act, was not well in his Wits. L.

NON *solvendo pecuniam ad quam Clericus mulctatur pro non residentia*, is a Writ

prohibiting an Ordinary to take a Pecuniary Mulct impos'd upon a Clerk of the King's for Non-Residence.

NON-*Solvent* [non solvens, L.] not able to pay.

NON-*Suit*, a renouncing or letting fall the Suit, by the Plaintiff.

To NON-*suit* one, is to cause him to let fall the Suit.

NON *sum informatus*, an Answer made by an Attorney, when he has nothing more to say for his Client. L.

NON-*Tenure*, an Exception to a Count on Declaration, by saying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON-*Term*, the Vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON *Troppo Presto* [in Musick Books] signifies not too quick, and *Non troppo largo*, not too slow.

NONU'PLA [in Musick] a quick Time peculiar to Jiggs, &c.

NOOK [Niche, Oche, F. Noeck, Du.] a Corner.

NOOK of Land, the Fourth Part of a Yard Land.

NOON [Non, Sax. noon, Du. Nona, It.] Mid Day.

NOOSE [noose, Du. of nodus, L.] a sliding Knot of a Cord, also a Snare or Gin. To NOOSE, to ensnare.

NOP, a Bird, call'd also a Bulfinch.

NOR [of ne, L. not, and D?] neither.

NORBERTINES, Monks founded by Norbert Bishop of Magdeburgh, in 1120.

NOR, than, as nor than I, i. e. more than I. N. C.

NORE, nourishing, Comfort. O.

NORICE, a Nurle. Chaucer.

NORIE [of nourrie, F. nourished] a Foster Child. Chaucer.

NO'RMAL [normalis, L.] Perpendicular.

NO'RMANS [q. d. Northmen] so were the Inhabitants of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway anciently called.

NO'RMANS, the People of Normandy, a Province in France.

NORREY [q. d. Nort Roy, F. i. e.

NORROY [North King] a Title given to the third King at Arms.

NORTH [Nort, F. Nord, Sax. north, Du.] as North Pole, &c.

NORTHAM [of Nord, and Ham, Sax. i. e. a Northern Habitation, called anciently Ubban-rop, Sax. of Ubb the Founder, or a River of that Name, or Ugan-rop, Sax. q. d. the upper Ford] a Town in Northumberland.

NORTH Light, a wonderful Light in Greenland, which is said to resemble a great Pillar or Beam of Fire.

NO'RTHERN Signs [in Astronomy] are those six Signs of the Zodiack which constitute

rute the Semi-circle of the Ecliptick which inclines to the Northward of the Equator.

NO'RTHING [in Navigation] is the Difference of Latitude a Ship makes in sailing to the North Pole.

NORTH-Pole, a Point in the Northern Hemisphere of the Heavens, 90 Degrees every way distant from the Equinoctial.

NORTH Star } [so called because

NORTH Pole Star } of its not being above 2 Degrees and a half distant from the Pole] a Star in the Tail of *Ursa minor*, which seems to the naked Eye, as if it were placed at the Pole.

NORTHUMBERLAND [Nopⁿ San Dumbelano, Sax. i. e. the Land on the North Side of the River Humber] a Northern County of England.

NORTILRY, nourishing or bringing up. Chaucer.

NORWICH [Nopⁿ Spice, Sax. i. e. North-Harbour] a City and Sea-Port in Norfolk, 93 Miles N. E. by N. from London.

NORYCE, a Foster Child. O.

NORY, a Nurse. O.

A NOSE [Næye, Sax. *nasus*, L.] the external Organ of Smelling.

To NOSE one, to provoke or affront to his Face.

NOSE-Bleed, the Herb Yarrow.

NOSO'LOGY [of νόσος, a Disease, and λογία, Discourse, Gr.] a Treatise concerning Diseases.

NOSOCO'MIUM [νοσοκομείον, Gr.] an Hospital for poor sick People.

N'OSTE, knowest not. Chaucer.

NO'STOCK, stinking tawny Jelly of a fallen Planet, or the Nocturnal Solution of some Plethoretical and wanton Star.

NO'STRILS [of Næye, the Nose, and Δύπλ, an Hole, Sax.] the breathing Holes of the Nose.

NO'STRIL Dropping, a Distemper in Cattle.

NOT [niet, Du. nicht, Teut. non, F. and L.] an Adverb of denying.

NOT [q. ne wot] know not. O.

To NOT, to poll or shear. Essex.

NO'TA, a Note or Character. L.

NO'TABLE [notabilis, L.] singular, remarkable, extraordinary. F.

NOTABLENESS, Remarkableness.

NOTABI'LITE, a Remark. Chaucer.

NOTABI'LITY [notabilitas, L.] Excellency, Remarkableness.

NO'TARY [notaire, F. notarius, L.] a Scribe or Scrivener who takes Notes and short Draughts of Contracts or other Instruments.

NO'TARY Publick, a Scrivener who publickly witnesses Deeds, &c. to make them authentick in Foreign Courts.

NOTA'TION [in Arithmetick] that Part which shews how to express, read,

or declare the Signification or Value of any Number written.

NOTA'TION [in Algebra] is the representing Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or a calling them by those Names.

NOTÆ Maternæ, Mother Spots, the same as *Nevi*, which see. L.

NOTCH [nocke, Du. *nocchia*, Ital.] a Dent or Nick.

NOTE [nota, L.] a Mark, Remark or Explication set in the Margin of a Book; also a short Writing, containing an Account of Business, Credit, Esteem, Repute. F.

NOTE of a Fine [in Law] a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer, before it be ingrossed.

NOTE [in Traffick] a Writing under a Man's Hand, by which one Person engages to pay another a Sum of Money.

NOTE, Business. Chaucer.

NOTEFUL, notable. Chaucer.

NOTES, Remarks, Memorandums, especially in Short-hand.

NOTES, Nuts. O.

NOTES [in Musick] are Terms to distinguish the Degrees of Sound in tuning, and the Proportion of Time thereunto belonging, generally expressed by 4 Syllables, viz. *mi, fa, sol, la*.

To NOTE [noter, F. of *notare*, L.] to observe, to take notice of, to mark.

To NOTE [among Falconers] the same as to Prune.

To NOTE, to push or gore with the Horn. N. C.

To NOTE a Foreign Bill, is when a Publick Notary goes to be a Witness, or to take Notice that a Merchant will not accept or pay it.

NOTE-Heard, a Neat-herd. N. C.

NO'THÆ-Costæ [in Anatomy] the Bastard Ribs, the 5 lower Ribs on each Side. L.

NO'THI, Bastards. L. [among Physicians] Diseases which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule.

NO'THING, not any thing.

NO'TICE [notitia, L.] Knowledge, Observation, Advice, Information. F.

NOTIFICA'TION, a notifying or making an Information known. F. of L.

To NO'TIFY [notifier, F. of *notificare*, L.] to make known, to give to understand.

NO'TION, a Conception or Idea in the Mind. F. of L.

NO'TIONAL, of or belonging to Notions.

NOTORI'ETY } [notorieté, F.]

NOTO'RIOUSNESS } plain Evidence of the Matter of Fact.

NOTO'RIOUS [notoire, F. of *notorius*, L.] publickly known, manifest, plain.

NO'TTED, thorn, polled. C.

NOTTINGHAM [Snottingaham, Sax. of Snottenza, Caves, and Jan, an Habitation]

bitation] a County Town in Nottinghamshire, 87 Miles N. N. W. from London.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nevertheless.

NOVA'LE [in *Old Records*] Land newly ploughed, that in the Memory of Man had not been tilled.

NOVA'TIANS [so called from *Novatus*, their Founder, *A. C.* 215.] Hereticks who held that Persons fallen into Sin, ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVA'TION [in *Civil Law*] an entertaining into a new Obligation, to take off a former; also the transferring an Obligation from one Person to another. *L.*

NOVA'TOR [*novateur*, *F.*] he that makes a Thing new, a Changer of the State, or Usurper. *L.*

NO'VEL [*nouvelle*, *F.* or *novella*, *Ital.*] new, newfangled.

NO'VEL [*novellus*, *L.*] an ingenious Relation of a pleasant Adventure or Intrigue; a short Romance.

NO'VEL Assignment [*Law Term*] the Assignment of Time, Place, or the like, otherwise than it was assigned before.

NO'VEL Disseisin [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one ejected out of his Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NO'VELLIST [*noveliste*, *F.*] a News-Monger or Intelligencer.

NO'VELRIE, Novelty. *Chaucer.*

NO'VELS [*nouvelles*, *F.*] 168 Volumes of the Civil Law, added to the Codex by the Emperor *Justinian*; little Romances.

NO'VELTY [*novauté*, *F.* of *novitas*, *L.*] the State of that which is new, Newness, Innovation, or Change.

NOVE'MBER [of *novem*, *L.* nine] the ninth Month from *March*. *L.*

NOVE'NARY [*novenarius*, *L.*] belonging to the Number nine.

NOVE'NDIAL [*novendialis*, *L.*] of nine Days Space or Continuance.

NOVE'NNIAL [*novennis*, *L.*] of nine Years Space.

NOVE'RCA, a Mother in Law, or Step-Mother. *L.*

NOVE'RCAL [*novercalis*, *L.*] of or belonging to a Step-Mother.

NOUGHT [*Noþit*, or *Nophit*, *Sax.*] not at all, nothing, no whit, nothing worth.

NOVICE [*novitius*, *L.*] a new Beginner in any Art or Profession; a raw unexperienced or unskilful Person. *F.*

NOVI'CIATE } [*noviciate*, *F.*] the
NO'VICESHIP } Time during which one is a Novice.

NOVILU'NIUM, the New Moon.

NO'VITY [*novitas*, *L.*] Newness.

NOUL, the Crown of the Head. *Spenc.*

N'OUL, would not. *Spenc.*

NOUN [in *Grammar*] the first Part in Speech denoting the Name of a Thing.

To NOU'RISH [*nourrir*, *F.* of *nutrire*, *L.*] to feed, to keep or maintain.

To NOU'RSLE, to nurse. *Spenc.*

NOURSLING, a Nurse, or what is nursed. *Spenc.*

NOU'RISHMENT [*nourriture*, *F.*] Food which turns to the Substance of the Body.

NOUTHE, now. *Chaucer.*

NOW [Nu, *Sax.* *nouw*, *Du.*] at this Time.

NO'WED [in *Heraldry*] knotted, tyed with Knots.

NO'WELL [*noel*, *F.*] Christmas. *Ch.*

NOWL [Nol, *S.*] the Top of the Head.

NOWTHER, not, neither. *Chaucer.*

NO'XIOUS [*noxius*, *L.*] hurtful, mischievous, offensive.

NO'XIOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Offensiveness.

NOYANCE, Harm, Nuisance. *Spenc.*

NOY'D, annoy'd or hurt. *Spenc.*

NOYOUS, hurtful. *Spencer.*

NUBE'CULÆ [with *Physicians*] little Particles, which mutually but loosely close with one another, and swim upon Urine.

NUB, the Neck. *Cant.*

NUBBING, hanging. *Cant.*

NUBBING-Cheat, the Gallows. *Cant.*

NUBBING-Ken, the Sessions-House. *Ca.*

NUBBING-Cove, the Hang-Man. *Cant.*

To NUBBLE. See to *Knubble*.

NUBI'FEROUS [*nubifer*, *L.*] bringing or causing Clouds.

NUBI'GENOUS [*nubigena*, *L.*] begotten by Clouds.

NUBI'GEROUS [*nubiger*, *L.*] bringing Clouds.

NU'BILOUS [*nubilus*, *L.*] cloudy, overcast, gloomy.

NU'CEOUS [*nuceus*, *L.*] of Nuts, &c.

NU'CHA [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Part or Nape of the Neck. *Arab.*

NUCI'FEROUS [*nucifer*, *L.*] bearing Nuts.

NUCKIANÆ Glandulæ [in *Anatomy*] certain Glands first discovered by Doctor *Nuck*, a Physician in *Holland*.

NUCIOSITAS, Pur-blindness, the same as *Myopia*. *L.*

NU'CLEUS, the Kernel of a Nut. *L.*

NU'CLEUS [in *Architecture*] the Cement which they put between a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, &c.

NU'CLEUS [in *Astronomy*] the Head of a Comet; also the Central or Middle Part of a Planet.

To NU'DATE [*nudatum*, *L.*] to make bare or naked.

NUDA'TION, a making bare or naked.

To NU'DDLE along, to go carelessly poking down the Head, and in Haste.

NUDE [*nud*, *F.* *nudus*, *L.*] naked, bare.

NUDE

NUDE Contract [*Law Term*] a bare Promise of a Thing without any Consideration.

NUDE Matter [*in Law*] a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witnesses, and not by Record, or other Specialty in Writing under Seal.

NU'DELS, Pledgets dipt in Ointment for Sores or Diseases of the Womb.

NU'DITY [*nudit , F. of nuditas, L.*] Nakedness.

NU'DITY [*among Painters*] a Picture representing a naked Person.

NU'EL [*with Architects*] the Spindle of a winding Stair-Case.

NUGA'CITY [*nugacitas, L.*] See *Nugality*.

NUGA'LITY [*nugalitas, L.*] Triflingness, Frivolousness.

NUGA'TION, a Trifling. *L.*

NUGA'TOR, a Trifler. *L.*

NUGA'TORY [*nugatorius, L.*] trifling, frivolous.

NUKE, the hinder Part of the Head, the Noddle.

NULL [*nulle, F. of nullus, L.*] void.

NU'LLED, made void.

NULLIBI'ETY [*of nullibi, L. no where*] a being no where.

NULLI'ETY [*nullietas, L.*] Nullity, Nothingness.

NULLIFI'DIAN [*of nullus and fides, L.*] one of no Faith, Religion, or Honesty.

To **NU'LLIFY** [*of nullus and facio, or f , L.*] to make null or void.

NU'LLITY [*nullit , F. of nullitas, L.*] the being null, void, or of no Effect.

NU'LLO, a Cypher or Character which stands for Nothing.

NU'MBER [*nombre, F. of numerus, L.*] is a Collection of Units.

To **NU'MBER** [*nombrer, F. of numerare, L.*] to count or reckon.

Prime NU'MBER } [*Arithmetick*]

Simple NU'MBER } a Number that

Incomposite NU'MBER } can only be measured, or divided by it self, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder.

Composite NU'MBER } [*Arithmetick*] a

Compound NU'MBER } Number that may be divided by some Number less than the Composite itself, but greater than Unity.

Rational NU'MBER [*in Algebra*] is every absolute Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or a whole Number joined with a Fraction.

Golden NU'MBER [*in Astronomy*] a Period of 19 Years, at the End of which the Sun and Moon return to the same Station as before.

NUMBERS [so called from its giving an Account of the Numbring of the *Israelites*] the fourth Book of *Moses*.

Absolute NU'MBERS [*in Algebra*] are all Numbers which are exprest'd by Fi-

gures and Cyphers, not having any Letters joined to them.

NU'MBLES [*nombres, F.*] the Entrails of a Deer, &c.

NU'MERABLE [*numerabilis, L.*] that may be numbred.

NU'MERAL [*numeralis, L.*] of or belonging to Number. *F.*

NU'MERAL Letters, those Letters of the Alphabet which are generally used for Figures, as V for 5, X for 10, &c.

NU'MERALS [*in Grammar*] those Letters which exprest Number, as C 100. D 500.

To **NU'MERATE** [*numeratum, L.*] to count or number.

NUMERA'TOR [*numérateur, F.*] one who numbers or counts, an Arithmetician, an Auditor. *L.*

NUMERA'TOR [*of a Fraction*] is the Number placed above the separating Line, and expresting the Number of the Parts of Unity in any Fraction, as 5 6ths.

NUMERA'TION, the Art of reading or expresting any Number set down in Figures, and is commonly taught as the first Rule in Arithmetick.

NUME'RICAL, belonging to Number; also particular, individual.

NUME'RICAL Algebra, that which makes Use of Numbers instead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUME'RICAL Difference [*in Logick*] that Difference by which one individual Thing is distinguished from another.

NU'MERO [*in Number, L.*] a Term prefix'd by Merchants or others, to a certain Number of Things, marked thus N^o.

De NU'MERO [*i. e. by Tale*] as Payment of a Pound *de numero*, is just 20 s.

NUMERO'SITY [*numerositas, L.*] Numerousness, Abundance.

NU'MEROUS [*nombreux, F. numerosus, L.*] abounding in Number, manifold.

NUMEROUSNESS, Largeness of Number.

NUN [*non, Sax. nonne, Du. and Teut. nonne, F. q. non nupta, not married*] a Virgin that has bound herself by Vow to a single and chaste Life in a Monastery.

NU'NCHION, an Afternoon's Repast.

NU'NCIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NU'NCIO [*Nuncius, L.*] the Pope's Ambassador. *Ital.*

To **NU'NCUPATE** [*nuncupatum, L.*] to call by Name.

NUNCUPA'TION, a pronouncing or declaring in solemn Form.

NUNCUPA'TION [*in the Civil Law*] is the Form of publishing and declaring one's last Will.

NU'NCUPATIVE [*nuncupativus, L.*] called, named, expressly declared by Word of Mouth.

NU'NCUPATIVE Will, is when the Testator makes his last Will before sufficient Witnesses by Word of Mouth.

NU'NDINAL [*nundinalis*, L.] belonging to a Fair or Market.

NU'NDINARY [*nundinarius*, L.] the same as Nundinal.

NU'NNERY, a Cloister of Nuns.

NU'PER Obiit, is a Writ which lies for a Co-heir being deforced by a Co-parcener of Lands or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors died seized of an Estate of Fee Simple.

NU'PTIAL [*nuptialis*, L.] pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage. F.

NUPTIALS, Marriage or Wedding.

NU'PTIALIST, a Bride, Bridegroom, or one that makes Matches.

A NURSE [*nourice*, F. of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes Care of Persons sick, Children, &c.

To NURSE [*nourrir*, F. of *nutrire*, L.] to take care of, to nourish, feed, &c.

NU'RSERY, the Room where Children are nursed; also the Person nursed.

NU'RSEY [with Gardeners] a Plot of Ground for raising Trees, or Plants.

To NU'RSEL, to encourage, or uphold.

NURSU'SLY, the Flower *Narcissus*.

NU'RTURE [*nourriture*, F.] a Nourishing; instructing or bringing up in good Manners.

NU'SANCE [*nuisance*, F.] Annoyance; as when a Man does any Thing on his own Ground to the Damage of his Neighbours, stops Water, &c.

NUSH'D, starved in the bringing up. C.

NUT [*ἰνυτ*, Sax.] a Sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross Bow, &c.

NU'TMEG [*nux muschata*, L.] a well known Spice.

Male NU'TMEG, a Nutmeg that differs from the common, in that it is longer and weaker.

NUTATION, a Nodding. L.

NU'TRIMENT [*nutrimentum*, L.] Nourishment, Food.

NUTRITION, Nourishing. F. of L.

NUTRITIOUS [*nutricius*, L.] nourishing or cherishing.

NUTRITIOUS Juice [in Anatomy] a Juice which affords Nourishment to several Parts of the Body.

NU'TRITIVE [*nutritif*, F.] apt to nourish, or that serves for nourishing.

NUX, a Nut; also a Pain in the Head which afflicts a Place as big as a Nut.

To NU'ZZLE [*q. d. neitle*] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Bosom.

NYCHTALOPHIA [*νυκταλοπία*, of *νυκτός*, by Night *ἀλαίς ὤπι*, blind, Gr.] a Sort of dimness of Sight.

NYCHTHEMERON [*νυκθήμερον*, Gr.] is the Space of 24 Hours, an entire Night and Day.

NYE [of *Pheasants*] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

NYMPH [*Nymphe*, F. *Nympha*, L. *Νύμφη*, Gr.] a Goddess of Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; Fresh or River Water.

NYMPHÆ [in Anatomy] little Pieces of Flesh in the *Os Pubis*, in the Neck of the Womb.

NYMPHA } belonging to Nymphs.

NYMPHAL }

NYMPHOMANIA, the same with *Furor Uterinus*.

NYMPHOTOMY [of *νύμφη* and *τομή*, Gr.] a cutting of the *Nymphæ*.

O B

O. An Interjection of Calling, &c.

O, one. Chaucer.

OAF, a Fool or silly Fellow.

OAFISH, foolish, silly.

OAFISHNESS, Foolishness, Silliness.

OAK [Aack, Sax. *Eik*, Du.] one of the Mast-bearing Trees.

OAK of Jerusalem, an Herb.

OA'KAM } Old Ropes untwisted, and

OA'KHAM } pull'd out again into

OA'KUM } loose Hemplike Hurds of Flax, to be us'd in the Calking of Ships, &c.

OA'KEN-Pin, a Sort of Fruit so called from its Hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Westbury Apple*, tho' not in Shape.

OALE-Gavel, Rent Ale, a Duty paid for Brewing Ale.

OAR } [*Oie*, Sax. of *Dore*, Du. of

ORE } [*ὀρύττω*, Gr. to dig] Metal unrefined, as it is mixed with the Earth of the Mine.

OARS, Instruments used in rowing Boats; also a Boat rowed by two Persons.

OAST, a Kiln. S. C.

OATMEAL, Meal or Flower made of Oats.

OATS [A'ten, Sax. of *E'tan*, Sax. to eat, because it is Forage for Horses generally, and sometimes provision for Men] a Sort of Grain.

OAT-Thistle, an Herb.

OATH [Aθ, Sax.] a Swearing, or affirming a Thing by Swearing.

OAZ } [of *Oγτ*, Sax. a

OAZY Ground } Scale, *q. d.* scaly] soft, slimy, or muddy Ground.

OAZINESS, Sliminess, Muddiness.

OBADIAH [עבדיה of עבד a Servant, and יה the Lord, H. i. e. the Servant of the Lord] a proper Name of Men.

To OBA'MBULATE [*obambulatum*, L.] to walk up and down. OB-

OBAMBULA'TION, a walking up and down. *L.*

To OBAY, to abide. *O.*

OBDU'CTION, a covering or laying over. *L.*

OBDU'RATE [*obduratus, L.*] hardened, obstinate.

OBDU'RATION } Hardness of
OBDU'RATENESS } Heart, Obstina-
cy, Stubbornness.

OBE'DIENCE [*obeissance, F. of obedi-entia, L.*] Dutifulness, Submission, Subjection. *F.*

OBEEDIENCER, Obedience. *Chaucer.*

OBE'DIENT [*obediens, L.*] dutiful, submissive.

OBE'DIENTIA [in *Canon Law*] the Administration of an Office. *L.*

OBE'DIENTIAL [*obedientiel, F.*] belonging to Obedience.

OBE'DIENTIALS, those who execute an Office under Superiors, and with Obedience to their Commands.

OBE'DIENTNESS, the being obedient.

OBEI'SANCE [*obeissance, F.*] a Congee or low Bow.

To OBEISIN, to obey. *Chaucer.*

O'BELISK [*obelisque, F. obeliscus, L. ὀβελίσκος, Gr.*] a huge solid Piece of Marble, or fine Stone four square and all of one Piece, growing smaller from the Bottom, and ending in a Point at the Top like a Pyramid, set up for a Monument, &c.

O'BELISK [among *Printers*] is this Mark (†).

To OBERRATE [*oberratum, L.*] to wander up and down.

OBERRA'TION, a Wandring up and down. *L.*

To OBE'QUITATE [*obequitatum, L.*] to ride up and down.

OBEQUITA'TION, a Riding up and down

OBE'SE [*obesus, L.*] fat, gross.

OBE'SITY [*obesitas, L.*] Fatness, Grossness, Corpulency.

To OBEY' [*obeir, F. of obedire, L.*] to be obedient or dutiful, to submit.

OBEY'ING Signs [in *Astrology*] the last 6 Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

O'BJECT [*objet, F. of objectum, L.*] any Thing which is opposed to our Sight, or any other Senses; also Subject or Matter.

To OBJE'CT [*objecter, F. of objectare, L.*] to make an Objection, to oppose, to urge against.

OBJE'CT Glass, a Glass in a Telescope or Microscope, placed at that End of the Tube which is next the Object.

OBJE'CT Plate, the Plate on which the Object is placed.

OBJE'CTION, a Difficulty rais'd against a Proposition. *F. of L.*

OBJE'CTION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure when the Words of an Opponent are pro-

nounc'd in Order to answer them.

OBJE'CTIVE [*objectif, F. q. of objectivus, L.*] of or relating to the Object.

OBJECTIVELY, considered as an Object of the Mind.

OBJE'CTOR, one who opposes or brings an Argument against. *L.*

O'BIT [*i. e. a coming to or meeting, scil. Death, L.*] Death or Disease, a Funeral Solemnity or Song; an Office for the Dead said annually; an Anniversary appointed in Remembrance of the Death of any Person.

OBI'TUARY [*obituaire, F.*] a Register-book in which Friars in a Monastery enter'd the Obits of their Benefactors.

OBJURA'TION, a binding by Oath. *L.*

To OBJURGA'TE [*objurgatum, L.*] to chide or reprove.

OBJURGA'TION, a chiding or re-proving. *L.*

OBJURGATORY [*objurgatorius, L.*] pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLA'T [*of oblatus, L.*] a Soldier disabled in the Prince's Service, who had the Benefit of a Monk's Place given him in the Abby; also the Maintenance it self.

OBLA'TS of *St. Jerom*, a Congregation of Secular Priests, founded in *Italy*, by *Charles Boromeo*.

OBLA'TÆ, consecrated Wafers distributed to Communicants in the Mass. *L.*

OBLA'TA, Things offered in the Exchequer; old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the Account of the present Sheriff. *L.*

OBLA'TION, an Offering; more especially that which is offered by religious Persons to the Church, or to pious Uses; also a Toll or Subsidy. *F. of L.*

OBLA'TIONS of the Altar, customary Offerings presented by Parishioners to the Priest, and solemnly laid upon the Altar. *O. R.*

Funeral OBLA'TIONS, Offerings to atone for the Defaults of the deceased Party in paying Tithes or other Ecclesiastical Duties.

To OBLATRATE [*oblatratum, L.*] to bark or rail against one.

OBLA'TA'TION, a Recreation, Delight, Pleasure. *L.*

OBLATION [of *ob* and *lato, L.*] an Injury done to any Part.

OBLIGA'TA [in *Musick Books*] signifies necessary, expressly, or on purpose, as *A doi violini obligati*, on purpose for two Violins; *con Fagotto obligate*, on purpose for the Bassoon; *con il violoncello obligati*, means that the Violoncello Part is very necessary to be perform'd, and therefore ought not to be left out. It also sometimes signifies the same as the word *Necessario* or *Concertante*, which See. *Ital.* To

To OBLIGATE [*obligatam, L.*] to bind or tie.

OBLIGA'TION, Duty, Engagement, Tie; a Bond or Writing obligatory. *L.*

OBLIGATORINESS, Bindingness.

OBLI'GATORY [*obligatoire, F. obligatorius, L.*] is of Force to oblige, binding.

To OBLIGE [*obliger, F. of obligare, L.*] to bind, constrain or engage; also to do a Kindness or good Turn.

OBLIGEE [*Law*] a Person to whom a Bond or Writing obligatory is made. *F.*

OBLIGA'MENT, Obligation.

OBLIGEO'R [*Law Term*] one that enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

OBLI'GING [*obligans, L.*] civil, courteous, kind; also the Act of obliging, binding, &c.

OBLIGINGNESS, Courtesy, Civility.

To OBLIGU'RATE [*obliguratum, L.*] to spend all one has on Belly-cheer.

OBLIMA'TION, a Plaistering or Daubing over. *L.*

OBLIQUA'TION, causing Obliquity. *L.*

OBLI'QUE [*obliquus, L.*] crooked, awry. *F.*

OBLI'QUE Angle [*in Geometry*] any Angle, either acute or obtuse, that is greater or lesser than a right one.

OBLI'QUE-angled Triangle, is any Triangle which is not right angled.

OBLI'QUE Cases [*in Grammar*] are the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

OBLI'QUE Force, is that whose Line of Direction is not at Right Angles with the Body on which it is imprest.

OBLI'QUE Line [*in Geometry*] a Line which lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

OBLI'QUE Planes [*in Dialling*] are such Planes which recline from the Zenith, or incline to the Horizon.

OBLI'QUE Sailing [*in Navigation*] is when a Ship runs upon the same Rhumb between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an oblique Angle with the Meridian, and then she continually changes both Longitude and Latitude.

OBLI'QUE Sphere [*in Astronomy*] is when the Pole is rais'd any Number of Degrees less than 90.

OBLIQUENESS, Crookedness.

OBLI'QUITY [*obliquité, F. of obliquitas, L.*] Crookedness, going assault.

OBLI'QUUS Superior [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head inserted sideways to the *Os Occipitis*. *L.*

OBLI'QUUS inferior Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye, going up obliquely over the *Deprimens*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, &c. *L.*

OBLI'QUUS major Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle which pulls the Eye forwards, and obliquely downwards. *L.*

OBLI'QUUS minor Oculi [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle drawing the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards. *L.*

OBLI'QUUS descendens, a large Muscle of the Belly, descending obliquely from the *Serratus inferior Posticus*. *L.*

OBLI'QUUS Auris, a Muscle of the Ear entering the *Tympanum*, in a very oblique winding Passage. *L.*

To OBLI'TERATE [*obliteratum, L.*] to blot out, to rase out of Memory.

OBLITERA'TION, a blotting out, a cancelling, an abolishing. *L.*

OBLI'VIAL [*oblivialis, L.*] causing Oblivion.

OBLI'VION, Forgetfulness. *L.*

OBLI'VIOUS [*obliviosus, L.*] forgetful.

OBLIVIOUSNESS, Forgetfulness.

To OBLO'CATE [*oblocatum, L.*] to let out to Hire.

OBLOCU'TION, obloquy, ill Report. *L.*

OBLO'CUTOR, a Gainfayer, Backbiter, or Slanderer. *L.*

O'BLONG [*oblongus, L.*] that is of a Figure commonly call'd a Long-square.

O'BLOQUY [*obloquium, L.*] a speaking evil against, back-biting, slandering.

OBMUTESCENCE [*of obmutescere, L.*] a holding one's Peace.

OBNO'XIOUS [*obnoxius, L.*] liable, subject to, properly liable to be punish'd for Offences.

OBNOXI'ETY } [*obnoxietas, L.*]

OBNO'XIOUSNESS } the being liable to Punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE [*obnubilatum, L.*] to make dark with Clouds, to obscure.

OBNUBILA'TION, a darkening or obscuring with Clouds.

To OBNU'NCIATE [*obnunciatum, L.*] to tell or shew ill Tidings or Things unlucky.

OBNU'NCIA'TION [*of Assemblies*] a dissolving them upon Foreknowledge or Conjecture of ill Success. *L.*

OBO'E } [*in Musick Books*] a Hautboy

OBOY' } or Hoboy.

OBOMBRID [*obumbratus, L.*] over-shadowed. *Chaucer.*

OBRE'PTION, a creeping in. *L.*

OBREPTI'TIOUS [*obreptice, F.*] that has cunningly stolen upon, obtained after a subtil Manner.

To OBRO'GATE [*obrogatum, L.*] to proclaim a contrary Law for the Dissolution of the Former.

OBSCE'NE [*obscænus, L.*] filthy, unclean, unchaste, lewd, smutty. *F.*

OBSCENENESS, Uncleanness.

OBSCE'NITY [*obscenité, F. of obscenitas, L.*] unclean Speech or Action, Bawdry, Ribaldry.

OBSCU'RA Camera [*in Opticks*] is a Room darkened all but one little Hole, in which

is placed a Glass to transmit the Rays of Objects to a Piece of Paper or white Cloth. *L.*

OBSCURA'TION, a making dark or obscure.

OBSCU'RE [*obscurus, L.*] dark, gloomy, hard to be understood, private, retired, base, mean. *F.*

To OBSCU'RE [*obscurcir, F. of obscurare, L.*] to darken, to make unintelligible; to cloud or drown the Merit of another.

OBSCURENESS, Darkness, the being difficult.

OBSCU'RITY [*obscurité, F. of obscuritas, L.*] Darkness, Difficulty to be understood; also a retired Life.

To OBSECRATE [*obsecratum, L.*] to entreat earnestly.

OBSECRA'TION, earnest Entreaty. *L.*

O'BSEQUIES [*obseques, F.*] Funeral Rights and Solemnities.

OBSEQUIBLE [*obsequibilis, L.*] obedient, at Command.

OBSE'QUIOUS [*obsequiosus, L.*] very ready to obey, dutiful, careful to please, submissive.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, Readiness to oblige, Complaisance.

OBSERA'TION, a locking or shutting up with Key or Bolt. *L.*

OBSE'RVABLE [*observabilis, L.*] fit, easy, or worthy to be observed.

OBSERVABLENESS, the being fit or worthy to be observed.

OBSE'RVANCE [*observantia, L.*] Performance; also Respect, Regard. *F.*

OBSE'RVANCES, the Rules or Customs of a Monastery. *F.*

OBSE'RVANT [*observans, L.*] having Regard to, respectful.

OBSE'RVANTINES, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscans* or *Grey Friars*.

OBSERVA'TION, an observing, noting, a Note or Remark. *F. of L.*

OBSERVA'TOR [*observateur, F.*] an Observer of People's Manners; also a Monitor in a School. *L.*

OBSE'RVATORY [*observatoire, F.*] a Place where Astronomical Observations are made, as *the Royal Observatory in the Park at Greenwich*.

To OBSE'RVE [*observer, F. of observare, L.*] to keep, to follow a Rule, Law, &c. to take Notice of, to consider.

To OBSE'RVE [*in Navigation*] is to take the Height of the Sun or Star with an Instrument.

OBSE'SSED [*obsessus, L.*] beset, haunted by an evil Spirit.

OBSE'SSION, a besieging or compassing about. *F. of L.*

OBSIDIANUM *marmor*, the Touch-stone
OBSI'DIONAL [*obsidionalis, L.*] belonging to a Siege.

O'BSOLETE [*obsoletus, L.*] grown old,

or out of Use.

OBSOLETENESS, the being grown out of use.

O'BSTACLE [*obstaculum, L. of obsto, to stand in the way*] Hindrance, Bar, Let, or Rub. *F.*

To OBSTE'TRICATE [*obstetricatum, L.*] to act the Part of a Midwife.

OBSTETRICA'TION, the doing the Office of a Midwife. *L.*

O'BSTINACY [*obstination, F. of obstinatio, L.*] a stubborn Resolvedness to do any Thing right or wrong; a Fixedness in maintaining an Opinion, Wilfulness.

O'BSTINATE [*obstine, F. of obstinatus, L.*] wilful, resolute, stubborn.

OBSTINATENESS, Stubbornness.

To OBSTI'PATE [*obstipatum, L.*] to stop up Chinks.

OBSTIPA'TION, a stopping up Chinks.

OBSTRE'PEROUS [*obstreperus, L.*] making a loud Noise, bawling, full of Noise and Din.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, Noisiness.

To OBSTRU'CT [*obstructum, L. of ob and struo, to build up against*] to stop up, hinder.

OBSTRU'CTION, Stoppage, Hindrance. *F. of L.*

OBSTRU'CTION [*in Physick*] the shutting up the Passages in a human Body.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, apt to stop up, or cause a Stoppage.

OBSTRUCTIVENESS, the being apt to obstruct, or stop up.

OBSTRUE'NTIA, Medicines, Drugs, or other Things that are of a stopping Quality.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION, a stupefying, astonishing, or making abashed.

To OBTAIN [*obtenir, F. of obtinere, L.*] to succeed in the Pursuit of a Thing, to get or gain.

To OBTE'MPERATE [*obtemperatum, L.*] to obey.

To OBTENE'BRATE [*obtenebratum, L.*] to darken or make dark.

OBTENE'BRATION, making dark. *L.*

OBTE'NTION, an obtaining. *F.*

OBTESTA'TION, an earnest or pressing Request. *L.*

OBTRECTA'TION, a Back-biting or Slandering. *L.*

To OBTRU'DE [*obtrudere, L.*] to thrust or force in or upon, to impose.

OBTRUNCA'TION, a cutting off the Head. *L.*

OBTRUSION, a thrusting in or upon.

OBTURA'TION, a stopping, shutting, or closing up. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *externus* [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle which turns the Thigh outward. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *internus* [*in Anatomy*] the same as *Marfupialis*. *L.*

OBTURBA'TION, a troubling or disturbing. *L.*

OB-

OBTUSA'NGULAR [in *Geometry*] belonging to or having an obtuse Angle.

OBTUSE [*obtus*, F. of *obtus*, L.] blunt, having a dull Edge; also heavy or dull witted.

OBTUSE Angle [in *Trigonometry*] any Angle which is greater than a Right one, or that consists of more than ninety Degrees.

OBTUSE-angled Triangle [in *Trigonometry*] is such as hath one obtuse Angle.

OBTUSENESS, Bluntness.

OBVALLA'TION, encompassing with a Trench. L.

OBVE'NTIONS [in *Law*] Offerings; also Rents or Revenues. L.

To **OBVERT** [*obvertere*, L.] to turn back or against.

To **O'BVIATE** [*obvier*, F. of *obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

O'BVIOUS [*obvius*, L.] easie to be perceiv'd or understood, plain, common.

OBVIOUSNESS, Easiness to be perceiv'd or met with.

To **OBUMBRATE** [*obumbratum*, L.] to overshadow.

OBUMBRATION, an overshadowing. L.

To **OBVOLVE** [*obvolvere*, L.] to turn or fold round about.

OCCÆCATION, a Blinding. L.

OCCA'SION, Season, convenient or fit Time to do any Thing; also Cause, Reason, Necessity or Want. F. of L.

OCCA'SIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCA'SIONAL, belonging to Occasion; also casual.

OCCASIONA'RI [in *Law*] to be fined, to be made subject to occasional Penalties.

OCCA'TION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods. L.

OCCA'TIONES [in *Old Records*] are Offences committed in a Forest, by rooting up Trees, Affarts, &c.

O'CCIDENT [*occidens*, L.] the West.

O'CCIDENT Equinoctial, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun sets, when it enters the Sign *Aries* and *Libra*.

O'CCIDENT Æstival [in *Cosmography*] the Summer-west, or North-west.

O'CCIDENT Hybernal [in *Cosmography*] the Winter-west, or South-west.

OCCIDE'NTAL [*occidentalis*, L.] belonging to the West, Western. F.

OCCIDE'NTAL [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is said so to be, when it sets in the Evening after the Sun.

OCCI'PITAL [of *occiput*, L.] belonging to the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPITA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a short, broad, fleshy Muscle, lying in the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCI'PITIS Os [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull that lies in the hinder Part of the Head, being thaped almost like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned inwards. L.

OCCI'SION, a killing. F. of L.

OCCI'SER [*occisor*, L.] a Slayer, a Murderer. *Chaucer*.

To **OCCOECATE** [*occœcatum*, L.] to blind, spoil the Sight, &c.

OCCOECATION, a blinding. L.

OCCCLUSION, a shutting up fast, a stopping. L.

OCCULCA'TION, a trampling upon. L.

OCCU'LT [*occulte*, F. of *occultus*, L.] hidden, secret.

OCCULT Qualities [among the *antient Philosophers*] a Term commonly used as an *Asylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no Account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to say, it was by an occult Quality.

OCCU'LTNESS, the being hidden or secret.

OCCULTA'TION [in *Astronomy*] is the Time when a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight, by the Interposition of the Moon, or some other Planet.

O'CCUPANCY, the Possession of such Things as at present belong to no Body, but are capable to be made so.

O'CCUPANT [*occupans*, L.] one who takes Possession, a Possessor.

OCCUPA'TION, a Business or Employment, a Trade. F. of L.

OCCUPA'TION [in *Law*] the putting a Man out of his Freehold in a Time of War; also a Tenure or Use.

OCCUPA'TIVE [*occupativus*, L.] employed, used or possessed.

OCCUPA'TIVE, Field [Law Term] a Field which being left by its proper Owner, is possessed by another.

OCCUPA'VIT, is a Writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in a Time of War.

O'CCUPIER, one who occupieth or possesseth.

O'CCUPIERS [of *Walling*] Officers in the *Cheshire* Salt-works, annually chosen to see Right done between Lord and Tenant, and all Persons concern'd.

To **O'CCUPY** [*occupare*, F. of *occupare*, L.] to fill or take up a Space, to be seiz'd or in Possession of; to deal or trade.

To **OCCU'R** [*occurrere*, L.] to meet, come in the Way, offer or present it self.

OCCU'RRENCE, a casual Adventure, Rencontre or Conjunction of Affairs; also News. F.

OCCU'RSION, meeting, &c. L.

O'CEAN [*oceanus*, L. of *'Okeanos*, Gr.] is that vast Collection of Waters or main Sea, which surrounds the whole Globe of the Earth. F.

The *Atlantick* **O'CEAN** [in *Geography*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and *America* on the East.

The *Hyperborean* **O'CEAN**, encompasses the

the Land which is situated towards the North Pole.

The *Pacific* O'CEAN, flows between the West Side of *America* and *Asia*.

The *South* O'CEAN, encloses *Magellanica* and the Continent under the South Pole.

OCEA'NOUS [*oceanus*, L.] belonging to the Ocean.

OCHE'MA [*ὄχημα*, Gr.] a Liquor or Vehicle, wherewith Medicines are mingled.

OCHLO'CRACY [*ὀχλοκρατεία*, of *ὄχλος*, a Multitude, and *κράτος*, Power, Gr.] a Form of Government, wherein the Multitude, or common People bear Rule.

OCIOUS [*ociosus*, L.] idle.

O'CKAMY [*q. d.* *Alchymy*] a Sort of mix'd Metal.

OCKHAM [*q. d.* *Okeham*, i. e. Oak Town from the abundance of Oak growing there] a Town in *Surrey*, where *William de Ockham* (Author of the Sect of *Nominalists*) was born.

OCKLEY [of *Ac*, *Sax.* Oak, and *Lea*, a Field, *Sax.*] a Village in *Surrey*.

O'CTABIS [*Law Term*] as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the 8th Day inclusive after the Festival of *St. Hilarius*.

OCTAE'DRON [*Octaedra*, F. of *ὀκταέδρον*, Gr.] a solid Geometrical Figure, consisting of 8 equal Sides, and is one of the 5 *Platonick* Bodies.

O'CTAGON [*ὀκτάγωνον*, of *ὀκτὰ*, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure consisting of 8 Angles and Sides.

OCTA'NGULAR [*octangulus*, L.] having 8 Angles.

OCTA'NT } [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect,

OCTILE } when a Planet is distant the eighth Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees from another.

OCTA'STILE [*ὀκτάστυλον*, of *ὀκτὰ*, eight, and *στυλόν*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building with eight Pillars in Front.

OCTA'VE [*Octava*, L.] the eighth Day after some peculiar Festivals of the Year. F.

OCTA'VE [in *Musick*] an 8th, or an Interval of 8 Sounds. F.

OCTA'VO [i. e. in eight] a Book is said to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTE'NNIAL [*octennalis*, of *οκτώ*, eight, and *annis*, of a Year, L.] containing the Space of, or done every eighth Year.

OCTO'BER [*Octobris*, L. of *οκτώ*, eight] the eighth Month from *March*.

OCTOE'DRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOGE'NARY [*octogenaire*, F. of *Octogenerius*, L.] that is eight Years old.

O'CTONARY [*octonarius*, L.] belonging to the Number eight.

O'ULAR [*oculaire*, F. of *ocularis*, L.] belonging to the Eyes or Sight.

O'ULAR Demonstration, is that Evidence which we have of any Thing, by seeing

it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OCULARNESS, Visibleness.

O'CULUS, the Eye. L.

O'CULUS [among *Botanists*] is the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud rises. L.

O'CULATE [*oculatus*, L.] eyed, full of Eyes.

OCULA'TION [in *Botany*] the taking away of superfluous Buds. L.

O'CULIST [*Oculiste*, F.] one skilled in curing the Diseases of the Eyes.

OCY [*ὀχ σι*, L.] I wish. O.

OCY, OCY [of *occidere*, L. to kill] the Nightrigale's Note. *Chauc.*

ODA BASSA'S, Officers of the *Turks*, who are equivalent to a Sergeant or Corporal.

ODAXISMUS [*ὀδαξιμὸς*, Gr.] the itching of the Gums when Children breed Teeth. L.

ODD [οὐδ, Du. οὐδ, Teut.] uneven Number.

ODDNESS, Unevenness in Number; Unusualness.

ODE [*ὕμνος*, Gr.] a Poem sung to the Harp, or a Copy of Lyrick Verses. F. of L.

O'DELET, a short or little Ode.

O'DIBLE [*odibilis*, L.] odious, that may or deserves to be hated.

ODER, other. O.

ODIO & alia, a Writ sent to the Under-Sheriff, to enquire whether a Man committed to Prison, under Suspicion of Murder, be committed upon Malice, or just Suspicion.

O'DIOUS [*odieux*, F. of *odiosus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

ODIOUSNESS, the being odious, Hatred, fulness.

O'DIUM, Hatred, Grudge, Blame or Censure. L.

ODONTA'GOGOS [*ὀδονταγωγός*, Gr.] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTA'LGIA [*ὀδονταλγία*, Gr.] the Tooth-ach. L.

ODONTA'GRA [*ὀδοντάγρα*, Gr.] an Instrument to draw Teeth. L.

ODO'NTICKS, Medicines for the Tooth-ach. Gr.

ODONTOI'DES [*ὀδοντοειδής*, Gr.] a Part of a Bone shap'd like a Tooth.

ODONTOLI'THOS [of *ὀδὸς*, a Tooth, and *λίθος*, a Stone, Gr.] a stony Concretion that grows upon the Teeth.

ODONTOTRIMMA [*ὀδοντότριμμα*, Gr.] a Medicine to rub the Teeth.

ODORA'MENTUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Perfume; a Medicine apply'd for the Benefit of its Smell.

ODORA'MINOUS [of *odoramen*, L.] odoriferous.

ODORA'TION, a Smelling or Savouring. L.

E e e e

ODORI'FEROUS [*odoriferant*, F. of *odoriferus*, L.] bearing Odours or Perfumes, sweet-scented.

O'DOROUS [*odorus*, L.] that has a sweet Scent or Smell.

ODOROUSNESS, Sweet-scentedness.

O'DOUR [*odeur*, F. of *odor*, L.] Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume.

OECONO'MICAL } [*œconomicus*, L. of
OECONO'MICK } *οικονομικός*, Gr.]
belonging to Oeconomy or Family Government.

OECONO'MICKS [*œconomica*, L. of *οικονομική*, Gr.] a Part of moral Philosophy which treats of the Management of the Passions.

OECONO'MIST [*œconomus*, L.] of *οικονόμος*, Gr.] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward.

OECONOMY *œconome*, F. *œconomia*, L. of *οικονομία*, of *οικονομειν*, a House, and *νέμω*, to distribute, Gr.] the ordering a House or Family; also Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

OECONOMY [in *Architecture*] is the Method which shews how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

OECONOMY [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the Disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets.

OECUMENICAL [*Oecumenique*, F. *Oecumenicus*, L. of *οικουμηνικός*, Gr.] belonging to the whole habitable World, general, universal.

OEDASTICK [*œdasticus*, L.] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Measures.

O'EDEMA [*οίδημα*, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more strictly a white, soft, insensible Tumour, proceeding from pituitous Matter.

OEDE'MATOUS, belonging to an Oedema.

OENO'POLIST [*οινοπώλης*, of *οινον*, Wine, and *πώλειν*, to sell, Gr.] a Vintner.

O'ERTHRAW, overthrown. *Chanc.*

OESO'PHAGUS [*οισοφάγος*, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long large and round Canal, descending from the Mouth to the left Orifice of the Stomach, through which the Meat passes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

O'ESTRUM *Veneris*, a Name given to the *Clitoris*, from the lascivious Titillation it is capable of. *L.*

OESYPUS [*οἶσυν*, Gr.] a certain oily Substance boild out of a particular Part of the Fleece, used most to sweat.

OF [*Oγ*, *Sax.* af, *Du.*] belonging to.

OFF, from.

O'FFAL, Refuse or Drofs.

O'FFALS [*q. d.* *Off-falls*] Garbage or Fragments of Meat.

O'FFA *Alba* [among *Chymists*] a white clotted Substance, which will arise, if an equal Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of

Wine and Spirit of Urine be shaken together.

OFFCHURCH [*q. d.* *Offa's Church*, of *Offa* King of the *Mercii* who built it] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

OFF-SETTS [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots that are round and tuberous or bulbous.

OFF-WARD [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being a ground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Off-ward.

OFFE'NCE [*offense*, F. *offensio*, L.] Trefpass, Fault, Injury, Wrong, Scandal.

To OFFE'ND [*offenser*, F. *offendere*, L. of *ob*, and *fendo* to strike against] to sin against, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, or annoy; to displease.

OFFENSIOUN, Offence. *Chaucer.*

OFFE'NSIVE, displeasing, hurtful, injurious; also fit to attack an Enemy. *F.*

OFFE'NSIVENESS, the being offensive or injurious.

To O'FFER [*offrir*, F. *offerre*, of *ob*, and *fero*, to bring before, L.] to present, to tender, to propound, to bid.

O'FFERING [*offerte*, F. *offering*, *Dan.*] a Sacrifice or any Thing offered to God or Men.

OFFERTO'RIMUM [*Old Law*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linen, anciently made use of to wrap up the Occasional Offerings made in the Church.

O'FFERTORY [*offertoire*, F. of *offertorium*, L.] a Place where Offerings are kept; also a Part of the *Popish Mass*.

O'FFICE [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of, that which befits, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; also a good or ill Turn. *F.*

O'FFICE [among *Ecclesiasticks*] the Divine Service; especially a Part of the *Roman Mass Book*.

O'FFICE [in *Law*] is an Enquiry made to the King's Use, by Virtue of his Office who enquires.

An O'FFICE [*officina*, L.] a Place where any Business is managed.

To Return an O'FFICE [*Law Term*] to return that which is found by Virtue of the Office.

To Traverse an O'FFICE, is to make void the Inquisition taken of an Office.

O'FFICER [*officier*, F.] one who is in an Office.

Commission O'FFICERS, those who are authoriz'd by the King's Commission.

Field O'FFICERS [in an *Army*] such as have Command over a whole Regiment.

General O'FFICERS, such who have not only Command over one Company, Troop or Regiment, but in general over a considerable Body of Military Forces.

Sub altern

Subaltern O'FFICERS, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Staff O'FFICERS } Such who have

Warrant O'FFICERS } not the King's Commission, but are appointed by Colonels and Captains.

OFFICIAL [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil Law, is the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge. F.

OFFICIAL [in the *Cannon Law*] is he to whom the Bishop does generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a Deputy, whom an Archdeacon substitutes for the executing his Jurisdiction.

OFFICIA'RIS non faciendis vel amovendis, is a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Corporation, willing them not to make such a Man an Officer, and to put him out of the Office he hath, until Enquiry be made of his *Manners*. L.

To **OFFICIATE** [*officier*, F.] to do the Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFICINAL [of *officina*, L. a Shop] such Drugs, Plants, &c. as are sold in Shops.

OFFICIO'SITY [*officiositas*, L.] Officiousness.

OFFICIOUS [*officieux*, F. of *officiosus*, L.] ready to do one a good Office; serviceable, very obliging.

OFFICIOUSNESS, Readiness to assist, Obligingness.

OFFING [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or that Part of it, which is at a good Distance from the Land.

To **keep in the OFFING** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said so to do, when she keeps in the middle of the Chanel.

To **stand for the OFFING** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore into the main Sea.

OFFRENDE, an Offering. O.

OFFRIN, to offer. Chaucer.

OFF-SCOURING, the Refuse of any thing.

OFF-SPRING, that which is sprung of or produced by another, as Children, Fruit, &c.

To **OFFUSCATE** [*offusquer*, F. *offuscatus*, L.] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCA'TION, a making dark or dusky. L.

OFT } [*Oft*, Sax. *offte*, Dan. *offt*,
OFTEN } Teut.] frequently.

OFTENNESS, Frequency.

OFT *Sithes*, many Times. O.

OG [My H. a Mock] King of *Bashan*.

OGDA'STICK [of *ὀγδοεκα*, Gr.] an Epigram or Stanza consisting of 8 Verses.

OGE'E } [in *Architecture*] a Member of

OGI'VE } a Moulding consisting of a

und and a Hollow.

O'GLES, Eyes. Cant.

To **O'GLE**, to look hard at (commonly)

to look amorously at.

O'GRESSES } [in *Heraldry*] round black

A'GRESSES } Figures resembling Balls

OIL [Ele, Sax. *oel*, Teut. *beuile*, F. *oleum*, L.] the Juice of Olives, &c.

OIL [among *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles.

OIL of Antimony, a Mixture of Antimony with an acid Spirit.

Philosophers OIL [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of Brick-bats heated red hot, soaked in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distilled in a Retort.

OIL of Tartar [*per deliquium*] the fix'd Salt of Tartar, dissolv'd by exposing it to the Air, in a cool moist Place.

OIL of Vitriol, the more fixed Part of the Spirit of Vitriol made Cautick by a vehement Heat of Fire.

OIL-BEETLE } an Insect which sends
OIL-CLOCK } forth a great Quantity of fat Sweat.

OI'LET-HOLE } [*oielet*, of *oiet*, F. an
EI'LET-HOLE } Eye] an Hole in a Garment wherein a Point is put.

OINTMENT [*oignement*, F. *unguentum*, L.] an Unguent.

OISTER [*huistre*, F. *oester*, Du. *oster*, Teut. *ostreum*, L.] a Shell-fish well known.

OISTER-Green, an Herb.

OISTER Loit, the Herb otherwise called Snake-weed.

OKE, a certain *Turkish* Weight, of which there are three Sorts, the lesser Oke of *Smyrna* is 13 oz. 2 Drams; the middle Oke is 1 Pound 11 oz. 6 Drams; and the greater 2 Pound 11 oz. 13 Drams, *English*.

OKENYATE [of *Oak* and *Gate*] a small Village in *Shropshire*.

O'KER [*ochra*, *ὀκρᾱ*, Gr.] a Mineral.

O'KHAM, Tow or Flax, to drive into the Seams of Ships.

OLD [Ealb, Sax.] stricken in Age; stale, worn.

OLD Mr. Gory, a Piece of Gold. *Canting Term*.

OLD Land, Land which has lain untill'd a long Time, and is now plough'd up. *Suffex*.

OLEA'GINOUS [*oleagineux*, F. of *oleaginus*, L.] oily or pertaining to the Nature of Oil.

OLEAGINOUSNESS, Oiliness.

OLECRA'NUM [*ὀλέκρανον*, Gr.] the great Process of the first Bone of the Arm, call'd *Ulna*.

OLE'NE, the Cubit or great Focil-Bone.

O'LERON Laws [made at *Oleron* an Island of *France*] Maritime Laws made when King *Richard I.* was there.

OLFA'CTORY [of *olfactus*, L.] pertaining to the Sense of Smelling.

OLFA'CTORY Nerves [in *Anatomy*]

those which give the Sense of Smelling.

OL'DITY [*oliditas*, L.] a strong Savour, Rank.

OLIFAUNTES, Elephants. *Chauc.*

OLIGA'RCHICAL [*oligarchique*, F. *oligarchicus*, L. of *ὀλιγαρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY [*oligarchie*, F. *oligarchia*, L. *ὀλιγαρχία* of *ὀλίγος*, a few, and *ἀρχή*, Dominion, Gr.] a Form of Government where the supreme Power is lodg'd in the Hands of a few Principal Persons, such are the States of *Venice* and *Genoa*.

OLIGOTHRO'PHY [*ὀλιγοτροφία*, of *ὀλίγος*, a little, and *τροφή*, Food, Gr.] a Decrease of Nutrition, or a very small one.

O'LIO [in *Cookery*] a rich Pottage made of Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Gammon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, &c.

O'LITORY [*olitorius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

OLIVA'RIA Corpora [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the under Part of the Brain, so call'd from their Resemblance to an Olive.

OLIVE [*oliva*, L.] a stone Fruit which yields plenty of Oil.

OLIVE-Bit, a sort of Bit for Horses.

OLIVER [*Olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an Olive-Tree, an Emblem of Peace] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

This Proverb in *terminis* is modern, and owes its rise to the *Cavaliers* in the time of the *Civil Wars* in *England*, who by way of Rebuff gave the Antimonarchical Party a General Monk for their *Oliver Cromwell*; but as to the matter of it, it seems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis* or Law of Retaliation, an Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth, and *Par pari retuli*, say the *Latins*; and of *Homer's* *ὄϊον κ' ἐπαχέταίς*, Gr. many make a Handle to return Railing for Railing; but Christians ought to be of a better Spirit, maugre the private Revenge either of hard Words or rude Actions, as say the Hebrews, *אם אמר לך הר אונן רחמך לא תיהי חרין עתיד לך פרומי.*

OLIVERES, Olive-Trees. *Chauc.*

O'LLA *Podrida*, a Hotch Potch of several Meats together. *Span.*

O'LLA *Cerevisia*, a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer. O. L.

O'LLET [*q. d. Ellet*, of *Ælan*, Sax. to burn] Fuel. S. C.

OLY'MPIAD [*Ὀλυμπιάς*, Gr.] the Space of four compleat Years, an Account of Time much used by the ancient *Grecians*; this Way of reckoning was brought in by *Iphitus*, taking its Rise from the Olympick Games; the first Olympiad began, A. M. 3174.

OLY'MPICK Games, were first instituted by *Pelops*, and celebrated every fifth Year

for five Days together, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five Kinds of Exercises, viz. Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Quoiting, and Whorl-Bats.

O'MAGRA [with *Physicians*] the Gout in the Shoulder.

O'MBER } a Spanish Game at Cards.

O'MBRE }

OME'GA [*Ω, ω*] the last Letter of the Greek Alphabet; also metaphorically it is used for the End of any Thing.

O'MELET, a kind of Pancake. F.

O'MEN, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck. L.

O'MENTUM [in *Anatomy*] the Caul, a double Membrane spread over the Entrails. L.

O'MER [*אמר* H.] a Hebrew Measure about three Pints and a half.

To O'MINATE [*ominatum*, L.] to forebode or foreshew.

O'MINOUS [*ominosus*, L.] ill-boding, or portending ill-luck.

OMINOUSNESS, the being ominous.

OMI'SSION, a neglecting, or letting a Thing pass. F. of L.

To OMIT [*omettre*, F. of *omittere*, L.] to pass by or over, to take no notice of, to leave out.

OMNIFA'RIOUS [*omnifarius*, L.] divers, sundry, of all Sorts.

OMNI'FEROUS [*omnifer*, L.] bearing or bringing all Things.

OMNIFIC [of *omnia* and *efficiens*, L.] making or producing all Things.

O'MNIFORM [*omniformis*, L.] of every Shape.

OMNI'GENOUS [*omnigenus*, L.] of every kind.

OMNI'MODOUS [*omnimodus*, L.] of all Manner of Sorts.

OMNI'PARENT [*omniparens*, L.] bearing or bringing forth all Things.

OMNI'POTENCE } [*omnipotentia*, L.]

OMNI'POTENCY } Almighty Power, Almightyness.

OMNI'POTENT [*omnipotens*, L.] Almighty, All-powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE [of *omnis* and *præsentia*, L.] a being present in all Places.

OMNIPRE'SENT [of *omnis* and *præsens*, L.] that is every where present.

OMNI'SCIENCE [of *omnis* and *scientia*, L.] the Knowledge of all Things.

OMNI'SCIENT [of *omnis* and *sciens*, L.] knowing all Things.

OMNI'VAGANT [*omnivagus*, L.] wandring every where.

OMNI'VALENT [*omnivalens*, L.] able to do all Things.

OMNI'VOROUS [*omnivorus*, L.] devouring or eating all kinds of Things.

OMO-

OMOGRA [*ὀμογρα*, Gr.] the Gout in the Shoulder.

OMO'LOGY [*homologia*, L. of *ὁμολογία*, Gr.] Agreeableness.

OMOPLA'TA, the Shoulder-blade.

OMPHALOCE'LE [of *ὀμφαλόν*, the Navel, and *κλή*, a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Intestines are protuberant in that Part.

OMPHA'CIUM [*ὀμφάκιον*, Gr.] the Juice of four Grapes; also it is now apply'd by some to that of wild Apples or Crabs, Verjuice.

OMRI [עמרי, H. i. e. a rebellious or wicked People] a King of Israei.

O'MY-Land, mellow Land. N. C.

ON [ont, Du. an, Teut.] upon.

ONBIDE, to abide. Chaucer.

ONDE, Breath or Fury. Chaucer.

ONE [Æne or An, Sax. een, Du. ein, Teut. une, F. of unus, L.] 1.

ONE Berry, the Herb Paris.

ONE Blade, an Herb.

O'NELY [Anli, Sax.] singular.

ONEDER, the Afternoon. Chesb.

ONEHED, Unity. Chaucer.

ONERA'NDO *pro rata Portione*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or Tenant in Common, who is distrained for more Rent than the Proportion of the Land amounts to.

O'NERARY [*onerarius*, L.] serving for Burthen or Carriage.

To O'NERATE [*oneratum*, L.] to burden or load.

ONERA'TION, a burdening or loading.

ONERO'SE [*onerous*, F. of *onerofus*, L.] burdensom, weighty.

ONERO'SITY [*onerofitas*, L.] Burdensomeness.

ON Hie, a-pace. O.

ONID, made one. Chaucer.

O'NION [*oignon*, or *ognon*, F.] a well known Root.

ONOCEN'TAURS, Fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man, and Body like an Ass. L.

ONOMA'NCY [*ὀνομαστεία*, of *ὄνομα*, a Name, and *μαντεία*, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Names.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [*ὀνοματοποιία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick where a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the Thing express'd, as the *Flies buzz*, *Tarantara* for the Sound of a Trumpet. L.

O'NPRESS, downwards. O.

O'NSET [of on and set] an Attack.

ONSLOUGHT, a Storming, a fierce Attack upon a Place. Du.

ONTO'LOGY [*ὀντολογία*, Gr.] an Account of Beings in the Abstract.

ONWARD [Onðparhð, Sax.] forward.

ONYX [*ὄνυξ*, Gr.] a precious Stone, somewhat like the Colour of a Man's Nail.

OOSTE, an Host. Chaucer.

OO'ZY, moist, wet, plaihy.

OPA'CITY [*opacité*, F. of *opacitas*, L.] non-transparency, not transmitting Light.

OPA'COUS ? [*opaque*, F. of *opacus*, L.]

OPA'QUE S shady, obscure, dark, that is not transparent.

OPA'COUS Bodies [among Philosophers] such whose Pores lying in an oblique Posture, hinder the Rays of Light from speedily piercing and passing thro' 'em.

O'PAL [*opalus*, L. of *ὀπάλλω*, Gr.] a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

OPE-Land [q. d. open or loose Land] Ground plough'd up every Year. Suff.

To OPEN [openian, Sax. openen, Du.] to unfold, expose, explain, &c.

OPEN [open, Sax. open, Du.] plain, clear, &c.

OPEN-Arse [Open-ærj, Sax.] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPEN-Heed, bare-headed. O.

O'PENING-Flank [in Fortification] is that Part of the Flank which is covered by the Orillon.

O'PENING of Gates [among Astrologers] is when one Planet separates from another, and presently applies to a Third, bearing Rule in a Sign opposite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

O'PENING of Trenches [Military Term] is the first breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the Place.

O'PERA, is a Sort of Entertainment of Musick on the Stage or Theatre. L.

OPERA'RII [Old Law] Tenants who hold small Portions of Land, by the Performance of servile Works for their Lord.

To O'PERATE [*operer*, F. *operatum*, L.] to work, to effect, or bring to pass.

To O'PERATE [among Physicians] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERA'TIO [in Old Records] is one Day's Work performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERA'TION, a labouring or working. F. of L.

OPERA'TION [in Chymistry] is any Chymical Process.

OPERA'TION [in Surgery] is any thing perform'd by the Hand of a Surgeon.

O'PERATIVE, apt to work.

OPERATIVENESS, the being of an operative Quality.

OPERA'TOR [*opérateur*, F.] a Workman; also a Mountebank. L.

OPERA'TOR for the Teeth, one skill'd in cleansing and drawing Teeth, and making artificial ones.

OPERA'TOR [in a Gaming-House] the Dealer at Faron.

R

OPE.

OPERO'SE [*operosus*, L.] laborious, that costs much Pains and Trouble; also busy, active.

OPERO'SITY [*operositas*, L.] too much Nicety, great Pains or Labour.

OPE'RTI Canes [*Old Law*] Dogs not having the Balls of their Feet cut out. L.

OPHI'ASIS [*ὀφίαισις*, Gr.] a Disease where the Hair grows thin and falls off.

OPHI'TES, a sort of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent.

OPHIU'CUS [*ὀφίχου*, Gr.] one of the Northern Constellations.

OPHTHA'LMICK [*ophthalmique*, F. *ophthalmicus*, L. of *ὀφθαλμικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or proper for the Eyes.

OPHTHA'LMICKS [*ὀφθαλμικά*, Gr.] Medicines good for Diseases of the Eyes.

OPHTHA'LMICUS Nervus [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves that move the Eye. L.

OPHTHA'LMY [*ophthalmie*, F. *ophthalmia*, L. of *ὀφθαλμία*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eye, proceeding from arterious Blood got out of the Vessels and gathered together in those Parts.

O'PIATE [*opiat*, F.] a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drug of the like Nature, to cause Sleep, and ease Pain.

OPI'FEROUS [*opifer*, L.] helping or bringing Help.

O'PIFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workmanship.

O'PINABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

OPINABI'LITY [*opinabilitas*, L.] a Thinking.

To OPI'NE [*opiner*, F. of *opinare*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; to give one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPIN-Hede, bare-headed. *Chaucer*.

OPINIA'TER [*opiniatre*, F. of *opinator*, L.] an obstinate or stubborn Person.

OPINIA'TRETY ? [*opiniatrete*,

OPINIONATI'VENESS } F.] an obstinate persisting in one's Opinion.

OPI'NION, Mind, Thought, Belief, Esteem, Judgment. F. of L.

OPI'NIONATE. See *Opinionative*.

OPI'NIONATIVE } wedded to his own

OPI'NIONATED } Opinion; stubborn, self-willed.

OPI'NIONISTS, a Name given in the Time of Pope *Paul*, to a Sect who boasted of Poverty, and held, that there could be no Vicar of Christ upon Earth, who did not practise that Virtue.

OPIO'LOGY, a Description or Treatise of *Opium*. Gr.

OPI'PAROUS [*opiparus*, L.] sumptuous.

OPISTHO'TONUS [*ὀπισθότονος* of *ὀπίσθεν*, backward, and *τονος*, the Tone, Gr.] a kind of Cramp, or stretching the Muscles of the Neck backwards. L.

OPITULATION, a helping or aiding. L.

O'PIUM [*ὀπιον*, Gr.] the Juice which distils from the Heads of Poppies, in Greece, Egypt, &c.

O'PLE, Water-elder, a Shrub.

OPOBA'LSAMUM [*ὀποβάλσαμον*, Gr.] Balm of Gilead, the Juice of a Gum which distils from a Shrub call'd *Balsamum*, or the Balm Tree, growing only in Palestine.

OPOPA'NAX [*ὀποπανάξ*, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *All-Heal*.

O'PPIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Townsman.

OPPIGNORATED [*oppignoratus*, L.] Pawned.

To O'PPILATE [*oppiler*, F. *oppilatum*, L.] to cause a Stoppage in some Part of the Body.

OPPILA'TION, Obstruction, Stoppage. F. of L.

O'PPILATIVE, apt to obstruct or stop.

O'PPLETION, a Filling. L.

O'PPLETE [*oppletus*, L.] filled.

To OPPO'NE [*opponere*, L.] to oppose.

O'PPONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or opposes in Disputation.

OPPORTU'NE [*opportunus*, L.] convenient, seasonable. F.

OPPORTU'NITY [*opportunité*, F. of *opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Occasion.

To OPPO'SE [*opposer*, F. *oppositum*, L.] to set against, to put in Competition, to withstand or thwart.

O'PPOSITE [*oppositus*, L.] that is over against, contrary. F.

O'PPOSITE Cones [in *Geometry*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically opposite, and have the same common Axis.

O'PPOSITE Sections [in *Geometry*] are the two Hyperbola's which are made by a Plane cutting both those Cones.

O'PPOSITES [in *Logick*] are Things relatively opposed or contrary, as Master and Servant.

OPPOSITION, Contrariety, Disagreement, Hindrance, Stop. F. of L.

OPPOSITION [in *Astrology*] when two Planets being distant 180 Degrees, behold one another diametrically opposite.

To OPPRE'SS [*oppresser*, F. *oppressum*, L. of *ob* and *premo*] to lie heavy upon, to over-burden, to crush by Authority and Violence.

To OPPRE'SS, to ravish.

OPPRE'SSION, overburdening, crushing by Authority, &c. F. of L.

OPPRE'SSIVE, apt to oppress.

OPPRE'SSIVENESS, the being oppressive.

OPPRE'SSOR [*oppresser*, F.] he that oppresses. L.

OP-

OPPRO'BRII *Lapis* [i. e. the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of Padua in Italy, to which whatever Debtors resort, openly declaring Inability to pay their Debts, are to be freed from Prosecution. *L.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobriosus*, *L.*] reproachful, injurious.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, the being opprobrious.

OPPRO'BRIUM [*opprobrium*, *F.*] the Shame which attends a lewd villainous Act; Infamy, Disgrace. *L.*

To **OPPU'GN** [*oppugnare*, *L.*] to fight against, to oppose; to reject or confute an Opinion.

O'PSIMATHY [*ὀψιμαθία*, of *ὀψέ*, late, and *μαθῆ*, learned, *Gr.*] a Learning in old Age.

OPSONA'TION, a Catering. *L.*

O'PTABLE [*optabilis*, *L.*] desirable.

OPTA'TION, a desiring. *L.*

OPTA'TIVE Mood [in Grammar] is that Mood of a Verb, which expresses an earnest Desire that such a Thing may be or happen.

O'PTICK [*optique*, *F.* *opticus*, *L.* of *ὀπτικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Sight.

O'PTICK Glasses, Glasses contrived for the viewing of any Object, as Microscopes, Telescopes, &c.

O'PTICK Nerves [in Anatomy] the second Pair of Nerves which convey the Spirits to the Eye.

O'PTICK Place of a Star [in Astronomy] is that Part or Point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines when the Star is there.

O'PTICKS [*optiques*, *F.* *optica*, *L.* of *ὀπτική*, *Gr.*] a Science which treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it.

O'PTIMACY [*optimatus*, *L.*] the Government of a Common-Wealth by the Nobles.

OPTI'MITY [*optimitas*, *L.*] Utility, Excellency.

O'PTION, a Choice, a Liberty of accepting or refusing a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

O'PULENCY [*opulence*, *F.* of *opulentia*, *L.*] Riches, Wealth.

O'PULENT [*opulentus*, *L.*] Wealthy, very rich. *F.*

OPU'SCLE [*opusculum*, *L.*] a small Work.

OR [*oder*, *Teut.*] either.

OR, Gold. *F.*

OR [in Heraldry] the Colour of Gold.

O'RACH [*Arroches*, *F.*] a Pot-herb.

O'RACLE [*Oraculum*, *L.*] an ambiguous and obscure Answer, which the Heathen Priests gave to the People about Things to come, making them believe that God spoke by their Mouth.

Divine O'RACLE, an Answer or Counsel given by God; the Holy Scriptures.

ORA'CULAR, belonging to Oracles,

ORAL [of *Os*, *oris*, *L.* the Mouth] livered by the Mouth or Voice. *F.*

O' RANGE [*aurantio*, *Ital.* *aurantium*, *L.* of *aureo colore*] a well known Fruit. *F.*

ORA'NGEADE, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c.

ORA'NGERY, a Sort of Perfume; also a Sort of Snuff; also a Place in a Garden where Orange Trees are kept.

ORANO'CO, a Sort of Tobacco.

ORA'NDO *pro Rege & Regno*, a Writ requiring the Bishops and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Understanding between the King and Parliament.

ORA'TION [*oraison*, *F.*] a Discourse or Speech pronounced in publick. *L.*

O'RATOR [*orateur*, *F.*] an eloquent Speaker or Pleader. *L.*

O'RATORY [*oratoire*, *F.* of *oratorius*, *L.*] belonging to an Orator.

O'RATORY [*oratoria*, *L.*] the Art of Oratory, the Science of Rhetorick, or the Art of making publick Speeches.

An **O'RATORY** [*un oratoire*, *F.* *oratorium*, *L.*] a private Chapel or Place set apart for Prayer.

ORATO'RIANS, an Order of Regular Priests established *A. C.* 1564. so called from the Oratory of St. Jerome in Rome where they used to pray.

ORB [*orbe*, *F.* of *orbis*, *L.*] a hollow Sphere.

ORB [in Astronomy] the Deferent of a Planet, commonly called its Sphere.

ORBA'TION, a Depriving. *L.*

ORBI'CULAR [*orbiculaire*, *F.* of *orbicularis*, *L.*] round like a Ball or Globe.

ORBI'CULAR Bone [in Anatomy] one of the little Bones of the inner Part of the Ear.

ORBICULA'RI *Musculus* [in Anatomy] a Muscle that draws the Lips together, and is the same as *Osculatorius*, the kissing Muscle. *L.*

ORBICULA'RI *Palpebrarum* [in Anatomy] a Muscle whose Fibres encompass the Eye-lids circularly, and are inserted in them.

ORBI'LATED [*orbiculatus*, *L.*] made round.

O'RBIS, an Orb, a Circle, any Round. *L.*

O'RBIS Magnus [in the System of Copernicus] is the Orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun. *L.*

O'RBIT [*orbite*, *F.* of *orbita*, *L.*] the Tract or Mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel.

O'RBIT [in Anatomy] is the Extent of any Part which is of a round Figure.

O'RBIT [in Astronomy] is the Course in which any Planet moves.

O'RBITER Externus [in Anatomy] is the Hole in the Cheek Bone below the Orbit. *L.*

O'RBITER Internus [in Anatomy] a Hole

in the Coronal Bone of the Skull, within the Orbit. *L.*

O'RBITY [*orbitas, L.*] the want of Children by Parents, or Parents by Children, any Want or Privation.

Concentrick ORBS [*in Astronomy*] are several Orbs, one within another, which have the same Center.

Excentrick ORBS [*in Astronomy*] are Orbs within one another, or separate, which have different Centers.

O'RCHAL } a Mineral Stone like Al-
O'RCHEL } lom.

ORCHANET, the Herb *Alkanet* or *Spanish Bugloss*.

ORCHARD [*corr. of Dbs, Fruit, Teut. and Yard*] a Piece of Ground enclosed and planted with Fruit Trees.

O'RCHESTRE [*orchestra, L. of ὀρχήστρα, Gr.*] a Place where the Chorus danceth, or where Musicians sit.

O'RCHIS, a Plant called also *Satyrion*.

O'RCIO [*about Florence*] an Oil Measure containing 8 Gallons and a Quart *English* Measure.

To ORDAIN [*ordonner, F. of ordinare, L.*] to command, to appoint, to confer Holy Orders.

ORDAL, Ordeal. *Chauc.*

ORDALIAN Law, a Law which established the ancient Way of Ordeal, or Trials by Fire and Water, &c.

O'RDEAL } [*Orðæl, of On, great, and*
O'RDAEL } *deæl, Judgment, Sax.*] certain particular Ways of Trial, by which Persons accused of Crimes were to clear themselves, of which there were four several Ways. This was instituted long before the Conquest, and continued till the Time of King *John*, in whose Days it was abrogated.

O'RDEAL by Combat, was when the Person accus'd of Murder was obliged to fight the next Relation, &c. of the Person deceased.

O'RDEAL by Fire, was when the Party accused undertook to prove his or her Innocence by walking blindfold and barefoot between nine red hot Plough-shares, laid at unequal Distances one from another; or by holding a red hot Iron in his or her Hand.

O'RDEAL by cold Water, was a being bound and thrown into a River or Pond, like the Trial of Witches.

O'RDEAL by hot Water, was by putting the Hands or Feet into scalding Water.

ORDE'FFE } Oar or Metal lying under
ORDE'LFEE } Ground; also the Claim made to it.

ORDEINLY, orderly. *Chauc.*

O'ORDER [*Ordre, F. of Ordo, L.*] a disposing of things in their proper Place; Custom or Manner, Rule or Discipline.

O'ORDER of Battle, is the Disposition of the Battalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the Nature of the Ground, either to engage an Enemy, or to be reviewed.

O'ORDER [*in Architecture*] is a Rule to be observed for the Proportion of Pillars, and for the Form of certain Parts appertaining to them; or in a more general Sense, that which gives each Part of the Building a convenient Bigness.

O'ORDER [*in Military Discipline*] is the equal Distance of one Rank or File from another.

ORDERLINESS, the being orderly, Regularity.

O'ORDERS [*in General*] signify all that is commanded by superior Officers, and is sometimes only taken for the Word.

O'ORDERLY, acting according to Rule, regular.

O'ORDERS [*in Theology*] the Priesthood. ORDINABLE, capable of being designed or ordained. *Chauc.*

O'ORDINAL [*ordinalis, L.*] belonging to Order.

O'ORDINAL Numbers, are such as express the Order of Things, as *First, Second, and Third, &c.*

An O'ORDINAL, a Book of Directions for Bishops in giving Holy Orders; also a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a Religious House or College.

O'ORDINANCE [*ordonnance, F. ordinatio, L.*] a Decree, Statute, or Law.

O'ORDINANCE [*probably, q. d. inter ordines, L. among the Ranks of Soldiers*] Artillery, great Guns.

O'ORDINANCE [*of the Forest*] a Statute made about Forest Causes, *An. 34. of Edw. I.*

O'ORDINANCE [*of Parliament*] a temporary Act which may be alter'd by the Commons alone.

Clerk of the O'ORDINANCE, an Officer whose Business is to record the Names of all Officers, and all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office.

Surveyor of the O'ORDINANCE, one whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordinance, Provisions, and Stores of War in the Tower.

O'ORDINARY [*ordinaire, F. of ordinarius, L.*] common, usual, indifferent, mean.

An O'ORDINARY, a Victualling-House where Persons may eat at so much per Meal.

An O'ORDINARY [*of Assizes and Sessions*] a Deputy of the Bishop of the Diocese, appointed formerly to give Malefactors their Neck-verses, and to judge whether they read or not; also to perform Divine Service for them, and assist in preparing them for Death.

An O'RDINARY [in the *Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognisance of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation.

An O'RDINARY [in the *Common Law*] the Bishop of the Diocese, or he who hath immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical.

O'RDINARIES [in *Heraldry*] are the Charges that properly belong to that Art, being commonly us'd therein, viz. the Cross, Chief, Pall, Bend, Fesse, Escutcheon, Chevron, Saltier, and Bar.

O'RDINATE [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the Axis, and reaching from one Side of the Section to the other.

O'RDINATE [in an *Ellipsis*] is a Right Line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one Side to another, parallel to a Tangent which passes through one of the Ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

O'RDINATE [in a *Parabola*] is a Line drawn through the Axis and Diameters parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is also sometimes called the Ordinate, and the whole, the Double Ordinate.

O'RDINATE [in an *Hyperbola*] is a Right Line drawn in any Ellipsis, from one Side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the Axis of the same Hyperbola.

O'RDINATE Figures, are the same as Regular ones, that is, they are Equilateral and Equiangular.

ORDINA'TION, the Act of ordaining or putting into Holy Orders. F. of L.

ORDINA'TION Days, certain Days appointed for the ordaining Clergymen, viz. the second Sunday in Lent, Trinity-Sunday, and the Sunday following, the next Wednesday after September 14, and December 13.

ORDINA'TIONE contra Servientes, is a Writ which lies against a Servant for leaving his Master.

ORDINES [Old Law] a general Chapter or solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

ORDINES Majores, the Holy Order of Priests, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons.

ORDINES Minores, the inferior Order of Chanter, Psalmist, Reader, &c.

ORDLES, as Oaths and Ordlegs, i. e. the Right of giving Oaths and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

O'RDNANCE, all Sorts of Artillery or great Guns. See *Ordinance*.

O'RDONNANCE, Order, ordering or disposing. F.

ORDONNANCE [in *Architecture*] the giving to all the Parts of a Building the just Quantity and Dimensions, which they ought to have according to the Model.

O'RDKE, a Point, a Beginning. *Chauc.*

O'RDURE [ordura, Ital.] Filth, the

Dung of Man or Beast. F.

OREB [ורב, H. i. e. a Crow] a Prince of the *Midianites*.

ORENGES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls, usually of Orange Colour.

OREUM, a Barn or Corn. O. L.

OREWOOD, Oax, a Sea-Weed.

ORE'XIS [ὄρεξις, Gr.] a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

O'REGILD [of Ory, Cattle, and Gild, Payment, Sax.] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Hundred or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Pledge.

O'RFRAIES [q. d. Or, Gold, F. and Frize] frizled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Nobles.

ORFRET, over-spread. *Chauc.*

ORFT, a sort of Chub Fish.

O'RGAL, the Lees of Wine dry'd, &c.

ORGALLOUS, proud. O.

O'RGAN [Organe, F. Organum, L. of ὄργανον, Gr.] the noblest of Musical Instruments, commonly used in Churches.

O'RGAN [among *Naturalists*] an Instrument of some Faculty in an Animal Body; as the Ear is said to be the Organ of Hearing, &c.

O'RGAN-Ling } the greatest Sort of the
O'RGEYS } North-Sea Fish.

ORGA'NICAL } [Organique, F. Organi-

ORGA'NICK } cus, L. of ὄργανος, Gr.] belonging to the Organs of the Body; instrumental or serving as a Means.

ORGA'NICAL Description of Curves, is the Method of describing them upon a Plane, by the regular Motion of a Point.

ORGA'NICAL Part [among *Naturalists*] that Part of a living Creature or Plant, which is designed for the Performance of some particular Function or Action.

O'RGANIST [organiste, F. of organista, L.] one who plays upon Organs.

ORGANIZA'TION, the forming of Organs or Instrumental Parts. L.

ORGANI'ZED [organisé, F.] furnished with proper Organs.

To O'RGANIZE [organiser, F.] to furnish with proper Organs.

O'RGANO, an Organ, Ital. as Organo Picciolo, a small or Chamber Organ.

O'RGANY } the Herb wild Marjoram.

O'RGAIN } Violence,

ORGA'SMUS [ὄργασμος, Gr.] Force, Onset.

ORGA'SMUS [with *Physicians*] a quick Motion of the Blood or Animal Spirits, whereby the Muscles are convuls'd or move with uncommon Force.

O'RGIA [ὄργια, Gr.] certain Feasts and Revels in Honour of Bacchus.

ORGILLOUS, proud. *Shakespeare.*

ORGUES [in *Fortification*] many Harquebusses linked together, or divers Mus-

quet Barrels laid in a Row, so that they may be discharged either all at once or separately; also long and thick Pieces of Wood with Iron Plates at the End hung over a Gate, to stop it up instead of a Port-Cullice.

O'RGYIA [*ὀργυία*, Gr.] a Græcian Measure containing two Yards.

ORIEL College [probably *q. d. Aurea Aula*, L. a Golden Hall, or as others will have it, of *orientalis*, from its Eastern Situation] a College in the University of Oxford.

O'RIENT [*oriens*, L.] the East. F.

O'RIENT Equinoctial [in Geography] the Point of the Horizon the Sun rises upon, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

O'RIENT Estival, the Summer East, or North East.

O'RIENT Hybernal, the Winter East or South East.

O'RIENT Pearl, a Pearl of great Lustre and Brightness, such as are found in the Eastern Countries.

ORIE'NTAL [*orientalis*, L.] belonging to the East, Eastern. F.

ORIE'NTAL [in Astronomy] a Planet is said to be Oriental, when it rises in the Morning before the Sun.

O'RIFICE [*orificium*, L.] the Mouth, Entry or Brim of any Thing, especially that of the Stomach, Womb, a Vein, Wound, &c. F.

O'RIFLEMB [*oriflame*, F. *q. d. Aureum Flammeum*, L.] the Standard of St. Denis, or Royal Banner of the Kings of France, in their Wars against the Infidels.

ORI'GENISTS, a Sect of Hereticks so called, because they held some Errors drawn from *Origen's* Book concerning Principles.

O'RIGIN [*origine*, F. of *origo*, L.] the first Rise or Source of a Thing; a Stock or Pedigree.

ORI'GINAL [*originalis*, L.] belonging to an Original, Primitive, First. F.

ORI'GINAL Sin [among Divines] the Guilt derived from our first Parents.

An ORI'GINAL [*originale*, L.] the first Beginning or Rise of a Thing; the first Draught or Pattern of a Thing; also a Stock, or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, &c. F.

ORIGINA'LIA [Law Term] are Transcripts or Records in the *Exchequer*, sent thither from the *Chancery*.

O'RILLON [in Fortification] is a Mass of Earth faced with Stone, built upon the Shoulder of a Bastion which hath Casemates to cover the Cannon of the retired Flank.

ORI'ON [*Ὠρίων*, Gr.] a Southern Constellation, consisting of 39 Stars.

ORI'SON [*oraison*, F. of *oratio*, L.] a Prayer.

ORK, a monstrous Fish, called also a

Whirl-pool; also a Hulk, a large Sea Vessel; also a But for Figs or Wine.

ORLE [in Architecture] the same as *Plinth*.

ORLE [in Heraldry] is an Ordinary almost of the Figure of an Escutcheon.

ORLOGE [*horologium*, L.] a Clock, Watch, &c. *Chauc.*

O'RLOPE [Sea Term] the uppermost Space or Deck in a great Ship, from the Main-Mast to the Mizzen.

O'ORNAMENT [*ornement*, F. of *ornamentum*, L.] Beauty, Grace, Finery, Set-off; Rhetorical Flourish.

O'ORNAMENTS [in Architecture] are the *Architraves*, *Frizes*, and *Cornices* of several Orders; also Leaves, Channellings, &c.

ORNA'TENESS, Trimness, a being neat and well apparelled.

O'RNATURE [*ornatura*, L.] an Adorning, Wreaths, &c.

ORNDORNS [for *orderins*] Afternoons Drinkings. N. C.

ORNITHO'LOGY [*ornithologia*, L. of *ὀρνιθολογία*, of *ὄρνις*, a Bird, and *λογία*, Speech, Gr.] a Description of the several Natures and Kinds of Birds.

ORNI'THOMANCY [*ornithomantia*, L. of *ὀρνιθομαντεία*, of *ὄρνις*, a Bird, and *μαντεία*, Prediction, Gr.] a Divination by the Flight of Birds.

OROBOIDES [among Physicians] a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

ORPED, gilded. O.

O'RPHAN [*orphanus*, L. of *ὀρφανός*, Gr.] a Fatherless and Motherless Child.

O'RPHANISM, the State of an Orphan.

O'RPHELYN, an Orphan. *Chauc.*

O'RPIMENT [*q. d. auri pigmentum*, L.] a yellow kind of Arsenick. F.

ORPINGTON [probably of *Oppin*, the Plant growing there in great Plenty, and *Tun*, Sax.] a Town in Kent.

O'RPIN, a Sort of Herb.

O'RRACH } an Herb good in Pottage,

O'RAGE } &c.

ORRERY, an Astronomical Machine for giving a clearer Account of the Solar System.

O'RRIS, a Flower called also *Iris*.

O'RTEIL [in Fortification] See *Berme*.

ORTE'LLI [Forest Law] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOCO'LOM [*ὀρθόκωλον*, Gr.] a preternatural Straitness of a Joint.

ORTHODO'RON [*ὀρθόδωρον*, Gr.] a Greek Measure of about 8 Inches 1 third long.

O'RTHODOX [*orthodoxe*, F. of *orthodoxus*, L. of *ὀρθόδοξος*, Gr.] that is of a true or right Opinion or Belief.

O'RTHODOXY [*orthodoxia*, L. of *ὀρθοδοξία*, of *ὀρθός*, right, and *δόξα*, Opinion, Gr.] Soundness of Judgment, true Belief.

ORTHODRO'MICKS [in Navigation]

is the Art of Sailing in the Arch of some great Circle.

ORTHO'DROMY [*ὀρθόδρομος*, of *ὀρθός*, right, and *δρόμος*, a Course, Gr.] Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHO'GONAL [*orthogonus*, L. of *ὀρθός*, of *ὀρθός*, and *γωνία*, an Angle, Gr.] right Angled.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL } [*orthographi-*
ORTHOGRA'PHICK } *cus*, L. of *ὀρθογραφία*, Gr.] belonging to Orthography.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL Projection of the Sphere, a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane that cuts it in the Middle, the Eye being supposed to be verically placed at an infinite Distance from it.

ORTHOGRA'PHIST } [*orthographus*, L.

ORTHO'GRAPHER } of *ὀρθογράφος*, Gr.] one skill'd in Orthography.

ORTHO'GRAPHY [*orthographe*, F. *orthographia*, L. of *ὀρθογραφία*, of *ὀρθός*, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] the right or true Way of Writing, Spelling, or Describing.

ORTHO'GRAPHY [in *Architecture*] is the Representation of the Front of a Building according to the Rules of Geometry or Geometrically drawn.

ORTHO'GRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Draught of a Work, shewing the Breadth, Thickness, Height, and Depth, so as it would appear if perpendicularly cut, from the highest to the lowest Part.

ORTHO'GRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the true Delineation of the Fore-right Plane of any Object.

ORTHO'PNOIA [*ὀρθόπνοια*, of *ὀρθός*, and *πνέω*, to breathe, Gr.] an ill Respiration, when the Person affected cannot breathe but with his Neck erect.

ORTHO'STATÆ [in *Architecture*] Pillasters, Buttresses or Supporters of a Building. L. of Gr.

O'RTIVE [*ortivus*, L.] easterly, rising.

O'RTOLAN, a delicate Bird. F.

ORTS [ort, Teut. a fourth Part] Fragments, Leavings, Mammoths.

ORT-Yard, an Orchard.

O'RVAL, the Herb Clary.

ORVI'ETAN, an Electuary, good against Poison, so named from the Inventor, a Mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.

ORWHELID, over-whelmed. Chauc.

O'RYAL [Old Records] a Cloister, Porch, or arched Room in a Monastery.

OSBORN [of Nuy, an House, and Beapn, a Child, Sax. q. d. a Family Child] a proper Name.

OSCILLA'TION, a swinging up and down; also a Vibration like the Pendulum of a Clock. L.

O'SCITANCY [*oscitantia*, L.] Negligence or Sluggishness.

OSCITA'TION, a slight convulsive Motion of the Muscles, a yawning or gaping. L.

O'SCULA [with *Anatomists*] are the Openings of Vessels of an animal Body at their Ends. L.

OSCUA'TION, a Kissing. L.

OSKEN of Land. See *Oxgang*. N.C.

OSIER, the Red or Water-willow. F.

OSMONDS, the Oar of which Iron is made. O. S.

OSMUND [of Nuy, an House, and Nunb, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

O'SPREY [*offifraga*, L. a Bone-breaker] a Bird with a very strong Beak.

O'SSA *Innominata* [with *Anatomists*] two large Bones situated on the Sides of the Os Sacrum. L.

To OSSE, to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. Chesb.

O'SSELETS, i. e. little Bones [among *Farriers*] certain hard Excrescences in the Knees of Horses. F.

O'SSICLE [*officulum*, L.] a little Bone.

O'SSICLE [among *Botanists*] the Stone of a Cherry, Plumb, &c.

OSSIFICA'TION, is said of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a softer Cartilaginous Substance into one of a firmer Texture.

OSSI'FRANGENT } [*offifragus*, L.]

OSSI'FRAGOUS } Bone-breaking.

O'SSUARY [*ossuaria*, L.] a Charnel House, a Place where dead Peoples Bones are kept.

OST } a Vessel upon which Hops or

OOST } Malt is dried.

OSTE'NSIVE [of *ostendere*, L.] that serves to shew.

OSTENTA'TION, making a fair Shew outwardly, vain Glory, excessive Boasting, bragging, vaunting. F. of L.

OSTENTA'TIOUS } set out for shew,

OSTENTATI'TIOUS } vain glorious.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS, Vain-gloriousness.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boast, to make a Shew of. F.

OSTENTI'FEROUS [ostentifer, L.] bringing Monsters.

OSTEOCO'LLA [*ὀστεονόλλα*, Gr.] the Glew-bone Stone; a soft Stone said to be of great Virtue for the uniting of broken Bones.

OSTEO'LOGY [*osteologie*, F. *ὀστεολογία*, Gr.] a Description of Bones. Anat.

OSTIARY [*ostiarius*, L.] a Door-Keeper.

OSTLER [*hotelier*, F.] one who takes Care of Horses in an Inn.

OSTLERY, an Inn for Travellers.

O'STRACISM [*ostracisme*, F. *ostracismus*, L. of *ὀστρακισμός*, Gr.] a Sort of Banishment among the Athenians.

O'STRICH } [*Austruche*, F. *Struthio-*

O'STRIDGE } *camelus*, L.] a large African Fowl.

OSTRI'FEROUS [ostrifer, L.] Oyster bearing, producing Oysters.

O'STROGOTHS, *Goths*, who coming out of the East, invaded the Southern and Western Parts of *Europe*.

OSTRYE, a Lodging. *Chauc.*

O'SWALD [of *Huy*, an House, and *Pal*, Power, *Sax.* i. e. a House Ruler] a King of *Northumberland*.

O'SWALD's Law, the turning out of the married Priests, and the bringing Monks into Churches, by *Oswald* Bishop of *Worcester*.

OSWALDSAW [*q. Oswald's Ea*, of *Oswald* Bishop of *Worcester*, who begged the Inspection thereof of King *Edgar*, and *Ea*, *Sax.* Water] in *Worcestershire*.

OSWESTRE [formerly called *Oswaldstree*, in the *C. Br. Croix Oswald*, *Oswald's Cross*, from *Tre*, a Town, and *St. Oswald*, King of *Northumberland* who was there slain by *Penda* a General of the *Mercii*] a Town in *Shropshire*, 130 Miles N. W. by W. from *London*.

OSWY [of *Huy*, and *pie*, consecrated, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*, the Founder of the Cathedral at *Litchfield*.

OTACOU'STICKS [*ὠτακυστικά*, *Gr.*] Instruments which help to improve the Sense of Hearing.

OTA'LGIA [*ὠταλγία*, *Gr.*] a Pain in the Ears.

OTENCHY'TES [*ὠτεγχύτης*, *Gr.*] an auricular Clyster; a little Syringe or Squirt to inject Medicines into the Ear.

O'TICA [*ὠτικά*, *Gr.*] Medicines for Distempers in the Ear.

OTHER [*oðer*, *Sax.*] another.

OTHER, or. *O.*

OTHERWHILE [*oðerpile*, *Sax.*] ever and anon, now and then.

OTHERWISE, after another Manner.

OTHERWISED, falling out contrary to Expectation. *Chauc.*

OTTADINI, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants in *Northumberland*.

OTTAVA, an Octave, an Eighth or Interval of 8 Sounds. *Ital.*

OTTER [*Oter*, *Sax.* *Otter*, *Teut.*] a Sort of amphibious Creature.

O'TTOMAN, belonging to the *Turks*.

O'VAL [*ovalis*, *L.*] of the Shape of an Egg.

OVAL Window [in *Anatomy*] one of the Holes in the Hollow of the Ear.

O'VAL ? [in *Architecture*] a Member

O'VOLO S so called from its Figure resembling an Egg.

O'VAL [in *Geometry*] a round but longish Figure; so that Lines drawn to the Center from its utmost Superficies are not equal, yet answer well enough to each other from its opposite Sides.

OVA'RIA [in *Anatomy*] the Testicles of Females, so named, because they breed a kind of Eggs, that have the same Use as

the Lathers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls. *L.*

OVA'TION, a petty Triumph for a Victory won without spilling much Blood; or for the defeating Rebels, Slaves, &c. *L.*

OU'BUT, a sort of hairy Caterpillar.

OUCH [of *ocher*, *F.* to cut] a Collar of Gold formerly worn by Women; also a Golden Button set with some Jewel.

O'VELTY of Services [Law Term] an Equality of Services, as when the Tenant Paravail owes as much to the Mesn, as the Mesn does to the Lord Paramount.

O'VEN [*Oven*, *Du.*] an hollow Place for Baking Bread in.

O'VER [*Oxer*, *Sax.*] placed upon, or above; beyond.

To **O'VER-act**, to act beyond one's Commission.

To **O'VER-balance**, to exceed in Weight.

To **O'VER-bear**, to prevail over, oppress or crush.

To **O'VER-blow** [Sea-Term] is when the Wind blows so hard that the Ship can carry no Sails.

O'VER-Board, into the Sea.

To **O'VERCAST**, to grow dark or cloudy, to whip a Seam as Tailors do.

An **O'VERCAST** [in *Bowling*] a Throw beyond the Jack.

To **O'VERCOME** [*oxerpcumian*, *Sax.*] to get the better of, to bring under, to subdue.

To **OVERCRAW**, to crow over, to insult. *Spencer.*

O'VER Cyshed [Old Law Term] Convicted, or proved guilty of a Crime.

O'VERGRAST, overgrown with Grass.

O'VERGROWN Sea [among *Sailors*] is when the Waves swell to an excessive Height.

O'VER-Free, over-spread. *O.*

O'VERIST, uppermost. *O.*

To **O'VER Hale** [Sea Term] to hale a Rope the contrary Way, when it is drawn too stiff.

O'VER-Hent, over-took. *Spenc.*

O'VER-Herniss, Contumacy, Stubbornness, Disobedience. *O.*

O'VERKERVE, to divide, to cut. *Ch.*

O'VERLAID [*Oxerplede*, *Sax.*] stifled, or smothered.

O'VERMASTED [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said to be over-masted, when her Masts are too big for her Bulk.

To **O'VER-look**, to look over, to have an Eye upon, or look after; to take no Notice of, to wink at; to look upon with Contempt.

O'VERPLUS, an exceeding, or something over and above.

To **O'VER-poise**, to out-weigh.

All O'VERLY, utterly. *O.*

O'VERLY, carefully, slightly.

To O'VER-rake [among *Sailors*] the Waves are said to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and wash her from one End to the other.

An O'VER-Reach, a Strain, a swelling of a Master-Sinew of a Horse.

To O'VER-reach [among *Jockeys*] to hit the Fore-Feet with the hinder as some Horses do.

To O'VER-reach, to hurt one's self with reaching too far; also to couzen or cheat.

O'VER Rigid, too rigorous, too severe.

To O'VER-Rule an Objection [Law Term] is not to allow it, to reject it.

To O'VER-Run, to out-run, run beyond; to invade every where.

To O'VER-run a Page, &c. [among *Printers*] is to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another Manner.

OVERSAME'SSA [Old Law Term] a Fine anciently impos'd upon those who, hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not pursue the Malefactor.

To O'VERSEE, to have the Management of; to overlook or let pass.

To O'VERSETE, to over-turn.

To O'VERSHOOT, to shoot beyond the Mark; to go too far in any Business.

An OVERSWICHT House-Wife, a Whore. N. C.

O'VERT [ouvert, F. of *apertus*, L.] open, manifest.

O'VERT-Act [in Law] a plain Matter of Fact, serving to prove a Design.

O'VERT Word, an open plain Speech.

To O'VERTAKE, to come up to.

To O'VERTHROW, to turn topsy-turvy, to defeat or rout, to disappoint.

To be O'VERTHROWN [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said so to be, when being brought a-ground, she falls over on her Side.

O'VER-Thwart, a-cross, or from Side to Side.

OVERTIMELICHE, unseasonable. Ch.

O'VERTURE [ouverture, F.] an opening or disclosing of a Matter, also a Flourish of Musick before the Scenes are opened in a Play.

O'VER-Weening, Presumptuous, self-conceited, having too great an Opinion of one's self.

To O'VER-Whelm [Obe n-Ahpylkan, Sax.] to cover over, to plunge and sink in.

O'VER-Went, over-gone, overwhelmed. Spencer.

St. MARY OVERY [q. d. St. Mary Over-ear, i. e. Mary over, or on the other Side of the Water] a Street or Parish in the Borough of Southwark.

OUGHT [Oihc, Sax.] somewhat.

OUGHT, owed. Spenc.

OUGHTRED [of Uht, early, and ne-ban, to give Counsel, q. d. one who gives

seasonable Advice; but Dr. Th. H. derives it of Moch, Du. high, and nebe, Counsel, Sax. q. d. noble Counsel] a Surname.

OVIDUCTUS [in Anatomy] the Egg Passage, the Tuba Fallopiana.

OVIPAROUS [ovipara, L.] that breeds by Eggs or Spawn.

To OVIRLEDE, to overload. Chauc.

OVIUM, a Pain in the Head, settled in a Place about the Bigness of an Egg.

O'VOLO [in Architecture] is a Part of the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Cornish of a Pillar.

OUNCE [once, F. of *uncia*, L.] in Troy Weight, the 12th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [in Apothecaries Weight] is 3 Drams.

OUNCE [Averdupoise-Weight] the 16th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [oinze, F.] a kind of Beast.

OUNDING, rising like Waves. O.

OUNDLE [q. d. Avon's Dale, from the River Avon] a Town in Northamptonshire, 54 Miles N. N. W. from London.

OUNDY and Crisp [Old Phrase] streaked and curled.

OUR [Ohje, Sax.] belonging to us.

OURANOGRAPHY [of *Ouravos*, Heaven, and *γραφον*, a Description, Gr.] a Description of the Heavens.

OU'RLOP [probably of *Oherloop*, Du.] a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the Manour, by the inferior Tenant, when his Daughter was debauched.

OUSEN, Oxen. N. C.

OU'STED [Law Term] as ousted out of Possession, i. e. removed or put out of the Possession. F.

OU'STER Le Main [in Chancery] a Judgment given for the Delivery of seized Lands out of the King's Hands. F.

OU'STER Le Mer [Law Term] an Excuse for not appearing in Court, after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea. F.

UT [Ute, Sax.] without.

To OUT [Ucian, Sax.] to put out, to displace.

OUTACOU'STICON [of *εξ*, an Ear, and *ακουω*, to hear, Gr.] an Ear-pipe.

To OUTBID, to bid more than another.

To OUTBRAVE, to vaunt more than another, to silence or dash.

An OUTCAST, a Person cast off as forlorn.

To OUTDO, to excel.

OUTER, outward.

OUTERMOST, most outward.

OUTFANGTHEF [of *Uc*, *fang*, and *Seo*, Sax.] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to Trial in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.

OUT.

OUTFORTH, outwardly. *Chaucer.*

OUT-H *ft* the Summoning of Subjects

O'UT-Horn *S* to Arms by the Sound of a Horn.

OU'TIN, out. *Chaucer.*

OU'T-Land, Land let out to any Tenant, merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.

OU'ILANDISH, Foreign, of another Land.

OU'TLAW [*Utlaga*, *Sax.*] deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and the King's Protection.

To **OU'TLAW** *One* [*Law Term*] to sue one to an Outlawry.

OU'TLAWRY, is the Loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

Clerk of the **OU'TLAWRIES**, an Officer whose Business is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

OUTLICKER [*in a Ship*] is a small Piece of Timber made fast to the Top of the poop, and standing right out a Stern.

OU'TMOST [*ýtemæýt*, *Sax.*] the outermost.

OU'T Parters [*in Scotland*] a Sort of Thieves who ride abroad, and fetch in such Things as they can light on.

OU'TRAGE, a grievous Injury or Assault. *F.*

OUTRAGEOUS [*outrageux*, *F.*] cruel, fierce, highly-injurious, violent.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, the being in a violent Rage.

OU'TRANCE, Destruction, Extremity. *O.*

OUTRAYEN, to grow outrageous. *Ch.*

OUTRIDE'S [*in Law*] Bailiffs errant, empl'y'd by the Sheriff, to ride to the farthest Places of the County, to summon Persons to their County or Hundred Courts.

OU'TWAIL, a very sorrowful Thing.

OU'T WAIL, an Oncast. *Chaucer.*

OU'TWARD [*Utpæap*, *Sax.*] to the outside.

OU'TWELL, to flow out, yield out, discharge. *Spencer.*

OU'TWORKS [*in Cookery*] are the Courses of Dishes, set on the out-side of the Table.

OUTWRONGEN, wrong or squeezed out. *Chaucer.*

OVUM Philosophicum [*among Chymists*] a Glass round at Bottom with a long Neck, us'd in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a Sort of miry Sedge.

OUZEL [*Oyle*, *Sax.*] a Black-bird.

OUZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OW'CHES, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.

To **OWE**, to be indebted to.

OWELTY. See *Ovelty*.

OWEN [*of Eugenius*, *L.* according to *Camden*] a proper Name.

O Where, any where. *O.*

OWL [*Ule*, *Sax.* *Ug*, *Dan.* *Uul*, *Teut.*] a well known Night-Bird.

OW'LER [*q. d.* one who goes abroad a

night like an Owl] one who convey's Wooll, or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea side, to be shipped off contrary to Law.

To **OWN** [*Leannian*, *Sax.*] to have the Property of, to lay claim to, to confess.

OWN [*Agen*, *Sax.* *eigen*, *Teut.*] proper, belonging to.

OWNER, one who owneth or hath a property in.

OWR, a kind of wild Bull.

OWSE [probably of *Oýt*, a Scale] the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and used by Tanners.

OW'SER, the Bark and Water in a Tanner's Pit.

OX [*oxa*, *Sax.* *oxe*, *Dan.* *ox*, *Teut.*] a well known Beast.

OX-Bane, an Herb.

OX Boose, an Ox-stall, or Stable for Oxen. *C.*

OX Feet [*in a Horse*] is when the Horn of the hind Feet cleaves just in the very middle of the Fore part of the Hoof from the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX-House, an Ox Stall. *N. C.*

OX Eye, a little Bird; also an Herb.

OX-Fly, an Insect.

OXFORD [*Oxenford*, *Sax.* *q. d.* the Ford of Oxen, as the Greek *Εόσφορος*, or of *Wise*, the Name of the River, and *ford*] an University began *A. C.* 806. having 3 Colleges built by King *Alfred*, 47 Miles *W.* from *London*.

OX Gang [*of Land*] as much Land as may be plough'd by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day, 15 Acres.

OXTER, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*

OX-Tongue, an Herb.

OXY'CRATE [*oxycratum*, *L.* of *ὀξύς*, *κρατον*, of *ὀξύς*, Vinegar, and *κεράννυμι*, to mingle, *Gr.*] a Mixture of fair Water and Vinegar.

OXYCRO'CEUM, a Plaister made of Vinegar, Saffron, and other Ingredients.

O'XYGON [*oxygonium*, *L.* of *ὀξύς*, *γωνιον*, of *ὀξύς*, sharp, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle having three acute Angles.

OXYGO'NIAL, belonging to an Oxygen.

O'XYMEL [*ὀξύμελι*, of *ὀξύς*, and *μέλι*, Honey, *Gr.*] a Portion or Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water boiled together.

OXY'MORON [*ὀξύμωρον*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word.

OXYPO'RIUM [*ὀξυπόριον*, of *ὀξύς*, and *πόρος*, a Passage, *Gr.*] a Medicine causing an easy Digestion, or that is of other quick Operation.

OXYREGMIA [*ὀξυρεγμία*, of *ὀξύς*, *σῶρ*, and *εἰς*, a Belching, *Gr.*] an acid sour Belch from the Stomach.

OY'ER [*to hear*, *F.*] a Law Word anciently

ciently used for what we now call *Affizes*.

OY'ER and Terminer [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a special Commission granted to certain Judges, to hear and determine Criminal Causes. *F.*

OY'ER de Record, is a Petition made in Court, that the Judge for better Proof's Sake will be pleased to hear and look upon any Record. *F.*

OYE'S [*oyez, F.* hear ye] a Word used by publick Cryers, when they make Proclamation of any Thing.

OZE [*ὄζον, Gr.*] is sometimes us'd to signify a Stench in the Mouth.

OZE'NA [*ὄζαινα, of ὄζω, Gr.*] an old stinking Ulcer in the Inside of the Nostrils.

O'ZIER [*osier, F.*] a Sort of Willow-Tree.

P A

P [in *Musick Books*] stands for Piano. *Ital.*

P. sometimes stands for *Physicæ*, as P. D. *Physicæ Doctor, L.* Doctor of Physick: Or *Philosophiæ*, as P. D. *Philosophiæ Doctor, L.* Doctor of Philosophy.

P. is put in Prescriptions for a *Pugil*, which is the eighth Part of a Handful.

P. E. [among *Physicians*] signifies *partes æquales, i. e.* equal Parts.

P. M. signifies [among *Astronomers*] *post Meridiem, L. i. e.* After-noon.

P. P. [among *Physicians*] is used in Prescriptions for *pulvis patrum, i. e.* Jesuits Powder.

P. P. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *piano. Ital.*

P. P. P. is an Abbreviation of the Word *Pianissimo. Ital.*

PABULA'TION, grasing, feeding of Cattle. *L.*

PA'BULAR [*pabularis, L.*] belonging to Provender or Forage.

PA'BULOUS [*pabulosus, L.*] the same as Pabular.

PA'BULATORY [*pabulatorius, L.*] the same as Pabular.

PA'BULUM [among *Physicians*] those Parts of our common Aliments as are necessary to recruit the Animal Fluids; as likewise any Matter that continues the Cause of a Disease. *L.*

PA'CAL [*pacalis, L.*] bringing Peace, or peaceable.

PACA'RE [in *Old Records*] to pay.

PACA'TION, an appeasing, pacifying, or asswaging. *L.*

PACE [*pas, F. passo, Ital. passus, L.*] a Step, a Rate, or Manner of going.

PACE, a Measure of two Foot and an half, but a Geometrical Pace five Foot.

PACE of Asses, a Head or Company of them.

PACI'FEROUS [*pacifer, L.*] that brings Peace.

PACIFICA'TION, Peace making, Meditation or treating for Peace. *F. of L.*

PACIFICA'TOR [*pacificateur, F.*] a Peace-maker, a Mediator. *L.*

PACIFICATORY [*pacificatorius, L.*] belonging to Peace-making.

Edit of PACIFICA'TION, a Decree published by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

PACI'FICK [*pacifique, F. of pacificare, L.*] making Peace, Appeasing.

A PACK [*pack, Du. and Teut. paquet, F.*] a Bundle or Parcel of Commodities pack'd up; also a Company.

PACK of Cards, a Set.

To PACK up [*packen, u.*] to bundle up.

PACK of Wooll, a Quantity of about 240 lb. a Horse Load.

PA'CKER, one whose Business or Trade it is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To PACK up his Awns [of sick packen, *Teut.* to be gone] to prepare, to march off, to go away in Haste.

PA'CKING Whites, a Sort of Cloth.

PA'CQUET [*paquet, F.*] a Bundle or Parcel.

PAET [*paetum, L.*] a Bargain, Covenant, or Agreement. *F.*

PA'CTION, the same as Paet. *F. of L.*

PACTITIOUS [*paetitius, L.*] done upon Condition or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle. *O.* The High-way. *Cant.*

PAD Nag, a Horse that goes easy.

To PAD [probably of *pes, pedis, L.* a Foot, or *pedarius, L.* a Foot-man] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

A PADDER ? [probably of *Pedarius, L.*] one who robs upon a Road on foot.

To PA'DDLE [*patrouiller, F.*] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PA'DDLE Staff, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole Catchers, &c.

PA'DDOCK, a great Toad or Frog. *Essex.*

PA'DDOCK Course, a Place in a Park pal'd in for Hounds to run Matches in.

PA'DDOW Pipe, an Herb.

A PADLOCK, a Lock to hang on the outside of a Door.

PA'DSTOW [*q. d. Petroch's Stow, i. e.* the Place or Church of St. Petroch, a British Saint] a Town in Cornwall, 194 Miles W. by S. from London.

PÆDARTHROCA'CE [among *Surgeons*] the corrupting a Bone in the Joint.

PÆAN, an Hymn or Song of Praise made to Apollo at such Time as any Plague or Pestilence raged.

PÆ'DAGOGUE [*pedagogue, F. pedagogus, L. of παιδαγωγος, Gr.*] a School-master.

master, an Instructor of Children.

PÆDAGO'GY [*pedagogie*, F. *pedagogia*, L. of *παιδαγωγία*, Gr.] the teaching of Children; Instruction, Discipline.

PÆDO-Baptism [*παιδὸν βαπτισμὸς*, Gr.] Infant Baptism.

PÆDOPICA, a part of Physick which concerns the Management of Children. L.

PA'GAN [*payen*, F. *paganus*, L.] an Heathen.

PA'GANISM [*paganisme*, F. of *paganismus*, L.] the Principles and Practices of the Pagans.

PAGE [*page*, F. of *pagina*, L.] one side of the Leaf in a Book.

PAGE, a young Gentleman who attends on great Persons at ceremonial Visits, &c.

PA'GEANT [*Skinner* derives it of *Wagen*, Du. a Chariot] a Triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device, usually carried about in publick Shews.

PA'GEANTRY, Pomp, Shew, Ostentation, fine Appearance.

PA'GOD [q. d. *Pagans* God] an Image worshipped by the *Indians* and *Chineses*, or the Temple belonging to such an Idol; also a Piece of *Indian* Coin worth about 8 s. *Sterling*.

PA'GLES, Cowslips, Flowers. E. C.

PAIE, content. *Chaucer*.

PAIL [*paila*, Span. *πέλλα*, Gr.] a Milk-pail; a Vessel to hold Liquid things.

PAIN [*pein*, F. *pin*, Sax. *pein*, Teut. *pæna*, L. *πῑνῆ*, Gr.] Toil or Labour of Body, Disquiet of Mind, Torment, Torture.

PAIN of the Body [among *Naturalists*] is defin'd to be the Sense of a more violent and sudden Solution of Continuity, made in the Nerves, Membranes, Canals, and Muscles.

PAIN [*payen*, F. of *paganus*, L. a Heathen] a Surname.

To **PAIN** [*peiner*, F. *puner*, Lan.] to affect with Pain.

PAIN Fort Lure [Law Term] a Punishment commonly call'd pressing to Death. F.

PAINED, affected with Pain.

PAINFUL, causing Pain, laborious.

PAINFULNESS, the being affected with Pain.

PAINE [*peine*, F.] Endeavour. *Chauc.*

PAINE Maine [q. d. *de Matin*, F.] white Bread, &c.

PAI'NIMS [of *payen*, F. a Pagan] Heathens so called, because when their Temples were taken from them, and consecrated to Christ, they used to sacrifice in *pagis*, L. i. e. in Villages.

PAINS [among *Farriers*] an Ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horse's Pastern.

PAINS [in *Cookery*] divers Messes made of Bread, stuffed with several Farces and Ragoos, proper for Side Dishes. F.

To **PAINT** [*peindre*, F. of *pingere*, L.]

to design, or daub with Colours.

PAINT [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for Painting.

PAINTER [*peintre*, F. of *piCTOR*, L.] one who paints.

PAINTER Stainer, one who paints Coats of Arms, and other Things belonging to Heraldry; also one who paints and colours Linen Cloth, &c.

PAINTING [*la peinture*, F. of *piCTura*, L.] the Art of representing Things in their proper Colours and Figures.

A **PAIR** [*paire*, F. *paer*, Du. of *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellows, as Gloves, &c.

PAIRE, Damage, Hurt. *Chaucer*.

PAIS'D, poised. *Spencer*.

PAISAGE, a Draught of any Part of a Country, as a Landskip.

PASSO [Old Law] a Liberty for Hogs to run in Forests to feed on Mast.

PA'LACE [*palais*, F. of *palatium*, L.] a Court or Mansion-house of a Prince.

PA'LADIN, a Knight of the Round Table. F.

PALA'NKA [in *Fortification*] a Defence made of great Poles or Stakes.

PALAQUIN, a Chair of State, in which great Personages in *India* are carried about upon Mens Shoulders.

PALASINS, Ladies of Honour. O.

PALASTRE [*palestra*, L.] a Place where Games or Exercises are performed. *Chaucer*.

PA'LATABLE, agreeable to the Palate; pleasant to the Taste.

The **PA'LATE** [*palait*, F. *palatum*, L.] the Roof of the Mouth; the Taste.

PALATI Os [in *Anatomy*] a small and almost square Bone, which makes the hinder Part of the Roof of the Mouth. L.

PALA'TINATE [*palatinat*, F. of *palatium*, L.] the Country or Seat of a Count *Palatine*, or Chief Officer in the Palace or Court of an Emperor or Sovereign Prince.

*Elect*or **PA'LATINE**, one of the Electors of Germany.

PA'LATINE Mount, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, on which stood the Royal Mansion House, from whence comes the Word *palatium* or Palace.

PA'LATO Salpingæus [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle arising broad and tendinous from the Edge of the lunated Part of the *Os Pubis*, &c.

PA'LATO Staphilinus [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Pterigostaphilinus Internus*, which see.

PALE [*pâle*, F. of *pallidus*, L.] wan, whitely look'd.

PA'LENESS [*pâleur*, F. of *pallor*, L.] Whiteness, Wanness of Countenance, a weak or faint Colour.

To grow **PALE** [*pâlir*, F. of *pallere*, L.] to grow wan or whitely.

PALE,

PALE, as the *English Pale* in *Ireland*, that Part wherein the *English* formerly lived apart from the *Irish* by Laws of their own.

A **PALE** [*palus*, L.] a Stake of Wood.

A **PALE**, a Spangle. O.

PALE [in *Heraldry*] one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, representing a Stake, placed up right.

PA'LED Flowers [in *Botany*] such as have Leaves set about a Head or Thrum.

PALE Maille, a Game where a round Bowl is with a Mallet struck thro' a high Arch of Iron standing at either End of an Alley, as in St. James's Park.

To **PALE** [*palliser*, F.] to fence with Pales.

To be **PALE** [*pallere*, L.] to be of a wan or whitish Aspect.

PALENESS, Wanness.

PALESTINE [פֶּלֶשְׁתִּינָה H.] one of the three Divisions of Syria, the Holy Land.

PALESTRICAL [*palestricus*, L. *παλαίστρικος*, Gr.] of or belonging to Wrestling.

P'ALFREY [*palefroy*, F. *pallfras*, C. Br.] a Horse of State for a Princess or great Lady, a pacing Horse.

PALIOLOGY [*palilogia*, L. of *παλιολογία*, of *παλιν*, again, and *λέγω*, to say, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick in which the same Word is repeated.

PALINDROME [*παλίνδρομος*, of *παλιν*, again, and *δρομέω*, to run, Gr.] a Verse or Sentence which is the same read backwards as forwards; also any Regurgitation of Humours to the more noble Parts; also a Relapse into a Disease.

PALING, a sort of fencing Work for Fruit Trees planted in Fields.

PALINGENESIA [*παλιγενεσία*, of *παλιν*, again, and *γένεσις*, Generation, Gr.] Regeneration, a being born again.

PA'LINGMAN, a Merchant Denizon, one born in England, Stat. 11. Hen. 7.

PA'LINODY [*palinodia*, L. of *παλινωδία*, Gr.] a Recantation, an unsaying what one had said or written before.

PALISADE [*palissade*, F.] a Fence of Pales. Span.

PA'LISADES [in *Fortification*] are strong sharp pointed Stakes set up in the Ground to keep off an Enemy.

PALISADE [in *Husbandry*] a slight sort of Fence set up to beautify a Place or Wall.

To **PALISADE** [*palissader*, F.] to fence with Palissades.

PALISH, somewhat pale or wan.

A **PALL** [*palla* or *pallium*, L.] a Cloth of Velvet that covers a Coffin at a Funeral; also a long Robe or Mantle worn upon solemn Occasions by the Knights of the Garter.

A **PALL** [in *Heraldry*] a kind of Cross.

A **PALL** [among the *Romish Clergy*] an Ornament made of Lambs Wooll, which the Pope bestows on Arch-Bishops, &c. for which they pay a great Rate; by their

Superstitious Order, it should be made of the Wool of those two Lambs, which being on St. Agnes's Day offered upon the High Altar, are after the hallowing of them, committed to the Sub-deacons of that Church, and kept by them in a Pasture appointed. The whole Garment is not made of that Wooll, but only that List or Plate of it which falls down before and behind, and encompasses the Neck about.

To **PALL** [probably of *pallin*, C. Br. to faint, or *appaler*, F. to grow pale] to die or grow flat, as Liquors do, to dull, take off the Appetite.

PALLA [*Old Records*] a Canopy, such as is borne over a King at his Coronation; also an Altar Cloth. L.

PALLATS, two Nuts which play in the Fangs of the Crown-Wheel of a Watch.

PA'LLLED, stale; also dead, flat, without Spirit, as Wine, Liquors, &c.

PA'LLET [*Minshew* derives it from *paille*, F. *paglia*, Ital. or *palea*, L. Chaff, because stuff'd with Chaff or Straw; but Skinner of *pie* or *pie*, F. a Foot, and *lit*, a Bed, q. d. a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

PA'LLET [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours.

PA'LLET [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

PA'LLET [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.

PALLETO'QUE ? [of *pallium*, and *toga*,

PALLECO'TE S L.] a Cassock or short Coat with Sleeves.

PALLIAMENT, a Garment, Robe, &c. *Shakespear*.

PALLIARDIZE [*palliardise*, F.] Whoredom, Fornication.

To **PA'LLIATE** [*pallier*, F. of *palliatum*, L.] to disguise, to colour or cloak.

To **PA'LLIATE** [among *Physicians*] to patch up a Distemper, to cure it but imperfectly.

PALLIA'TION, a cloaking, colouring, dawbing over a Matter. F.

PALLIA'TION [among *Physicians*] a Method that helps incurable Diseases, by applying proper Remedies; or a quieting of Pain and sending against the worst Symptoms of a dangerous Distemper, when nothing can be directly level'd at the Cause.

PA'LLIATIVES, which serve to palliate. F.

PALLICIA, Poles or Fences. O. L.

PA'LLID [*pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

PALLI'DITY [*palliditas*, L.] Paleness, Wanness.

PA'LLIER [in *Architecture*] a landing Place on a Stair-case; or a Step broader than the others to rest upon,

PALLIFICATION [in *Architecture*] a piling or strengthening the Ground-work with Piles.

PALL-Mall. See *Pell-mell*, or *Pale-maille*.

PALLOR, the pale Colour, Paleness, Wanness. L.

PALM [*pamier*, F. of *palma*, L.] a Palm or Date-tree.

PALM Sunday [*dominica palmarum*, L.] the sixth Sunday in *Lent*, and the next before *Easter*, so called because the People went on that Day to meet our Saviour with Boughs of Palm and Olive Branches, when he enter'd *Jerusalem* riding on an Ass.

PALM [*palme*, F. of *palma* or *palmus*, L.] the inner part of the Hand, the Measure of a Hand's Breadth, three Inches.

PALM of an Anchor, the Flook or broad Part which fastens into the Ground.

PALM-Worm, a venomous Insect.

To PALM [of *palma*, L. the Hollow of the Hand] to juggle in one's Hand, to cog, or cheat at Dice.

PALMA'DA ? [in *Old Writers*] a Blow

PALMA'TA S upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferula.

PALMA'RE *Hordeum*, Palm-barley, or Sprat-barley. O. L.

PALMA'RIS Brevis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand which is let into the *Carpus*. L.

PALMA'RIS Longus [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand inserted to the Root of the Fingers. L.

PALME, in *Spain* 7 Inches and a half, at *Genoa* 9 Inches and near 3 quarters.

PA'LMER [so called from a Staff of a Palm Tree, which they carried as they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim that visited Holy Places: yet a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed thus, a *Pilgrim* had some Dwelling-place, and a *Palmer* had none; the *Pilgrim* travell'd to some certain Place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; the *Pilgrim* must go at his own Charge, the *Palmer* must profess wilful Poverty; the *Pilgrim* might give over his Profession, but the *Palmer* might not.

A PA'LMER, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Slight of Hand.

PA'LMER [of *palmis*, L.] a Palmer-worm.

PA'LMER [*palmitorium*, L.] a Ferula.

PA'LMER [among *Hunters*] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PA'LMETO-Tree, an Indian Tree.

PALMI'FEROUS [*palmifer*, L.] bearing Palm-trees.

PA'LMIPEDE Fowls, such as have skinny Claws or Feet, like Ducks, or other Water Fowls.

A PALMISTER, one skill'd in the Art of Palmistry.

PA'LMISTRY [of *palmis*, L. the Palms

of the Hands] the Art of telling Fortunes by certain Lines or Marks on the Palms of one's Hands.

PALMOS [*παλμὸς*, Gr.] a Palpitation of the Heart caus'd by a Convulsion or Irritation of the Nerves.

PALMS [among *Botanists*] the white Buds of Sallows or Withies which come before the Leaf.

PA'LPABLE [*palpabilis*, L.] that may be easily felt or perceived, manifest, plain, evident. F.

PALPA'TION, a touching softly. L.

To PA'LPITATE [*palpiter*, F. *palpitatum*, L.] to pant or beat quick like the Heart.

PALPITA'TION, a panting, beating quick or throbbing. F. of L.

PALSGRAVE [*paltgrave*, Du. *paltgraff*, Teut.] a Count or Earl, who has the Oversight of a Palace.

PA'LSY [*paralyse*, F. *paralysis*, L. of *παράλυσις*, Gr.] a Disease which causes a slackening of the Nerves; a privation of Motion or Sense of Feeling, or both; proceeding from some Cause below the *Cerebellum*, join'd with a Coldness, Softness, Flaccidity, and at last wasting of the Parts.

Dead PALSY, is when both the Sense and Motion of the Part is lost.

To PA'LTRER [of *paltron*, F.] to prevaricate, to play fast and loose, to deal unfairly.

To PA'LTRER, to trifle, to banter. *Shak.*

PALPABLENESS, Capableness of being felt; Plainness.

PA'LPABLY, feelingly, plainly.

PALTRINESS, Meanness, Baseness.

PALTRY, pitiful, bad, sorry.

A PA'LTRY Fellow [of *paltone*, *paltoniere*, Ital. a most profligate Knave, or *paltron*, F. a Coward] a base sordid Fellow.

PALUDA'MENT [*paludamentum*, L.] a Coat Armour, an Herald's Coat.

PA'LY Bendy [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided into 6, 8, or 10 even Divisions Pale-wise.

To PAMPER [*pamberare*, Ital.] to feed high, to indulge.

PA'MPHLET [*Minshew* derives it of *πᾶν*, all, and *πλῆθος*, to fill, but *Skinner* of *Ἰσάμψις*, dim. of *pampire*, F. of *papyrus*, L. Paper] a little stitch'd Book.

PAMPHLETEE'R, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINEFO'RME Corpus [among *Anatomists*] the Veins and Arteries which pass through the Testicles, and form a Body resembling curled Leaves. L.

PAN [*panne*, Sax. *Panne*, Dan. and Du. *Pfann*, Teut.] a Kitchen Vessel.

PAN [*Πᾶν*, Gr.] a Heathen Deity worshipped under the Shape of a Goat, reputed to be the God of Shepherds, and also considered as the God of Nature.

PAN;

PAN, the Crown of the Head. *Chauc.*
To PAN, to close, to join together.
Hence the Proverb, *Weal and Women cannot Pan, but Wo and Women can.* N. C.

PAN of a Bastion. See *Face of a Bastion.*

PANACE'A [*πανάχεια*, Fr.] an universal Medicine good for all Diseases. L.

PANACE'A *Mercurialis* [among *Chymists*] Sublimate of Mercury, sweetened by many repeated Distillations.

PANA'DO [*panade*, F. *panada*, Ital. of *panis*, L.] a Sort of Gruel.

A PANADE of a Horse. See *Pannade.*

PA'NCAKE [*pankoeck*, Du. *pfankuck*, Teut.] a Cake made in a Pan.

PA'NCART, a Paper of the Rates and Customs due to the *French King.*

PANCRA'TICAL, all mighty, all powerful.

PANCRA'TICK [of *παν*, all, and *κρατος*, Power, all powerful, almighty.

PANCHRE'STA [*πανχρηστα*, Gr.] Medicines that are good against all Diseases.

PANCHRESTOS [*πανχρηστον*, Gr.] a Salve for every Sore.

PANCHYMA'GOGUES [of *παν*, all, *χυμος*, Humour, and *αγωγος*, a Leader, Gr.] universal Purges, Medicines which disperse all Humours in the Body.

PA'NCREAS [*παγκρεας*, all Flesh, of *παν*, and *κρεας*, Flesh, Gr.] the Sweet-bread of an Animal.

PANCREA'TICK, belonging to the Sweet-bread. F.

PA'NDECTS [*pandectes*, F. and L. of *πανδέκτες*, of *παν*, and *δέχομαι*, to receive, Gr.] Books which handle all Subjects and Questions; also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called from the Universality of its Comprehension.

PANDELEA [among *Physicians*] a solid Electuary.

PANDE'MIUS *Morbus*, a Disease which is universally rife in every Place. L.

PA'NDER [*pendard*, F.] one who takes a Bribe to hold his Tongue, a Pimp, a Male-bawd.

PANDICULA'TION, a stretching out one's self and yawning together; a Restlessness that usually accompanies the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever. L.

PANDO'RA [*πανδώρα*, Gr. i. e. receiving the Gifts of all the Gods] feign'd by *Hesiod* to be the first Woman, and made by *Vulcan*, endued by all the Gods with several excellent Gifts; but afterwards by *Jupiter* in Displeasure sent to her Husband *Prometheus*, with a Box full of all Manner of Miseries. Hence *Pandora's Box* is taken for Misery, Calamity, &c.

PANDORA'TRIX [Old Law] an Ale-Wife that brews and sells Drink.

PANDO'RE [*pandura*, L.] a musical Instrument.

PANE [*panneau*, F.] a square of Glass, Wainscot, &c.

PANE'GY'RICAL [*panegyrique*, F. *panegyricus*, L. of *πανηγυρικος*, Gr.] belonging to a Panegyrick.

PANE'GY'RICK [*panegyrique*, F. *panegyricum*, L. of *πανηγυρικος*, Gr.] a Speech delivered before a solemn Assembly of People; or an Oration of Thanks and Praise to a Prince, &c.

PANE'GY'RIST [*panegyriste*, F. *panegyrista*, L. of *πανηγυριστής*, Gr.] a Maker of Panegyricks.

To PANE'GYRI'ZE [of *πανηγυρίζω*, Gr.] to write or speak Panegyricks.

PANE'LLA } a little Page; a Sche-

PANE'LLUM } dule or Roll of Parchment, &c.

PANE'TIA, a Pantry or Place to set up cold Victuals in. O. L.

PANGS [of *peineigen*, Teut. to torment, or pains, Engl.] violent Throws of Pain, as Death, Travail of a Woman, &c.

PANGUTS [of *παν*, Gr. all, and *guts*] a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat-guts.

PA'NICK [*panique*, F. *panicus*, L. of *παυκος*, Gr.] as *Panick Fear*, or *Fright*, a sudden and distracting Fear, without known Cause, so call'd because antiently said to be inflicted by the God *Pan*, or as others say it had its Original from the Stratagem of a great General named *Pan*; who with a few Men ordered such Shouts to be made where the Rocks and Country so favoured the Sound, as to make their Numbers appear to their Enemies so large as to affright them from an advantageous Encampment, whence a Fear is call'd a *Panick*.

PA'NICK } a sort of small Grain like

PA'INICK } Millet.

PA'NICULA [in *Botany*] a soft kind of woolly Beards on which the Seeds of some Plants hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, &c.

PANIS *Fortis & Durus* [Law Term] when a Malefactor upon his Trial stands mute, one of his Punishments is to be condemned *ad panem fortem & durum*, i. e. to have only hard dry Barly Bread and puddle Water. L.

PANNA'DE, the Curvetting or Prancing of a mettled Horse.

PA'NNAGE [Law Term] the feeding of Swine upon the Mast in the Woods; also Money paid for such a Licence; also a Tax upon Cloth.

PA'NNEL [*panneau*, F.] a Pane or Square of Wainscot, &c. also a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll of Paper or Parchment with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

PA'NNEL [in *Falconry*] is the Pipe next to the Fundament of a Hawk.

PANNELLED me, followed me, attended me. *Shakes.*

PA'NNICLE [*pannicula*, L.] a little Clout or Rag.

PANNI'CULUS [among *Anatomists*] signifies the same as *Membrana*, which see.

PANNI'CULUS *Carnosus* [in *Anatomy*] is a fat Sort of Membrane, which covers the whole Body. L.

PA'NNIER [*panier*, F. *paniere*, Ital. of *panis*, L.] a Dozer or Basket to carry Bread on Horse-back.

PA'NNIER-*Man*, the Basket Man who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

PANNIKEL, the Skull, the Crown of the Head. *Spenc.*

PA'NNUS, a Disease in the Eye, when a fleshy Web covers it. L.

PANOPLY' [*panoplia*, of *πανοπλία*, of *πᾶς*, all, and *ὅπλον*, Armour, Gr.] compleat Armour or Harnefs.

PANSOPHY' [*panfophia*, L. of *πανσοφία*, Gr.] Wisdom or Knowledge of all Things.

PA'NSY, a Flower.

To PANT [*panteler*, F.] to fetch one's Breath short, or breathe quick.

PANTAGRU'ELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a leign'd Giant in *Rabelais*.

PA'NTAIS } [*pantoiment*, F.] an Hawk's

PA'NTAS } hard fetching of Wind or Breath.

PANTALOONS [*pantalon*, F.] a sort of Garment worn anciently, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastened together, and both of the same Stuff.

PANTAS, a Disease in Cattle.

PANTCH, a Sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

PANTER, the Heart. *Cant.*

PA'NTERS [among *Hunters*] Nets or Toils to catch Deer.

PA'NTHEA [of *πᾶς*, all, and *θεός*, Gr. a God] certain ancient Statues, which by the different Figures which were upon them, represented all the Gods.

PANTHEO'LOGY [*πανθεολογία*, of *πᾶς*, and *θεολογία*, Divinity, Gr.] the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

PANTHE'ON [*Πάνθεον*, Gr.] an ancient Temple at *Rome* dedicated to all the Heathen Gods, and since by Pope *Boniface* the IVth. to the Virgin *Mary*.

PA'NTHER [*panthere*, F. *panthera*, L. of *πάνθηρ*, Gr.] a fierce Beast.

PA'NTER } [*panetiere*, F.] an Officer

PA'NTLER } who keeps the Bread in a King's or Nobleman's House.

PA'NTOFFLE [*pantoufle*, F.] a Slipper.

PANTO'METRE [*παντόμετρον*, of *πάν*, all, and *μέτρον*, Measure, Gr.] a Mathematical Instrument for measuring all Sorts of Angles, Heights, Lengths, &c.

PA'NTOMIME [of *πᾶν*, and *μίμησις*, a Mimick, *antomimus*, L. of *παντομίμησις*,

Gr.] a Player that can represent the Gesture and counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PA'NTONS, or *pantable Shoes*, a sort of Horsethoses for narrow and low Heels.

PA'NTRY [*paneterie*, F. *panateria*, Ital.] a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat are kept.

PANURGY [*panurgia*, L. of *πανουργία*, Gr.] Craftiness, Subtilty, Skill in all kind of Matters.

PA'NUS [in *Surgery*] a Sore in the glandulous Parts. L.

PAP [*papa*, L. *pappe*, Du.] a Teat or Breast Nipple.

PAPA [*πάππας*, Gr. a Father; some take it for a Contraction of *Pater Patriæ*; a Father of his Country; others of *Pater Patriarcharum*, a Father of the Patriarchs; others of *Pape!* I. O wonderful!] the Pope.

PAPA [*πάππας*, Gr.] a Child's Name for Father.

PA'PACY [*papatus*, L.] the Dignity of a Pope, or Time of his Government.

PA'PAL [*papalis*, L.] belonging to the Pope. F.

PAPA'VEROUS [*papavereus*, L.] belonging to a Poppy.

PAPELARDIE, Hypocrisy. *Chauc.*

PA'PER [*papier*, F. *papyrus*, L. of *πάπυρος*, Gr.] a Substance made of Rags, whitened and ground in a Mill.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS Flower [among *Botanists*] is such an one as represents something of the *Papilio* or Butterfly, with its Wings display'd. In these, the *Petala*, or Flower Leaves, are always of a diform Figure; they are in Number four, and join'd together at the Extremities; the Plants that have these Flowers are of the leguminous Kinds, as Peas, Vetches, &c.

PAPI'LLA [among *Botanists*] the Nipple or Teat of a Breast. L.

PAPI'LLÆ *Intestinorum* [with *Anatomists*] small Glandules or Kernels of which the innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is full; their Use being to soak in the strained Juice call'd *Chyle*, and to distribute it to the Lacteal Veins.

PAPI'LLARIS *processus* [among *Anatomists*] are the Extremities of the Olfactory Nerves which convey the viscous Humours of the Nostrils and Palate. L.

PAPI'LLARY, belonging to, or like to a Teat or Nipple.

PA'PIST [*papiste*, F.] one that professes the Popish Religion.

PA'PISM } [*papisme*, F.] Popery, the
PA'PISTRY } Doctrines or Principles of the *Papists*.

PAPPIAR, Milk-pottage. *Cant.*

PAPPO'US [of *pappus*, L.] downy or full of Down, soft, spongy.

PA'PPUS [among *Botanists*] is that soft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds

of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, &c. and which buoys them up so in the Air, that they can be blown any where about with the Wind.

PA'PULA, a swelling with many reddish Pimples which eat and spread; also a kind of Small-pox.

PAPULO'SITY [*papulofitas*, L.] fulness of Blisters and Pimples.

PAR [*par*, L.] equal, as to be at *par*, i. e. to be equal.

PAR, for. *Chaucer*.

PAR of Exchange [in *Traffick*] is when one to whom a Bill is payable, receives of the Acceptor just so much Money in Value, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR *Vagum* [among *Anatomists*] is a Pair of Nerves arising below the Auditory ones, from the Sides of the oblongated Marrow.

PA'RABLE [*parabole*, F. *parabola*, L. of *παράβολη*, Gr.] a continued Similitude or Comparison.

PA'RABLE [*parabilis*, L.] easy to be had, procur'd or gotten.

PARA'BOLA [of *παράβολω*, Gr.] is one of the three Sections which arises from a Cone, being geometrically cut by a Plane, parallel to one of its Sides.

PARABO'LICAL } [*parabolique*, F.] be-
PARABO'LICK } longing to a Para-
ble or a Parabola.

PARABO'LICK *Cuneus*, a certain Solid mention'd by Dr. *Wallis*.

PARABO'LICK *Pyramidoid* [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure so called from its particular Formation.

PARABO'LICK *Space* [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Content, between the Curve of the Parabola, and any *intire Ordinate*.

PARABO'LICK *Spindle* [in *Geometry*] a solid Body form'd by the turning of a *Semi-parabola* about its Ordinate.

PARA'BOLISM [in *Algebra*] is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity, that is involv'd or multiply'd in the first Term.

PARABOLOI'D [in *Geometry*] is a Solid form'd by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Axis.

PARACELSIAN, a Physician who follows the Method of *Paracelsus*, which was to cure by exceeding strong Oils, &c.

PARACELSI'STICK *Medicines*, prepared after the Method of *Paracelsus*.

PARACELSUS, an eminent Physician born at *Eilstenden* in *Switzerland*, Anno 1493. who used exceeding strong Oils and Waters extracted from Vegetables, &c. was very successful in his Practice, who said that by some of his Medicines he could preserve the Life of a Man for some Ages; he died at *Saltzburgh*, Anno 1541. but not without Suspicion of being poisoned by Means of some of his own Profession.

PARACE'NTESIS [*paracentese*, F. of *παράκέντησις*, Gr.] is a Perforation of the Chest, to discharge corrupt Matter lodg'd there; or of the *Abdomen*, to let out Water as in the Dropsy. L.

PARACE'NTRICK *Motion* or *Impetus* [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Term for so much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Sun, or Center of Attraction.

PARACHRO'NISM, an Error in Chronology, a mistaking the Time of any Action or Adventure in History.

PARA'CIUM [in *Doomsday Book*] the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLE'TE [*paracletus*, L. of *παράκλητος*, Gr.] an Advocate or Comforter.

PARACMA'STICA *Febris* [*παράκμασις*, and *πυρετός*, Gr.] a Fever that declines daily.

PARACMA'STICAL [*paracmaisticus*, L. of *παράκμαστικός*, of *παράκμη*, Gr.] pertaining to a kind of continual hot burning Fever, wherein the Heat, when it is at its Height diminisheth by little and little, till it totally ceaseth.

PARA'CME [*παράκμη*, Gr. a Declension] according to *Galen*, that Part of Life, where a Person is said to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is said to be old.

PARACY'NANCHE [of *παρά*, and *κυνάγχη*, Gr.] an Inflammation in the outward Muscle of the Throat.

PARA'DE, great Shew, State. F.

PARA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] the Place where Troops assemble together, either in Order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service.

PARADIA'STOLE [*παράδιαστολή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick where the Oration enlarges or distinguishes upon a Matter. F.

PA'RADIGM [*paradigma*, L. of *παράδειγμα*, Gr.] an Example or Instance of something said or done.

PA'RADISE [*paradis*, F. *paradisus*, L. of *παράδεισος*, Gr.] a Place of Pleasure, the Garden of *Eden*.

P'ARADISE *Apple*, a delicious Fruit.

PARADI'SI *Grana*, Cardamum Seed. L.

PA'RADOX [*paradoxe*, F. of *paradoxum*, L. of *παράδοξον*, of *παρα*, beyond, and *δόξα*, Opinion, Gr.] a strange Sentiment, contrary to the common Opinion, but yet true.

PARADO'XAL } [*paradoxus*, L. of
PARADO'XIGAL } *παράδοξος*, Gr.]
belonging to a Paradox, surprising.

PARADOXO'LOGY [*παράδοξολογία*, of *παράδοξος*, and *λέγω*, to say, Gr.] a speaking by Paradoxes.

A PARADRO'ME [*paradromis*, L. of *παράδρομις*, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery, having no Shelter over Head.

PARÆNESIS [*παραινεσις*, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition, or Instruction. L.

PARÆNETICA [*paræneticus*, L. of *παραινετικός*, Gr.] apt to persuade or admonish.

PA'RAGE [in Law] Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but especially of Land in dividing an Inheritance.

PARAGE, Birth, Parentage. *Chauc.*

PARA'GIUM, Peerage, or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARA'GIUM [in the Civil Law] the Right of Noblemens younger Children, to hold Part of their main Estate, without doing Homage to their elder Brother.

PARA'GIUM, the equal Condition between two Parties to be married. O. L.

PARAGO'GE [*παραγογή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the end of a Word.

PARAGO'GE [in Surgery] that fitness of the Bones to one another, as is discernible in their Articulation.

PARAGO'GICAL, belonging to the Figure Paragoge.

PA'RAGON [*paragon*, F. *paragone*, Ital.] a compleat Model or Pattern, a Compeer, an Equal; also a Peerless-Dame, or one without Compare.

PARAGO'RICKS [*paragorica*, L. of *παραγορικά*, Gr.] Medicines which assuage or ease Pains.

PA'RAGRAPH [*paragraphe*, F. *paragraphe*, L. of *παράγραφος*, Gr.] a smaller Section of a Book, where the Line breaks off, or what is comprehended between one Breath and another.

PARAGRA'PHE [*παραγραφή*, Gr.] a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRA'PHE [in Rhetorick] a declining or waving of the Matter in Controversy.

PARALIPO'MENA [*παράλειπόμενα*, Gr. *z. e.* left out, not spoken of] the two Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament, so called because some Things are related there which are omitted in other Places. L.

PARALI'PSIS [*παράλειψις*, Gr.] a kind of Irony, a Figure in Rhetorick wherein that Thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is design'd to be insisted on at large.

PARALLA'CTICAL ? [in Astronomy]

PARALLA'CTICK S belonging to a Parallax.

PARALLA'CTICAL Angle [in Astronomy] is an Angle made by the oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude with the Ecliptick.

PARALIAX [*parallaxe*, F. *parallaxis*, L. of *παράλλαξις*, Gr.] the Difference between the true and apparent Place of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Ascension [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of a Planet.

PARALLAX of Declination [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of a Planet.

Horizontal PARALLAX [in Astronomy] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet is in the Horizon.

PARALLAX of Latitude [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and apparent Latitude of a Planet, as it is observ'd from the Surface of the Center.

PARALLAX of Longitude [in Astronomy] is the Difference between that Place and Ecliptick, which a Planet appears to have to an Eye placed upon the Surface of the Earth, and that which it would seem to have to an Eye placed at the Center.

The Moon's PARALLAX to the Sun [in Astronomy] is the Excess of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

PARALLEL [*parallele*, F. *parallelus*, L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] equally or every where alike.

A PARALLEL [*parallele*, F. *parallelus*, L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] a Comparison of Persons and Things one with another.

A PARALLEL [in Geography] is a Space on the Terrestrial Globe comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

PARALLEL Circles [in Astronomy] are all the lesser Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude.

PARALLEL Planes [in Geometry] those Planes which have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equally distant every where.

PARALLEL Rays [in Opticks] are those Rays which keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye.

PARALLEL Ruler, an Instrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL Sailing, is sailing between two Places under the same Latitude.

PARALLEL Sphere, is that Position of the Sphere, which has one Pole in the Zenith, and the other in the Nadir, and the Equinoctial is the Horizon.

PARALLELS [in Geometry] are Lines which always keep at an equal Distance from one another.

PARALLELS of Altitude [in Astronomy] are Circles drawn parallel to the Horizon, and are call'd *Almicanters*.

PARALLELS of Declination [in Astrology] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, suppos'd to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian between the Equinoctial, and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the Terrestrial Globe] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, the same with Parallels of Declination on the Celestial.

PA'RALLELS of Latitude [on the Celestial Globe] are lesser Circles parallel to

the Ecliptick, imagined to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Colures.

PARALLE'LISM, the being parallel.

PARALLE'LISM of the Earth's Axis [in Astronomy] the Earth's keeping its Axis in its Annual Revolution round the Sun, in a Position always parallel to itself.

PARALLE'LOGRAM [parallogramme, F. parallelogrammum, L. of παραλληλόγραμμον, Gr.] is a plain Figure bounded by four Right Lines, whereof the opposite are parallel one to the other.

PARALLELOGRA'MMICK, belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRA'MMICK Protractor, a Semicircle made of Brads with four Rules in Form of a Parallelogram, to move to any Angle.

PARALLELOPED [among Mathematicians] is a solid Figure contained under six Parallelograms, the opposite Sides of which are equal and parallel; or it is a Prism whose Base is a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOPLEURON [among Mathematicians] an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of Trapezium; two of whose opposite Sides are parallel, but the other two not parallel.

PARA'LOGISM [paralogisme, F. paralogismus, L. παραλογισμός, Gr.] a fallacious or deceitful Way of arguing, where from two Propositions a false Conclusion is deduced.

To PARA'LOGIZE [paralogizare, L.] to reason sophistically.

PARALY'TICAL [paralytique, F. paralyticus, L. of παραλυτικός, Gr.] belonging to, or sick of a Palsy.

A PARALY'TICK [paralytique, F. paralyticus, L.] one troubled with the Palsy.

PA'RAMENTS, Robes of State. Chauc.

PA'RAMENT } [among Hunters] the
PA'REMENT } red Flesh between the Skin and Body of a Deer. F.

PARAME'SE [παράμεσον, Gr.] the Sound of the fifth String in Musick; also the Note call'd B-fa-be mi.

PARA'METER [in Conic Sections] is a third proportional Line called Abscissa, and any Ordinate of a Parabola.

PA'RAMOUNT [of para to, and montar, to mount, Span.] above all, Sovereign or Absolute.

Lord PA'RAMOUNT [Law Term] the supreme Lord of the Fee.

PARAMOU'R [à parando amorem, L. gaining Love] a Lover or Sweet-heart.

PARANE'TE [παράνητη, Gr.] in Musick, the Sound of the sixth String.

PA'RANYMPH [paranymphe, F. paranympus, L. of παρανύμφη, Gr.] a Bride-maid or Bride-maid; also one who makes a Speech in Commendation of one who commences Doctor in an University.

PARAPE'GMA [παράπηγμα, Gr.] a Table erected publickly, containing an Account of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, rising and setting of the Stars, &c.

PARAPE'GMATA [among Astrologers] the Tables on which they erect Schemes.

PA'RAPET [parapetto, Ital. of parare, to defend, and petto, Ital. the Breast] a Wall or Balcony Breast high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, &c. Architect.

PA'RAPET [in Fortification] a Breast Work rais'd on Bastions, Ramparts, &c.

PARAPHANA'LIA } [paraphernaux,
PARAPHE'RNA } F. παράφερνα,
PARAPHERNA'LIA } Gr.] these
Goods which a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower. L.

PARAPHIMO'SIS [of παρά, and φήμιωσις, Gr.] a Fault of a Man's Yard, when the Preputium is too short to cover the Glans; also a Narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

PA'RAPHRASE [paraphrasis, L. of παρρησις, Gr.] the expressing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely, and accommodated to the Reader's Capacity. F.

To PA'RAPHRASE [paraphraser, F.] to make a Paraphrase or Comment upon.

PA'RAPHRAST [paraphraste, F. paraphrastes, L. of παραφραστής, Gr.] one who paraphrases or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRASTICAL [paraphrasticus, L. of παραφραστικός, Gr.] belonging to such an Exposition.

PARAPHRE'NITES [of παρά, and φρενίτις, Gr.] a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever.

PARAPHROSY'NE [παράφροσύνη, Gr.] a slight Sort of doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGI'A [παράπληγια, Gr.] a Palsy seizing all the Parts of the Body, below the Head.

PARAQUETTO, a small Sort of Parrot, a Bird.

PARARY'THMOS [among Physicians] a Pulse not suitable to a Person's Age. Gr.

PARASA'NG, a Persian Measure of about 4 English Miles. L.

PARASCE'VE [παράσκευη, Gr. Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath or Holidays; especially Easter-Eve.

PARASELE'NE [παράσειληνη, Gr.] a mock Moon, a Meteor in a waterish Cloud resembling a Moon.

PARASIO'PESIS [παρρησιώπησις, Gr.] a keeping Silence, a Figure in Rhetorick when we say that we will not speak of such a Thing.

PA'RASITE [parasitus, L. of παρσίτης, Gr.] a Smell-feast, a Trencher-friend, a flattering Spunger. F.

PARASI'TICAL [parasiticus, L. of παρσίτης, Gr.]

πασιτικός, Gr.] belonging to the Parasite.

PARASITICAL Plants [with Botanists] those that are nourished by the Stock of others.

PA'RASOL, a Sort of small Canopy or Umbrello, to keep off the Rain. F.

PARA'STADES [in Architecture] the Posts or Pillars of a Door, call'd Jaumbs.

PARA'STATA [in Architecture] a Buttress set on the Side of Pillars. Gr.

PARASTATÆ [in Anatomy] certain Vessels which compose that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles. Gr. See *Epididymide*.

PARASYNA'NCHE [*παρυσινύχη*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

PARA'SYNAXIS [of *παρά*, and *σύναξις*, Gr. a gathering together] a Conventicle or unlawful Meeting. C. L.

PARA'THESIS [*παράθεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two or more Substantives are put in the same Case.

PARA'THESIS [in Rhetorick] a small Hint of a Thing given to the Auditors.

PARA'THESIS [in Printing] is the Matter contained within two Crotchets, marked thus, [].

PARA'TITLA [in Civil Law] a Summary Explication of the Law Titles, and the subject Matter of them.

PARAVAIL [in Common Law] the lowest Tenant, or he who is Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARAVAU'NT, by Chance.

PARAZON, a Wood-knife. Spenc.

To PA'RBOIL [*parboiller*, F. or *q. d. part-boil*] to boil but in Part.

To PARBREAK, to vomit. Spenc.

PA'RBUNCLE [Sea Term] a Rope used in the Nature of a Pair of Slings.

PARCÆ [according to the Poets] the three Ladies of Destiny; *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*; the first bears a Distaff, the second spins the Thread of Man's Life, and the third cuts it off.

A PA'RCEL [*parcelle*, F.] Part, Portion, Bundle.

PA'RCEL-Makers [in the Exchequer] two Officers who make the Parcels of the Escheators Accounts.

To PA'RCEL, to divide into Parcels.

To PA'RCEL a Seam, is after a Ship is caulked to lay over it a narrow Piece of Canvas, and then to pour on it hot Pitch and Tar.

PA'RCENERS [in Common Law] are where one seiz'd of an Estate of Inheritance, hath Issue only Daughters, and dies, and the Lands descend to the Daughters, but as one Heir, and are call'd *Parceners*.

PA'RCENERS [according to Custom] when a Man dies seiz'd of Lands in Gavel-kind, and hath Issue divers Sons; then the

Sons are *Parceners* by the Custom.

To PARCH [probably of *percer*, F.] to burn or dry up.

PA'RCHMENT [*parchemin*, F. *pergament*, Teut. *pergamena*, L.] so called because invented at Pergamus, in Asia Minor, by K. Eumenes, when Paper that was in Egypt only, was prohibited by Ptolemy, to be transported into Asia, Skins of Sheep, &c. dressed for writing.

PA'RCINARY [Law Term] a holding or possessing of Land by Joint-Tenants, who are otherwise called Coparceners.

PA'RCITY [*parcitas*, L.] Sparingness, Frugality.

PARCO *Fraſto*, a Writ which lies against him who breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts in it.

PA'RCUS, a Pound to confine trespassing or straying Cattle. O. L.

PARDIEUX, by the Gods. Chauc.

PARDIE or *Perdie*, verily. Spenc.

PA'RDON [*perdono*, Ital.] Forgiveness, especially that which God gives Sinners. F.

To PA'RDON [in Law] the forgiving a Felony or Offence committed against the King.

PA'RDON [*ex gratia Regis*] is such a Pardon as the King affords with some special Regard to the Person, or some other Circumstances. L.

PA'RDON [by the Course of Law] is such as the Law of Equity allows for a light Offence.

PA'RDONABLE [*pardonnable*, F.] that may be pardoned.

PA'RDONERS, Persons who formerly carried about the Pope's Indulgences and sold them to the highest Bidders.

PARDURABLE, Everlasting. Chauc.

To PA'RE [of *separare*, L. to separate, *Minshew*, of *parer*, F. to trim] to cut off by small Slices.

PARE'CBASIS [*παρέκβασις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the main Subject is departed from.

PAREGORICKS [*paregorica*, L. *παρηγορικά*, Gr.] Medicines that comfort and assuage.

PAREIL, equal, alike. F.

PAREL, Furniture or Rigging of Ships. Chaucer.

PARELCON [*παρέλκον*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the end of another.

PARE'LIIUM } [*παρήλιον* Gr.] a mock
PARHE'LIIUM } Sun, a Meteor appearing on each side of the Sun.

PARE'MENT [in Architecture] an uniform Course of Stones. F.

PARE'MENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PARE'MPTOSIS [in Physick] is when the

the Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PARE'NCEPHALIS [*παρεγκεφαλις*, Gr.] the hindermost Part of the Brain.

PARE'NCHYMATA [*παριγχυμα*, Gr.] those Bowels through which the Blood passes for its better Fermentation, as the Heart, Liver, &c. in a larger Sense, all the Bowels, because they are look'd upon as so many Strainers to the Humours which pass through them.

PARE'NCHYMOUS *Parts of the Body* [with the *Old Anatomists*] fleshy Parts that fill up the Interstices between the Vessels.

A PA'RENT [*parens*, L. of *pario*] a Father or Mother. F.

PA'RENTAGE, Kindred, Stock, Family.

PARENTA'L [*parentalis*, L.] belonging to Parents.

PARENTA'LIA, Feasts and Sacrifices perform'd by the *Romans* at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. L.

PARETNA'TION, the Performance of such Solemnities. L.

PARENTELE, an Hundred. *Chauc.*

PARE'NTHESES [*παρένθεσις*, Gr. of *παρά*, and *ἐντίθημι*] a Clause put into the middle of a Sentence, which being left out, the Sense remains entire, and is thus mark'd, (). L.

A PARE'NTICIDE [*parenticida*, L.] one that kills Father or Mother.

PAE'NTICIDE [of *parentum* and *caedes*, L.] the Killing or Murther of a Parent.

PARENTYNE, Parentage. *Chauc.*

PARE'RGIA [*Architectura*] Ornamental Additions to a principal Work; also small Pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PARFAY, by my Faith. *Chauc.*

PA'RGET [probably of *paries*, L. a Wall] the Plaster of a Wall.

PARHELION [*παρήλιον*, Gr.] a mock Sun

PARHYPATE [*παρυπατή*, Gr.] the Sound of the String next the Base.

PARIAN-Marble, an excellent Sort of white Marble.

PARIATION [among *Merchants*] evenness of Accounts.

PARIETALS [in *Anatomy*] two Bones of the fore-part of the Head.

PARIL, Peril. *Chauc.*

PARILITY [*parilitas*, L.] Likeness.

PARIS, the chief City of France.

PARIS Garden [the House of Robert de Paris, which King Richard III. proclaim'd a Receptacle of Butcher's Garbage] the Bear Garden in Southwark.

PA'RISH [*paroisse*, F. *parœcia*, L. of *παροικία*, Gr.] a Territory which in Ecclesiastical Matters is under the Charge of a particular Priest.

PARI'SHIONER [*paroissien*, F. *parochus*, L. of *παροικῶ*, Gr.] an Inhabitant of

a Parish.

PARI'STHMIA [*παρίσθμια*, Gr.] two Glandules of the Mouth, ty'd together by a tender Production.

PARASYLLA'BICAL [in *Grammar*] having an equal number of Syllables.

PARITOUR. See *Apparitor*.

PA'RITY [*parité*, F. of *paritas*, L.] Equality, Evenness.

PARK [*πεαρινος*, Sax. *paerick*, Du. *parc*, F.] a Piece of Ground enclos'd and stock'd with wild Beasts of Chace.

PARK of Artillery [in a Camp] is the Place appointed for the Artillery, viz. Guns, Powder, &c. which is generally the Rear of both Lines of an Army.

PARK of Artillery [at a Siege] is a Fort fortified out of Cannon Shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Powder, Artificial Fires, and Ammunition are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men to avoid Casualties which may happen by Fire.

PARK of Provisions [in a Camp] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army, with all Sorts of Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers.

PARK Boot [Law Term] a being free from the Duty of enclosing a Park.

PARKER, the Keeper of a Park.

PA'RLEY [of *parler*, F. to speak] a Conference with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal; also a talking with.

To PA'RLEY, to discourse or confer with.

To beat a PA'RLEY ? to give the Signal

To sound a PA'RLEY S for such a Conference by beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet

PA'RLIAMENT [*parlement*, of *parler*, F. to speak, or of our *parley*] the chief Assembly and Council of the Nation met together, to make or alter Laws.

PA'RLIAMENT *de la Band*, a Parliament so named on Account of the Barons coming armed against the *Spencers*, with colour'd Bands upon their Sleeves for Distinction in the Time of King Edward II.

PA'RLIAMENT [in the *Inns of Court* and *Temple*] an Assembly, wherein they consult about the common Affairs of their respective Houses.

PARLIAMENTARY [*parlementaire*, F.] belonging to or agreeable with the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAMENTUM *diabolicum*, a Parliament held at Coventry, An. 38. of H. VI. in which Edward Earl of March, who afterwards was King, and several Nobles, were attainted of high Treason. L.

PARLIAMENTUM *indoctorum* [i. e. the Parliament of the unlearned] a Parliament held at Coventry, An. 6 Henry IV. L.

PARLIAMENTUM *insanum* [i. e. the mad Parliament] a Parliament held at
H h h h Oxford,

Oxford, An. 41 of Henry III. L.

PARLIAME'NTUM *religiosum* [i. e. the religious Parliament] a Conference held in the Parlour or common Room of a Monastery. L.

PA'RLOUR [*parloir*, F.] a low Room to receive Company in.

PA'RLOUS [q. d. *perillous*] Dangerous, Shrewd, Subtil.

PA'RLOUS [q. d. *peerless*] without Equal, Incomparable.

PARMESA'N, a Sort of Cheese made in *Parma* in *Italy*. L.

PA'RNEL [of *petronilla*, L. a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.

PARO'CHIAL [*paroissial*, F.] of or belonging to a Parish.

PAROCHIA'NUS, any Person lying within the Diocese of a Bishop. O. L.

PARODONTIS [*παροδοντις*, Gr.] a swelling in the Gums.

PA'RODY [*parodie*, F. *parodia*, L. of *παροδια*, Gr.] a Poetick Sport, the turning some serious Pieces into Burlesque.

PAROE'MIA [*παροιμία*, Gr.] a Proverb.

PAROE'MIA [in *Rhetorick*] a proverbial manner of Speaking. L.

PARO'LA, a Word or Words. *Ital.*

PARO'LA [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Words of which a Song or Cantata is compos'd. *Ital.*

PARO'LE, Speech, Word, Saying. F.

PARO'LE [in *Law*] a Plea in Court.

PARO'LE [among *Soldiers*] is when a Prisoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promise to return at the Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Lease PARO'LE [in *Law*] a Lease by Word of Mouth.

PAROI'MOION [*παροιμοιον*, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter. L.

PARONOMASIA [*παρονομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when we allude to the Meaning of any Thing by a small Change of the Letters, as, *not Friends, but Fiends were here*. L.

PARONY'CHIA [*παρονυχία*, Gr.] a Whitloe, a preternatural Swelling under the Root of the Nail. L.

PARONY'CHIA [in *Botany*] Whitloe-Wort, or Grafts, an Herb so called from its suppos'd Virtues in suppurating and cleansing such Tumours.

PARO'TIDES [*παρότιδες*, Gr.] the Glandules behind the Ear; also a Swelling of those Glandules. L.

PARO'XYSM [*paroxisme*, F. *paroxysmus*, L. of *παροξυσμός*, Gr.] the Access or Fit of an Ague, Fever, or other Disease.

PARPUNCTUM } a Coat of Mail, 2
PERPUNCTUM } Doublet quilted for Armour. O. L.

PARELS [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about the Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

PARRHESI'A [*παρρησία*, Gr.] a Liberty or Freedom of Speech. L.

PA'RRICIDE [*parricida*, L. q. *qui parentem cedit*] a Murtherer of Father or Mother, or any of his near Kindred; also a Traytor to his Country. F.

PA'RRICIDE [*parricidium*, L.] the Offence of Parricide.

A PA'RRROT, a Bird well known.

To PARSE [q. d. *in partes dividere*, L.] to expound a Lesson according to the Rules of Grammar.

PARSIMO'NIOUS [*parsimonicus*, L.] saving or thrifty.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, Sparingness.

PA'RSIMONY [*parsimonia*, L.] Sparingness, Thriftiness, good Husbandry.

PA'RSLEY [*parili*, C. Br. *persil*, F. *petroselinum*, L. of *πετροσέλινον*, Gr.] a well-known Herb.

PA'RSLEY-pert, an Herb good against Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

PA'RSNEP } [*pastinaca*, L.] a well

PA'RSNIP } known esculent Plant.

PA'RSON [q. d. the Person who should take Care of the Souls of his Parishioners] the Rector or Minister of a Parish.

PA'RSON *Imparsonee* [Law Term] one who is put in Possession of a Parish Church, appropriate, or presentative.

PA'RSON *Mortal*, formerly the Rector of a Church made so for his own Life, was so call'd.

PA'RSON *Immortal*, a Collegiate or Conventual Body was so call'd, to whom the Church was appropriated for ever.

PA'RSONAGE, a spiritual Living, set apart for the Maintenance of the Minister of a Church; also the Mansion or Dwelling-house of a Parson.

PART [*pars*, L.] a piece of any Thing, a Share, or Portion. F.

PART [in *Anatomy*] is that of which the whole Body is composed, and which partakes with it of common Life and Sense.

PART [in *Logick*] is that which is joined to any Universal.

PART [in *Mathematicks*] is a less Quantity compar'd with a greater.

PART of *Fortune* [among *Astrologers*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progress at the very Moment, in which the Sun rises from the Point of the East.

Proportional PART [in *Mathematicks*] a Part or Number which bears any Proportion to some Part or Number.

To PART [*partir*, F. of *partire*, L.] to divide into Parts, to separate.

PA'RTAGE, Partition, a sharing or dividing. F.

To PARTAKE [of *part* and *take*] to take Part of, or with.

A PARTAKER, a Sharer in.

PARTE, a Part. *Ital.*

PARTEN, to partake. *Chauc.*

PARTE'RRE, a Garden with Knots or Figures, a Flower-garden. F.

PARTES *finis nihil habuerunt*, &c. an Exception taken against a Fine levied. L.

PARTIAL [of *pars*, L.] biassed to one's Party or Interest. F.

PARTIA'LITY [*partialité*, F.] a siding too much with a Party, a being more on the one Side than the other.

PA'RTIBLE, that may be parted.

To PARTI'CIPATE [*participar*, F. *participatum*, L.] to partake of, to have a Share in.

PARTICIPA'TION, a taking Part of. F. of L.

PARTICIP'IAL [in *Grammar*] belonging to or having the Quality of a Participle.

PA'RTICIPLE [of *pars* and *cipio*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech so named from its partaking both of the Noun, and of the Verb. *Gramm.*

PA'RTICLE [*particule*, F. of *particula*, L.] a small Parcel, or little Part; in *Grammar*, a small undeclined Word.

PARTI'CLAR [*particulier*, F. of *particularis*, L.] Proper, Peculiar, Singular, Extraordinary, Intimate, Familiar.

A PARTI'CLAR [*particulare*, L.] an Inventory of Goods, a particular Circumstance.

PARTICULA'RITY [*particularité*, F.] a particular Matter, a singularity of Humour.

To PARTI'CLARIZE [*particulariser*, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

PARTI'CLARLY [*particulariter*, L.] in particular.

PARTICULA'RITY, Singularity.

PARTICULARNESS, Singularity.

PARTI'LE [*partilis*, L.] divided, divisible.

PARTI'LE Aspect [in *Astrology*] the most exact and full Aspect that can be.

PA'RTING, is one of the Refiners ways of separating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua Fortis*.

PA'RTISAN, a Favourer or Abetter of a Party. F.

PA'RTISAN [in *Military Affairs*] a Commander of a Party.

PA'RTISAN [*partuisane*, F. *partesana*, *Ital.*] an Halberd.

PARTI'TION, a parting, sharing, or dividing, a Division. F. of L.

PARTITION [in *Architecture*] that which divides a Room.

PARTITION [in *Law*] a dividing of Lands among Coheirs and Partners.

PARTITIO'NE *facienda*, a Writ which lies for those who hold Lands or Tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his Part. L.

PA'RTLETS, Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Cheshire.*

PA'RTNER [*paertenaar*, *Du.*] one who takes Part, or is joined with another in some Concern.

PA'RTNERS [in a *Ship*] are strong Pieces of Timber, bolted to the Beams incircling the Masts at the Deck, to keep them steady in their Steps.

PA'RTNERSHIP, a joining with some other Person in some Affair or Concern, Trade, &c.

PA'RTRIDGE [*perdrix*, F. of *perdix*, L.] a dainty Fowl.

PARTU'RIENT [*parturiens*, L.] Traveling, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth

PARTURI'TION, a bringing forth, or being in Labour.

PA'RTUS *Cesareus*, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb. L.

PA'RTY [*partie*, F. of *pars*, L.] a Person; also Association, Side, or Faction.

PA'RTY [in *Military Affairs*] a Body of Men sent out upon some Expedition.

PA'RTY *Jury*, a Jury consisting of half *Englishmen*, and half *Foreigners*.

PA'RTY'S [in *Law*] those that are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties of it.

PA'RTY *per bend* [in *Heraldry*] parted or divided through the Bends.

PA'RTY *per pale* [in *Heraldry*] divided through the Pale.

PA'RVIS, a Porch of a Church or Chapel, an Anti-Chapel. O.

PA'RVITUDE [among *Philosophers*] Littleness, Smallness.

PA'RVITY [*parvitas*, L.] Littleness, Smallness.

PA'RVO *Nocemento*, a Writ of Nuisance. L.

PA'RVUM & *Crassum* [among *Anatomists*] is the fourth Pair of Muscles of the Head, so called, because, tho' they are but little, yet they are thick. L.

To PARY [*parer*, F.] to put by a Thrust artificially in fencing.

PA'SCAGE } Grazing or Feeding of
PA'SCUAGE } Cattle. O.

PA'SCHA [Πάσχα, *Gr.*] the Passover, a Feast of the Jews; also the Festival of Easter.

PA'SCHA *Clausum*, the eighth Day after Easter, or Low-Sunday.

PA'SCHAL [*paschalis*, L.] belonging to the Jewish Passover or Easter. F.

PA'SCHAL Rents, are Rents or annual Duties

Duties paid by the inferior Clergy to the Bishop, at their *Easter Visitations*.

PAS de Souris [in *Fortification*] the same with *Berme*.

To PASH [probably of *perflon*, Du. to press] to dash together.

A mad PASH, a Mad-brains. *Chesh.*

PASH Flower, a Plant.

PASQUIL [of *Pasquin*, a Statue in Rome, upon which Satyrical Papers are usually fix'd, and fathered on him as the Author] a slanderous Libel posted up for publick View.

PASQUINADE, a Satyrical Invective or Libel.

PASS [passe, F.] a Licence to travel; also a Thrust in Fencing.

PASS [as *Woh zu paz seyn*, Teut. to be well] a State or Condition.

To PASS [passer, F. *passare*, Ital.] to come or go through, by or over; to be current as Money; to spend Time.

PASSABLE, that may be passed over, also tolerable, indifferent. F.

PASSACACLIO } [in *Musick Books*]
PASSACAILLE } signifies a kind of
PASSACILLIO } Air somewhat like
a *Chaconne*; but of a more slow or graver Movement. *Ital.*

PASSADE, Alms or Benevolence to a Passenger.

PASSADE } [in *Fencing*] a Pass or
PASSADO } Thrust.

PASSAGE [in *Horsemanship*] the Course or Manage of a Horse forward and backward upon the same Plot of Ground. F.

PASSAGE, a going from one Place to another; the Place thro' which one goes. F.

PASSAGE [in *Law*] Hire paid for being transported over Sea, or River. F.

PASSAGE, a Place in a Discourse or Book; also an Event or Chance.

PASSAGIO, a Writ empowering the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to pass over, who hath the King's Licence.

PASSAGIUM, a Voyage or Expedition made by the Kings of *England* to the Holy Land. O. L.

PASSANT, passing or going by. F.

PASSARA'DO [in a *Ship*] is a Rope whereby all the Block of the Main and Foreails are haled down aft.

PASSA'TOR, one who has the Interest or Command of a River. O. L.

PA'SSENGER [passager, F.] one who travels by Land or Water; also a kind of small trained Hawk.

PASS-Port [passe-port, F. *passaporto*, Ital. of *passe*, F. and *portus*, Ports, or *portæ*, Gates, L.] a Licence granted for the safe Passage of a Man from one Place to another.

PASSEPIE'D [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air very like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively. *Ital.*

PA'SSE Volant [ot *passer*, to pass, and

voler, to fly, F. q. d. one who passes among Soldiers one Day, being about to fly off the next] a Faggot in a false Muster of Soldiers. F.

PASSIBI'LITY [passibilité, F. of *passibilitas*, L.] an Aptness or Capacity to suffer.

PA'SSIBLE [passibilis, L.] capable of suffering. F.

PASSID, excelled. *Chauc.*

PA'SSION, Affection, transport of Mind, Anger, Suffering. F. of L.

PA'SSION [among *Physicians*] Pain or Uneasiness of the Body.

PA'SSION Flower, a Flower named from its resembling several Crosses.

PA'SSION Week, the Week next before Easter.

The PA'SSIONS [among *Humanists*] the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred, &c.

PA'SSIONATE [passionné, F.] possessed with Passion, hasty; also affectionate, fond, amorous.

PA'SSIVE [passivus, L.] apt to bear or suffer.

PA'SSIVE Principles [among *Chymists*] are Earth and Water.

PASSI'VITY [passivitas, L.] the State of being insensible.

PA'SSOVER, a Festival among the Jews in Commemoration of the Angel's passing by and sparing the Houses of the Jews, when the first born of the Egyptians were slain.

PASSULA'TUM [among *Dispensatory Writers*] a Medicine wherein Raisins are the chief Ingredient.

PA'STA [pasta, F. of *pasta*, L.] Paste or kneaded Dough. O. L.

PASTE, Dough kneaded for Pies, &c. a Composition for sticking Things together.

To PASTE, to stick together with Paste.

PASTEL, a Plant called Woad.

PA'STERN [pâturen, F.] the Hollow of a Beast's Heel, that Part of a Horse's Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shackle for a Horse.

PA'STIL [pastille, F. of *pastillus*, L.] a Crayon for Painting, a Composition of Perfumes; also a Sort of Confectionary Ware.

PA'STIME [passetems, F. *passetempo*, It.] Sport, Recreation.

To PA'STINATE [pastinatum, L.] to dig and delve.

PASTINA'TION, the opening, loosening and preparing the Earth for Planting.

PASTI'TIUM [in *Doomsday Book*] Pasture Ground.

PA'STOR [pasteur, F.] a Shepherd or Herdsman; a Minister of a Church. L.

PA'STORAL [pastoralis, L.] belonging to a Shepherd, or to a Church Minister. F.

A PA'STORAL [pastorale, F. and L.] a Sort of Poem relating to Affairs between Shep-

Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

PA'STORAL, a Pear called the Shepherds Pear.

PASTORA'LE [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play. *Ital.*

PA'STRY [pâtisserie, F.] Work made of Paste or Dough; also the Place where Pastry Work is performed.

To make PA'STRY [pâtisser, F.] to raise Paste, &c.

A PA'STRY Cook [pâtissier, F.] a Raifer of Paste, &c.

PA'STURABLE, that is fit or serves for Pasture.

PA'STURAGE [pâturage, F.] Pasture, or pasture Ground.

PA'STURE [pâturage, F. of *pastura*, L.] Land reserved for the feeding of Cattle; also Fodder or Food for Cattle; also the Feeding or Feeding Place of Deer.

To PA'STURE [pâturer, F.] to put into Pasture, to feed Cattle.

PA'SNAGE [Law Term] Money taken

PA'SUAGE [for Mast, or the Feeding of Hogs.

PAT [pas, Du. or of *aptus*, L. by a Metathesis] fit, suitable, to the Purpose.

A PAT [patee, F. a Rap with a Ferula] a small Blow.

A PATACoon, a Spanish Coin in value 4 s. 8 d.

PA'TAGONS, a People said to be ten Foot high, inhabiting *Terra Magellanica* in *America*.

PATA'RT [a Dutch Stiver, five of PART'ART] which are worth Six Pence.

PATAVINITY [patavinitas, L.] the Style and affected Phrase of the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, for which *Livy* is censured.

PATCH [perhaps of *patagium*, L. or any one Thing sew'd upon another] a Piece sewed upon a worn out Garment.

To PATCH [pezzare, *Ital.*] to mend with Patches.

PATE [probably of *Tête*, F. the Head, T being changed into P] the Head.

PATE, a Brock or Badger. N. C.

PATE [in *Fortification*] a Platform of an Oval Figure encompassed with a Parapet.

PATEE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Patee*, i. e. a Sort of Cross, whose Ends are broad and opened, but narrower towards the Center.

PATEFA'CTION, a laying open. L.

PATELLA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirlbone of the Knee. L.

PA'TENT [patens, L.] lying open. F.

PATENTE'E, a Person to whom the King has granted his Letters Patent.

PA'TENTS [Literæ patentes, L.] Writings sealed open with the Broad Seal of

the Kingdom.

PA'TER-Noster [i. e. our Father] the Lord's Prayer so called from the first two Words of it in *Latin*.

PATE'RNAL [paternel, F. of *paternalis*, L.] Fatherly, belonging to a Father.

PATE'RNITY [paternité, F. of *paternitas*, L.] Fatherhood, or the Quality of a Father.

PATH [pæθ, Sax. pat, Du. pfaθ, Teut. of *batuere*, L. to beat] a Track or beaten Way.

PATH of the Vertex [in *Astronomy*] a Circle described by any Point of the Vertex of the Earth, turning round its Axis.

PATHE'MA [παθήμα, Gr.] Passion or Suffering.

PATHE'MA [among Physicians] all preternatural Conturbations wherewith our Body is molested.

PATHE'TICAL [pathétique, F. of *patheticus*, L. of *παθητικός*, Gr.] moving the Passions or Affections.

PATHE'TICK Nerves [among Anatomists] the fourth Pair, which arise from the Top of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

PA'THICKS [of *παθεῖν*, Gr. to suffer] those that suffer themselves to be abus'd by Men contrary to Nature, Sodomites.

PATHOGNOMO'NICK [of *πάθος*, and *γνωμονικός*, Gr.] is a proper and inseparable Sign of such and such a Disease.

PATHO'LOGIST, one who treats of Pathology.

PATHO'LOGY [pathologie, F. *pathologia*, L. of *παθολογία*, Gr.] is that Part of Physick which treats of the preternatural Constitution of a Man's Body, discovering the Causes, Nature, and Difference of Diseases.

PATHOPOE'IA [παθοποιία, Gr.] the raising of a Passion. L.

PATHOPOE'IA [in *Rhetorick*] a Method by which the Mind is moved to Anger, Hatred, Pity, &c.

PA'TIBILE [patibilis, L.] sufferable.

PATIBULARY [patibulaire, F. of *patibulum*, L.] belonging to a Gallows.

PA'TIENCE [patientia, L. of *pati*] a Virtue enabling to bear Afflictions and Pains with Calmness of Mind. F.

PA'TIENT [patiens, L.] enduring, suffering, which quietly bears Afflictions or Injuries. F.

PA'TIENT [among Physicians] is one under the Direction of a Physician or Surgeon, in order to be cured of some Distemper.

PA'TIENT [among Philosophers] is opposed to the Agent, or that which acts.

PATIENTIÆ Musculus [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle of Patience, so called from its great Service in Labour, and is the same as *Levator Scapulae*.

PAT'NE, a sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Mass.

PAT'ISE, a reddish Colour.

PATISON [*q. d. Patrick's Son*] a Surname.

PATLY, fitly, seasonably.

PATNESS, Fitness, Seasonableness.

PA'TONCE [*in Heraldry*] as a *Cross Patonce*, is a Cross whose Ends are broad, and hooked, as it were, three Ways.

PA'TRIA, one's Country or Birth-place. *L.*

PA'TRIA [*in Law*] the Neighbourhood.

PA'TRIARCH [*patriarche, F. patriarcha, L. of Πατριάρχης, Gr.*] a Chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation.

PA'TRIARCH [*among Ecclesiasticks*] is a Dignity in the Church above an Archbishop, of which there were anciently 5, viz. at *Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Antioch.*

PATRIA'RCHAL [*patriarchalis, L.*] belonging to a Patriarch. *F.*

PATRIA'RCHATE [*patriarchat, F. of patriarchatus, L.*] the State, Dignity or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRI'CIANS [*among the Romans*] were Noblemen, who were descended of Senators, and the Founders of their Commonwealth.

PATRICK [*of patricius, L. a Senator*] the proper Name of a Tutelar Saint of *Ireland.*

PATRIMO'NIAL [*patrimonialis, L.*] belonging to an Estate of Inheritance. *F.*

PA'TRIMONY [*patrimoine, F. of patrimonium, L.*] an Inheritance or Estate left by a Father to his Son.

St. Peter's **PA'TRIMONY**, a Province in *Italy*, which with its Profits and Dependencies is united to the See of *Rome.*

PATRINUS, a Godfather. *O. L.*

PA'TRIOT [*patriota, L. of πατριώτης, Gr.*] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PA'TRIOTISM, the acting like a Father to his Country; publick Spiritedness.

PATROCINA'TION, a defending or protecting; a maintaining the Right of any one. *L.*

PA'TROCINY [*patrocinium, L.*] Patronage.

PATRIPASSIANS, Christian Hereticks, who held that the Father and the Holy Ghost suffered as well as the Son.

To **PATRISSATE** [*patrissatum, L.*] to take after one's Father.

PATRO'L [*patrouille, F.*] a night Watch of about five or six Men commanded by a Serjeant, who are sent from the Guard to walk in the Streets, and prevent Disorder in a Garrison.

To **PATRO'L** [*patrouille, F.*] to walk up and down as before; also as the Outguards of an Army do upon the Approach of an Enemy.

PA'TRON [*patronus, L.*] a powerful Friend, Protector, or Advocate. *F.*

PA'TRON [*in Law*] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PA'TRON [*in Civil Law*] one who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PA'TRON [*among the Moors*] one who has bought a Christian Slave.

PA'TRON *Paramount*, the King, who is said so to be to all the Benefices in *England.*

PA'TRONAGE [*patronatus, L.*] Defence, Protection; also the Right of Presentation to a Benefice. *F.*

PATRO'NAL [*patronalis, L.*] belonging to a Patron.

PA'TRONESS [*patronne, F. of patrona, L.*] a Female Patron.

To **PATRONI'ZE** [*patrocinari, L.*] to protect or defend.

PATRONY'MICKS [*patronymica, L. of πατρωνυμικά, Gr.*] Names of Men derived from their Fathers or Ancestors.

PATTACOO'N, a *Spanish* Coin, in *Flanders*, worth about 4 s. 8 d. *Sterling.*

PA'TTE, a little Pye.

PA'TTEN } [*patin, F. patine, Dan. pat-*

PA'TTIN } *tini, Ital.*] a Sort of wooden Shoe, with a Supporter of Iron.

To **PA'TTER** and pray, to repeat many Pater-nosters. *O.*

PA'TTERN [*patron, F.*] a Model or Plan.

PATTRIN, to say a Pater-noster. *Ch.*

PAVADE, a Dagger. *O.*

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing or maintaining Pavements and Causeways.

PA'VAN [*pavan, F.*] a grave *Spanish* Dance; also the slowest Sort of Instrumental Musick. *Span.*

PAUCILO'QUOUS [*pauciloquus, L.*] speaking but few Words. *L.*

PAUCILO'QUY, a speaking few Words.

PAU'CITY [*paucitas, L.*] Fewness.

PAU'DISHAW [*i. e. an Expeller of Princes or Injuries*] a Title given to the Grand Signior.

PAVE'SE } [*pavois, F.*] a large Shield

PAVI'SE } which covers the whole Body.

To **PAVE** [*paver, F. of paver, L.*] to lay a Way with Stones.

A **PA'VIER** [*un paveur, F.*] a Maker or Mender of Pavements.

A **PA'VEMENT** [*pavimentum, L.*] a Causeway or paved Floor.

PAVILADE, a Shelter for Rowers in a Galley.

PAVI'LION [*pavillon, F.*] a Tent or Tabernacle of State.

PAVILION [in *Architecture*] the main Part of a Building.

PAVILION [among *Sailors*] the Flag of a General Officer in a Fleet.

PAUL [Paulus, L. Παῦλος, Gr. i. e. little] a proper Name.

St. PAUL's, a stately Edifice, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of London, first erected A. C. 610. by King Ethelbert, burnt by Lightning, and re-edified Anno 1087, destroy'd again in the Conflagration of this City, 1666, and now rebuilt with more Magnificence than before.

PAUMIS, the Palms of the Hands. Ch.

PAVESADO a Target Defence in a

PAVOISADE Galley, to cover the Slaves which row on the Benches.

PAUNCH [panse, F. pausse, Du. pantz, Teut. pancia, Ital. pantex, L.] the Belly, Intestines, or Guts of an Animal.

PAUNCH [in a Ship] Mats made of Sinner, fastened to the Main and Fore-yards, to keep them from galling against the Mast.

PAUNTON [by Antoninus call'd ad pontes, L. i. e. a Town upon the Bridges] in Lincolnshire.

fat Paunches make lean Dates.

The Edge of this Proverb is turn'd upon Excess in Eating and Drinking, as an Enemy to the Clearness of Understanding, and Vivacity of Wit; it is either transferr'd from, or at least is confirmed by the Latin, *Pinguis venter non gignit tenuem sensum*, and the Greeks, Παχέα γαστήρ λεπτόν ἐτίκτει νόον.

PAUPER, poor, needy. L.

Forma PAUPERIS [Law Phrase] as to sue in *forma pauperis*, is when the Judge assigns an Attorney to maintain the Cause of a poor Person without Fees. L.

A PAUSE [pausa, L.] a Rest, a Stop, an Intermision. F.

PAUSE [in Musick] is an artificial discontinuance of the Sound or Voice.

To PAUSE [pauser, F. pausam facere, L.] to make a Stop; also to consider.

A PAW [pawen, C. Br. patte, F. pata, Ital. of πατέιν, Gr. to tread] the Foot of a wild Beast.

A PAWL [in Guinea] a small Piece of Money equal to an Asper in Turkey, or 3 Farthings English.

PAWL [in a Ship] a small Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, so as to keep the Capstan from recoiling.

To PAWL the Capstan [Sea Term] to stop it with the Pawl.

To PAWN [panden, Du. pfanden, Teut.] to pledge.

A PAWN [pand, Du. pfand, Teut.] a Pledge; also a Term used in Play.

A PAWN-Broker [pander, Du.] one who lends Money upon Goods.

PAX, Peace, L. [among the Papists]

an Image given to be kiss'd when they go to the Offering.

PAY, Satisfaction, Content. Chauc.

To PAY [payer, F.] to discharge a Debt.

To PAY [perhaps of παῖω, Gr.] to beat.

To PAY the Seams of a Ship [of poix, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch.

PAY'ABLE, to be paid. F.

PAY-Cheap [Sea Term] that is, at the turning the Anchor out of the Boat, turn it over-board faster.

PAY more Cable [Sea-Term] i. e. let out more Cable.

PAY'ING [Sea-Term] is laying over the Seams of a Ship a Coat of Pitch.

PAY [paye, F.] Wages, Hire, Payment.

PAYMENT, Paying, Pay. F.

PAYNIMS. See Painims.

PAYSAUNCE, pausing or stopping. Chauc.

PAYTRELL [poitral, F. of peccorale, L.] the Breast-plate of a Horse's Furniture.

PEA [piya, Sax. pisum, L.] a well-known Pulse.

PEA [in Doomsday Book] an Hill.

PEACE [paix, F. of pax, L.] Agreement, Rest, Quietness.

PEACE [in a Law Sense] is a quiet and inoffensive Behaviour towards King and Subject.

PEACE of God and the Church [Old Phrase] the Time of Vacation from Law-suits between Term.

Clerk of the PEACE, is an Officer who draws up the Processes, reads the Indictments, and inrolls the Acts in a Session of Peace.

PEACE of the King, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all under his Protection.

PEACEABLE [paisable, F.] peaceful, still, quiet, calm.

PEACEABLY, in a peaceable Manner, quietly.

PEACEABLENESS, the being peaceable.

PEACEFUL, Quietness, Inoffensiveness.

He that would live at Peace and Rest,

Must hear and see, and say the Best.

This Distich is a Dehortation from Censoriousness and Detraction, it teaches not to expose and heighten, but to cover and extenuate the Imperfections and Failings of others, under the Penalty of procuring our own Disquietude, and risking our Tranquility. Whether it be originally English, French, Italian, or Latin, I shall not determine, but they all have it in a Distich.

Oy, voy & te tas, si tu veux vivre en paix. French.

Ode,

Ode, vide, tace, seu voi viver in pace.
Italian.

Audi, vide, tace, si tu vis vivere in pace.
Latin.

PEACH [*pesce, F. pesca, Ital. of persicum, L. sc. Malum*] a delicious Fruit.

PEA'COCK [*papa, Sax. pauw, Du. pfauw, Teut. paon, F. of pavo, L.*] a very fine Bird.

PEAGKIRK [of *peak*, a Holy Virgin, Sister to St. Guthlac and Kirk] a Town in Northamptonshire.

PEAK [*peac, Sax. pico, Span. q. d. the Pike or Point*] the sharp Point of any Thing, the Top of an Hill.

The Devil's Arse in the PEAK, a great unfathomable Hole in Derbyshire.

PEAKING [probably of *pequenno, Span. piccinino, Ital. small*] of a puling sickly Constitution, that does not thrive.

PEAKINGNESS, Sickliness.

PEAL [*Minshew* derives it of *appeller, F. to call*, others from *πάλλω, Gr. to vibrate or agitate*] a great Noise particularly of Bells or Thunder, &c.

PEAL the Pot, cool the Pot. N. C.

PEAN [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the Powdering *Or*.

PEAR [*pepe, Sax. pere, Dan. peere, Du. poire, F. of pyrum, L.*] a well-known Fruit.

PEAR-Bit, a Sort of Bit for Horses.

PEAR-Main, a kind of Apple.

PEARCH } [*perche, F. percha, Ital. of*
PERCH } [*pertica, L.*] a Seat for Fowls to rest upon; also a Rod or Pole with which Land is measured, containing 16 Foot and a half.

PEARCH } [*πέρην, Gr.*] a fresh-water
PERCH } Fish.

To PEARCH [*percher, F.*] to light or sit upon, as a Bird does.

PEARK, brisk. *Spenc.*

PEARL [*perle, F. perla, Span.*] a Gem that is bred in a Shell Fish.

PEARL [in *Heraldry*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Barons and other Noblemen.

PEARL [among *Hunters*] that Part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

PEARL [among *Oculists*] a Web on the Eye.

PEARL [among *Printers*] a very small Sort of Printing-letter.

PEASANT [*paisant, F. of pais, the Country*] a Country-man, a Clown.

PEASANTRY, the Country-people.

PEASE [*piya, Sax. pois, F. pisan, L. of πίζον, Gr.*] a well known Pulse.

PEASE-Cod, the Husk or Shell of Pease, the Pease in the Shell.

To PEASE, to stay. C.

PEASE Bolt

PEASE Hawk } Pease Straw. C.

PEAT, a sort of Fewel, dug out of Moorish Ground.

PEAZE [for *poise*] Weighr. *Spenc.*

PE'BLES, Stones for Paving.

PECCADI'LLO [*peccadille, F.*] a small Fault or Crime, a pardonable Sin. *Spanish.*

PE'CCANT [*peccans, L.*] committing a Fault, offending. F.

PE'CCANT Humours [with *Physicians*] Humours of the Body that contain some Malignity, or else abound too much.

PECCA'VI [*i. e. I have offended, L.*] as I'll make him cry Peccavi, *i. e. I'll make him acknowledge his Fault.*

PECHEY [*peché, F. a Fault*] a Surname.

PE'CIA, a small Piece of Ground. O. L.

PECK, a dry Measure containing two Gallons.

To PECK [*pecken, Du. picquer, F. hicken, Teut.*] to strike with the Bill as Birds do.

PECTI'NEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh arising from the outward Part of the *Os pectinis*. L.

PE'CTINIS Os [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Os Pubis*. L.

PE'CTORAL [*pectoralis, L.*] belonging to the Breast, stomachick. F.

A PE'CTORAL [*pectorale, L.*] a Breast-plate.

PE'CTORALS [*pectoralia, L.*] Medicines for Diseases in the Breast.

PE'CTORAL Muscle [in *Anatomy*] that which moves the Arm to the Breast.

PE'CTORIS Os [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sternum*. L.

PE'CTUS [in *Anatomy*] the Fore-part of the Breast or Chest, reaching from the Neck bone to the Midriff. L.

To PE'ULATE [*peculatum, L.*] to rob or cheat the Publick.

PECULA'TION [*peculat, F.*] a Robbing or Cheating the Publick. L.

PECU'LIAR [*peculiaris, L.*] particular, singular, private, proper.

A PECU'LIAR, is a Parish or Church exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishop's Court.

PECULIA'RITY [*peculiaritas, L.*] Peculiarness.

PECU'LIARLY, particularly, singularly.

PECU'LIARNESS, the being peculiar.

Court of PECU'LIARS, a Court which takes Cognisance of Matters relating to Parishes which are exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction.

PECULL [at *Japan, Java, &c.*] is 100 Catty, or 132 lb. Averdupois.

PECU'NIA, Money. L.

PECU'NIA Sepulchralis, Money in old Time paid to the Priest, at the opening of the Grave, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

PECU'NIARY [*pecuniaire*, F. of *pecuniarius*, L.] monied or full of Money.

PECUNIO'SITY [*pecuniositas*, L.] Fullness of Money.

PECU'NIOUS [*pecunieux*, F. of *pecuniosus*, L.] of or belonging to Money.

PE'DAGE [*Old Law*] Money given for passing through a Forest.

PE'DAGOGUE [*pedagogus*, L. of *παιδαγωγός*, Gr.] an Instructor or Teacher of Youth. F.

PE'DAGOGY [*pedagogie*, F. *pedagogia*, L. of *παιδαγωγία*, Gr.] Instruction, Discipline.

PE'DAL [*pedalis*, L.] belonging to a Foot in Measure.

PEDA'LE, a Foot Cloth, a Carpet laid on the Ground to tread on. O. L.

PE'DALS [*pedales*, F.] low Keys of some Organs to be touch'd with the Foot.

PEDA'NEOUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on Foot; as a *Pedaneous Judge*.

PE'DANT, a paltry Schoolmaster; a conceited Pretender to Scholarship. F.

PEDA'NTICK [*pedantesque*, F.] that favours of a Pedant, Pedant-like.

PEDA'NTICKNESS, the being conceited or ostentatious.

PE'DANTISM, the Profession or Practice of a Pedant.

PE'DANTRY [*pedanterie*, F.] the ridiculous Way and Humour of a Pedant.

To PE'DANTISE [*pedantiser*, F.] to play or act a Pedant's Part.

PEDDERTON [so called from the River *Pedrid*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, formerly famous for the Court of King *Ina*, our first *Saxon* Lawgiver.

PEDEE' [of *à Pedibus*, F.] a Foot-boy.

A PE'DERAST [*pederaste*, F. *pederastes*, L. of *παιδεραστής*, Gr.] a Buggerer.

PE'DERASTY [*pederastia*, L. of *παιδεραστία*, Gr.] Buggery.

PEDERE'O [?] [*petardo*, Ital.] a Sort

PETTERE'RO S of Cannon used in Ships.

PE'DESTAL [q. d. *pied-stall*, F. *pedestallo*, Ital. of *pied*, a Foot, and *stallo*, a Stand, *pedestella*, L.] that Part of a Pillar which serves to support it.

PE'DICLE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular Foulness of the Skin very apt to breed Lice; said to have been the Distemper of the *Egyptians*; and one of the ten Plagues.

PE'DICULE [among *Botanists*] the Foot-stalk of any Plant.

PEDICULO'SITY [*pediculofitas*, L.] Lousiness.

PE'DIGREE [of *degrès de peres*, F. the Degrees of Fathers: Or, *petendo gradus*, L. from deriving Degrees] Descent from Ancestors, Stock, Race.

PEDILU'VIUM [from *pedes* the Feet, and *lavo*, to wash, L.] a Bath for the Feet.

PE'DIMENT [in *Architecture*] the same as *Fronton*.

PE'DLER [*Minshew* derives it from *aller à pied*, F. to go a Foot, but *Skinner* from *betteler*, Teut. a Beggar] one who sells small Wares about the Streets.

PEDLING, small, trifling, of little Value.

PEDOBA'PTISM [of *παιδών*, and *βπτισμα*, Gr.] Infant-Baptism.

PEE-Ware, Pulse, as *Pease*, *Beans*, &c.

PEECE, a Fort, or Place of Strength. *Spencer*.

PEED, blind of one Eye. N. C.

PEEK, a Grudge. See *Pique*.

PEEK [in a Ship] a Room in the Hold which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

To ride a PEEK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she lies with her Main and Fore-yards hoisted up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raised up an End.

To be a PEEK [of an Anchor] is when the Cable is perpendicular between the Hawse or Hole through which it runs out, and the Anchor.

To PEEK the *Missen* [*Sea Term*] is to put the *Missen* Yard right up, down by the Mast.

PEEL [*pele*, a Shovel, F.] a Sort of Shovel to set Bread into an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, &c.

PEEL [among *Printers*] an Instrument of Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL [of *pellis*, L.] the Rind or Coat of Fruit.

To PEEL, to pull or take off the Rind.

PEE'LER, a Portmanteau. O.

PEE'LING, a lasting Sort of Apple that makes excellent Cyder.

To PEEP [*pepier*, F. of *pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

To PEEP [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *παιπέω*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *Πυπύσσειν*, Du. to lift up the Eyes upon something] to look through a Hole, to grow out, as Herbs, Horns, Teeth, &c.

PEEPER, a Looking-Glass. Cant.

PEEPING, sleepy, drowsy. O.

PEER [probably of *Beorg*, Sax. *birg*, Dan. *perg*, Teut. a Heap, &c. or of *Peje*, Sax. the Foot of an Hill] a Mole or Rampart raised in a Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that ride there.

PEER [in *Architecture*] a Sort of square Pillar, or Buttress.

To PEER, to leer or peep at.

PEERS [of *pair*, F. *par* or *pares*, L.] the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament.

PEERS [in *Law*] Jury-men impanelled

nelled upon an Inquest.

PEERAGE [*pairie*, F.] the Dignity of a Peer.

PEE'RAGE, a Tax for the Maintenance of the Peer of an Harbour.

PEE'RDOM, the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee.

PEE'RESS, a Peer's Lady.

PEE'RLESS, that which has no Peer or Equal, incomparable.

PEE'RLESSNESS, Incomparableness, Matchlessness.

PEETY, chearful. *Cant.*

PEE'VISH [*q. d.* Beeish], of a Bee] fretful.

PEE'VISH, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

PEE'VISHNESS, Fretfulness, Crofness.

A PEG [probably of *Piic*, *Sax.* a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

PE'GASUS, the winged Horse, a Northern Constellation. *L.*

PE'GGING [among *Sow-Gelders*] a Term us'd when they cure Hogs of a Disease called the *Garrhe*.

To PEIRE [of *peiorare*, *L.*] to impair, to disparage. *Chauc.*

PEISEN, to poize or weigh. *Chauc.*

PE'LA, a Pile, a Port. *O. L.*

PELA'GLÆ [among *Naturalists*] Shell-Fishes, very rarely found near the Sea-Shores. *L.*

PELA'GIANS, the Followers of *Pelagius*, or *Morgan* a *Britain*, who deny'd Original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

PELF [probably of *þela*, *þeo*, *Sax.* much Money, or *peuffe*, *F.* Frippery] Wealth, Stock, Riches unjustly heaped up; also paltry Stuff.

PELF [in *Falconry*] the Refuse and broken Remains of a Fowl, left after the Hawk is relieved.

PE'LICAN [*pelicanus*, *L.*] a Water-Fowl.

PE'LICAN [among *Chymists*] a blind Alembick, a Chymical Vessel.

PELI'DNUS [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, which often happens to melancholy Persons. *Gr.*

PELL, a House. *O.*

PELL [*pellis*, *L.*] a Skin of a Beast.

PE'LLAGE, Custom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOU'NTAIN, an Herb.

PE'LLETS [*ballette*, *F.* *pelis*, *Span.* but *Minsevus* derives it from *pellendo*, *L.* driving out] little Balls.

PE'LLETS [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Ogresses*.

PE'LLICLE [*pellicula*, *L.*] a little Skin, a Film or Fragment of a Membrane.

PELLIPA'RIOUS [*q. d.* *pellis parator*, *pellis*, *L.*] a Skinner or Carrier. *O. L.*

PE'LLITORY of *Spain*, an Herb.

PE'LLITORY of the *Wall*, an Herb so called from growing on Walls.

PE'LL-Mell [*pele-mêle*, *F.* of *pêles*, Locks of Wooll, and *mêles*, mingled together] confusedly, without Order.

Clerk of the PELLs, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every Bill in a Parchment Roll call'd *pellis receptorum*.

PELLU'CID [*pellucidus*, *L.* of *per*, *i. e.* *valde*, and *lucidus*] clear, bright, transparent.

PELT [*peltz*, *Du.* *heltz*, *Teut.* or *pellis*, *L.*] the Skin of a Beast.

PELT Monger, one who deals in Skins.

PELT Wooll, Wooll pull'd off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To PELT [*poltern*, *Teut.* to beat] to throw Stones, Snow-balls, &c. at a Person; to annoy by discharging small Shot; also to fret and fume.

PE'LVIS [among *Anatomists*] the Place at the bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contained. *L.*

PE'LVIS Renum [among *Anatomists*] a membranous Vessel, which receives the Urine, and pours it into the Bladder. *L.*

PELU'RE, rich Fur.

PEMPHIGO'DES [*πεμφογιδης*, *Gr.*] a kind of spotted and flatulent Fever.

PEN [*penna*, *L.*] a Quill cut to write with.

PEN [*pynðan*, *Sax.* to shut in] a Fold for Sheep, a Coop for Fowl; also a Pond Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of a Mill.

PEN [of *pett*, *C. Br.* a Head] a Surname.

PEN [of *pen*, *C. Br.* a Top of a Mountain] a Village in *Surrey*, where the *Britains* received a great Overthrow from *Xenialch*, a *West Saxon*; and *Canutus* the *Dane* from *Edmund Ironside*.

To PEN [of *penna*, *L.*] to write down.

To PEN up, to inclose or shut up.

PEN-Man, an Artist in fair Writing.

PEN-Stock, a Flood-gate placed in the Water of a Mill-pond.

PE'NAL [*pœnalis*, *L.*] belonging to, or inflicting Punishments.

PE'NALTY [*pœnalitas*, *L.*] a Fine imposed by way of Punishment.

PE'NANCE [*penance*, *O. F.* *penitence*, *F.* of *penitentia*, *L.*] any sort of Mortification enjoined by the *Romish* Priests.

PENBANK, a Beggar's Cann. *Cant.*

PE'NCIL [*pencil*, *Teut.* *pinceau*, *F.* of *penicillum*, *L.*] a small Instrument us'd in Drawing, Painting, &c.

PE'NCIL of Rays [in *Opticks*] is a double Cone of Rays joined together at the Base.

PE'NDABLE, hanging, that deserves Hanging. *F.*

PE'NDANT, hanging, left undecided.

PE'NDANT Feathers [in *Falconry*] those which

which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

PE'NDANTS [*pendens d'oreille, F.*] Jewels which Women hang on their Ears.

PE'NDANTS [of a Ship] are Streamers or long Colours which are hung at the Heads of Masts, or at the Yard-Arm Ends, either for Ornament, Distinction of Squadrons, or Signals.

PE'NDANTS [in Botany] are a kind of Seed, such as are on Threads in the middle of Tulips and Lillies.

PENDE, to pen or shut up. *Chauc.*

PENDENNIS [*pen dinas, C. Br. i. e.* the Head of the Town] a Castle in Cornwall, built by King Henry VIII. in the Port of Falmouth.

PE'NDENT [*pendens, L.*] hanging down

PE'NDULOUS [*pendulus, L.*] hanging down; also doubtful.

PE'NDULOUS Heads [in Botany] those Flowers which hang downwards.

PE'NDULUM [*pendule, F.*] is a Weight hanging at the End of a String, Wire, or Chain, by the Vibrations or Swings of which to and fro, the Parts or Differences of Time are measured; also a Clock, Watch, or Movement, whose Motions are regulated by such a Device. *L.*

Royal PE'NDULUMS, are Clocks whose Pendulums swing Seconds, and go eight Days.

PENERA'RIUS, a Pennon or Ensign-bearer. *O. L.*

PENETRABI'LITY, Aptness to be pierced.

PE'NETRABLE [*penetrabilis, L.*] that may be penetrated, pierced, or dived into.

PENETRA'BLENESS, Capableness of being penetrated.

PE'NETRANT [*penetrans, L.*] piercing, subtil, quick. *F.*

To PE'NETRATE [*penetrare, F. penetrum, L. q. d. penitus intrare*] to get or pierce into or through, to drive into.

PENETRA'TION, a penetrating or piercing into; Quickness of Wit. *F. of L.*

PENETRA'TION of Bodies [among Philosophers] is when two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other.

PE'NETRATIVE, which easily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality. *F.*

PENETRA'TIVENESS, the being apt to penetrate.

PE'NGUIN, an Outlandish Bird.

PENILE, painful, toilsome.

PENICILLUS [among Surgeons] a Tent for Wounds. *L.*

PENIDIUM, a Medicine for all Distempers of the Lungs.

PENINSULA [*peninsule, F.*] a Track of Land surrounded with Water, except

in one Place, where it is joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land.

PENINSULATED [*peninsulatus, L.*] almost moated round.

PE'NIS [in Anatomy] a Man's Yard. *L.*

PE'NIS Cerebri [in Anatomy] the same as Conarion. *L.*

PE'NIS Muliebris [in Anatomy] the same as Clitoris. *L.*

PE'NISTONS, a Sort of coarse Woollen Cloth.

PE'NITENCE [*pœnitentia, L.*] Repentance, Sorrow, or Contrition for Sin.

PENITE'NT [*pœnitens, L.*] repenting, being sorrowful for having committed any Sin.

PENITENTIAL [*penetentiel, F. of pœnitentialis, L.*] belonging to Repentance.

A PENITE'NTIAL [*un penetentiel, F.*] a Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

A PENITE'NTIARY [*penetencier, F. pœnitentiarius, L.*] a Priest who imposes Penance on an Offender; also a Place for hearing Confessions.

PENKNIFE, a small Knife for making or mending of Pens.

PENNANT [in a Ship] is a Rope to hoise up a Boat, or Merchandize, into or out of a Ship.

PENNA'TA Folia [among Botanists] winged Leaves, are such Leaves as grow directly one against another on the same Rib or Stalk. *L.*

PE'NNER, a Case to put Pens in.

PE'NNON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point. *F.*

PE'NNON [in Heraldry] the Figure of such a Flag.

PE'NNY [*pennig, Sax. pennick, Du. pfenning, Teut.*] a Coin in Value the twelfth Part of a Shilling.

PE'NNY Post, a Post Office for conveying Letters to all Parts within the Bills of Mortality.

PE'NNY Weight, an English Troy Weight containing 24 Grains.

Penny Wise, and Pound Foolish.

This Proverb severely lashes such Persons who are thrifty to an Error in small, but necessary Expences, but profusely extravagant in unnecessary ones, intimating, that the Wildom of such Parsimony is no less Foolish, than the saving a Cask of Wine at the Tap, while they are turning it out at the Bung-hole. *Ad mensuram aquam bibentes, sine mensura offam comedentes, Latin. Μέτρον ὕδατος πίπτειν, ἀμετρον μέζανος ὕδατος, Gr.*

PE'NSA, a Wey of Salt, Cheese, &c. containing 256lb. *O. L.*

Ad PE'NSAM, the full Weight of twelve Ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound Sterling.

PE'NSEL, a Pedant. *Chaucer.*

PE'NSILE [*pensilis, L.*] hanging.

PENSI'LITY [*pensilitas*, L.] Lightness, Hangingness.

PE'NSION, a Salary or yearly Allowance. F. of L.

The PE'NSION [of Gray's Inn] an Assembly of the Members of that Society, who meet to consult about the Affairs of the House.

PE'NSION Writ, an Order of that House against such as are in Arrears for Pensions and other Duties.

PE'NSIONARY [in Holland] the chief Minister in the Government of each City.

PE'NSIONER [*pensionnaire*, F. *pensionarius*, L.] one who receives a Pension; also one who is maintained in a College or Hospital at the King's Charge.

PE'NSIONER [in the University of Cambridge] a Scholar who pays for his Commons.

The King's PE'NSIONERS } a Band of
Gentlemen PE'NSIONERS } Gentlemen,
who, armed with Partizans, attend as a
Guard upon the King's Person in the Palace.

To PE'NSITATE [*pensitatum*, L.] to weigh, consider, or ponder in the Mind.

PE'NSIVE, sad, heavy, sorrowful, thoughtful. F.

PE'NSIVELY, thoughtfully, sorrowfully.

PE'NSIVENESS, Thoughtfulness, Sorrowfulness.

PENT [of *pin'dan*, Sax.] shut up. Sp.

PENSIVEHEDE, Pensiveness, Thoughtfulness. Chaucer.

PE'NTAGON [*pentagone*, F. *pentagonus*, L. of *πενταγωνος*, of *πέντε*, five, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTA'GONAL } belonging to a Pen-
PENTA'GONOUS } tagon, or having
five Sides and five Angles.

PENTA'METER [*πεντάμετρον*, of *πέντε*, and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Greek or Latin Verse which consists of five Feet. L.

PENTAPE'TALOUS Plants [among Botanists] are such as have a Flower consisting of five Leaves.

PENTAPTO'TON [*πεντάπτοτον*, Gr.] a Noun that has but five Cases. Gram.

PENTA'STICH [*pentastichum*, L. of *πεντάστιχον*, Gr.] a Stanza or Division in a Poem, consisting of five Verses.

PE'NTATEUCH [*pentateuchus*, L. of *πεντάτευχος*, of *πέντε*, and *τεύχος*, a Volume, Gr.] the five Books of Moses.

PENTECO'NTARCH [*pentecontarchus*, L. of *πεντηκόνταρχος*, of *πεντήκοντα*, 50, and *ἀρχος*, a Rule, Gr.] a Captain who has the Command of fifty Men.

PENTECO'ST [*pentecôte*, F. *pentecoste*, L. of *πεντηκοστή*, Gr. i. e. the 50th Day after Easter] the Festival of Whitsuntide.

PE'NTECOSTALS, Offerings made at Whitsuntide, by Parishioners to their Priests.

PENTEPHA'RMACON [of *πέντε*, five,

and *φάρμακον*, a Remedy, Gr.] any Medicine consisting of five Ingredients.

PENTHEMI'MERIS [*πενθημιμερίς*, Gr.] Part of a Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two Feet and a long Syllable, &c. Gram.

PE'NTHOUSE [*appentis*, F. *pendice*, It. appendix of *pendere*, L. to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENU'LTIMA [in Grammar, i. e. *peneultima*] the last Syllable of a Word save one. L.

PENU'MBRA [in Astronomy] is a feint kind of Shadow, or the utmost Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens at the Eclipse of the Moon; a partile Shadow. L.

PENU'RIOUS [of *penuria*, L.] covetous, niggardly, stingy; also nice.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, Niggardliness.

PE'NURY [*penuria*, L.] extream want of Necessaries.

PE'ONY [*pæonia*, L. of *Παωνία*, Gr.] a Flower of two Sexes, both Male and Female.

PEO'PLE [*peuple*, F. *poſel*, Teut. of *populus*, L.] the whole Body of Persons who live in a Country, or make up a Nation.

To PEO'PLE [*peupler*, F. *populare*, L.] to stock with People.

PEPA'SMUS [*παρασμός*, Gr.] the ripening of preternatural Humours.

PEPA'STICKS [of *παρασμός*, Gr.] Medicines that allay and digest Crudities.

PE'PIKE, a Love-potion. O.

PE'PPER [*peper*, Du. *poivre*, F. of *peper*, L.] an Indian Spice.

PE'PPER Wort, an Herb.

PE'PSIS [*πέψις*, Gr.] a boiling or seething.

PE'PSIS [among Physicians] the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a human Body.

PE'PTICK [*pepticus*, L. of *πεπτικός*, Gr.] that serves to concoct or digest.

PE'PUZIANs, a Sect of Christian Heretics, who sprung up in the 2d Century, a Branch of the Montanists.

PERA'CTER, a Mathematical Instrument for Surveying. L.

PERACU'TE [*peracutus*, L.] very sharp.

To PERA'GRATE [*peragratum*, L.] to travel or wander about.

PERAGRA'TION, a travelling or wandering about; a Ramble or Progress.

PERAGRA'TION Month [in Astronomy] the Space of the Moon's Course, from any Point of the Zodiack to the same again.

To PERA'MBULATE [*perambulum*, L.] to walk through or about.

PERAMBULA'TION, a walking thro', &c. L.

PERAMBULA'TION [of the Forest] is the Walking of Justices or other Officers about the Forest, in order to survey

vey and set down the Bounds of it.

PERAMBULA'TIONE *facienda*, is a Writ commanding the Sheriffs to make Perambulation, and set down the Bounds of two or more Manours, whose Limits are not well known.

PERAMBULA'TOR [among Surveyors] a rolling Wheel, for measuring Roads, Streets, &c.

PERCAPTU'RE, a Wear, or Place in a River made up with Banks, Dams, &c. for preserving and catching of Fish.

PE'RCASE, by Chance. O.

To PERCEI'VE [*appercevoir*, F. of *percipere*, L.] to discover, spy, or find out, to apprehend.

PERCEI'VABLE } [*perceptibilis*, L.]

PERCE'PTIBLE } that may be perceived.

PERCEI'VABLENESS } the being ca-

PERCE'PTIBLENESS } pable of being perceived or discovered.

PERCE'PTION, the perceiving, or having a clear and distinct Apprehension of Objects. F. of L.

PERCEPTI'VITY, the Power of Perceiving.

PERCH [*perche*, F. of *pertica*, L.] a Measure of 16 Foot and a half.

PE'RCHERS, *Paris Candles*, anciently used in *England*; also the larger Sort of Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

PERCIVAL [of *Percheval*, a Village in *Normandy*] a Surname.

To PE'RCOLATE [*percolatum*, L.] to strain through a Sieve, &c.

PERCOLA'TION, a straining thoroughly. L.

PERCONTA'TION, a strict Inquiry. L.

PERCU'SSION, a striking or knocking. L.

PER *Deliquium*, by Melting [among *Chymists*] as Salt of Tartar dissolv'd in the Air, is call'd Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*. &c. L.

PER *Descensum*, by Descent [among *Chymists*] a particular Manner of Distillation. L.

PERDIE [*par Dieu*, F.] an Oath. Sp.

PE'RDIFOLS [of *perdere*, to lose, and *folia*, Leaves] such Trees or Plants as lose their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERDI'TION, utter Ruin or Destruction. F. of L.

PERDONA'TIO *Utlegaria*, a Pardon for one who is out-lawed. O. L.

PERDU'E, lost, forlorn. F.

A PERDU'E, a Soldier placed in a dangerous Post. F.

To Lie PERDU'E, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait closely.

PERDU'ES, the Forlorn Hope of an Army.

PERDU'RABLE, continuing, lasting very long. F.

PERDURA'TION, a lasting very long.

PEREGAL, equal. *Spencer*.

PEREGRINA'TION, a travelling in foreign Countries. L.

PEREGRINE [*peregrinus*, L.] foreign, outlandish.

PEREGRINE [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said so to be, when found in any Sign where it has none of its essential Dignities.

PEREGRINE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk of the Falcon kind.

PERE'NNIAL [*perennis*, L.] lasting all the Year.

PERE'NNIAL [by some *physical Writers*] is apply'd to Fevers which have no Intermission.

PERE'NNITY [*perennitas*, L.] Lastingness, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

PERE'MPTORY [*peremptoire*, F. of *peremptorius*, L.] absolute, express, final, determinate, positive.

PERE'MPTORY Action [in Law] is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renewed or altered.

PERE'MPTORILY, positively, absolutely. L.

PEREMPTORINESS. Positiveness.

PERERRA'TION, a wandering up and down.

PE'RFECT [*perfectus*, L.] compleat, intire; accomplished, excellent.

PE'RFECT Flowers [among *Florists*] are those which have the finely colour'd small Leaves call'd *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Stylus*.

PE'RFECT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts joined together exactly make the whole Number.

To PE'RFECT [of *perficio*, L. q. d. to go through with] to make perfect, to finish.

PERFE'CTION, Accomplishment, Excellency, the State or Condition of that which is perfect. F. of L.

PERFE'CTIONAL, making perfect.

PE'RFECTNESS, the being perfect or compleat.

PERFETLICHE, perfectly. *Chaucer*.

PERFI'DIOUS [*perfidie*, F. of *perfidus*, L.] false, treacherous, deceitful.

PE'RFIDY

PERFI'DIOUSNESS } [*perfidie*, F. of *perfidia*, L.] Breach of Faith or Trust, Falseness, Treachery.

PERFLABLE [*perflabilis*, L.] open to the Wind, that may be blown through.

PERFLATILE [*perflatilis*, L.] blowing strongly.

PERFO'RANS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so call'd, because the Tendons of it run thro' those of the *perforatus*. L.

PERFO'RANS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle

Muscle of the lesser Toe, the Tendons of which pass thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the *perforatus pedis*. L.

To PE'RFORATE [*perforatum*, L.] to pierce through.

PE'RFORATED [among *Botanists*] is when the Leaves of any Plant seem full of little Holes.

PE'RFORATED [in *Heraldry*] the piercing or passing of one Ordinary in Part through another.

PERFORA'TION, a boring through.

PERFORA'TION [among *Surgeons*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the greater Cavities; the opening any Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones that eats through them.

PERFORA'TUS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called, because its Tendons are perforated to admit those of the perforating Muscle. L.

PERFORA'TUS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so named, because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers. L.

To PERFO'RM [q. d. to dispatch in the Form or Manner proposed] to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass.

PERFO'RMANCE, a Performing; also a Work done.

To PERFRICATE [*perfricatum*, L.] to rub or chafe thoroughly, or all over.

PERFRICA'TION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly. L.

To PERFU'ME [*parfumer*, F. *profumare*, Ital.] to give a sweet Scent to.

PERFU'ME [*parfume*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] any thing that sends forth a sweet Scent, as Civet, Musk, &c. also the Scent it self. Sp.

PERFU'MER [*parfumeur*, F.] one who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFU'NTORY [*perfunctorius*, L.] done carelessly or slightly.

PERHA'PS [of *per*, L. and *hap*, or happen] it may be so.

PERHYEMA'TION, a staying the whole Winter at any Place. L.

PERIA'MMA } [*περίαμμα*, Gr.] a Medicine, which being tied about the Neck, is believed to expel Diseases. L.

PERIANTH'A [of *περί*, about, and *ανθος*, a Flower, Gr.] so *Botanists* call those little green Leaves that encompass the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICA'RDIAN } belonging to the *pericardium*.

PERICA'RDIC } *pericardium*.

PERICA'RDIIUM [*pericarde*, F. of *περικαρδιον*, of *περί*, about, and *καρδια*, the Heart, Gr.] a double Membrane which surrounds the whole Compass of the Heart.

PERICA'RPIUM [*περικαρπιον*, of *περί*, and *καρπος*, the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine apply'd to the Wrist to cure an Ague, &c.

PERI'CLASIS [*περίκλασις*, Gr.] such a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it, and forces it out through the Flesh into the Sight. *Galen*.

PERICLITA'TION, Hazard, Jeopardy.

PERICRA'NIUM [*pericrane*, F. of *περικράνιον*, of *περί*, and *κράνιον*, Gr.] is a Membrane which infolds the Skull, and covers it all, except where the Temporal Muscles lie.

PERIDRO'MIS [*περιδρομὶς*, Gr.] an open Gallery, encompassing a Square of Buildings, or a publick Place.

PERIENET, a young Pear-tree. *Chauc.*

PERIE'RGY [*περίεργον*, Gr.] any needless Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGÆ'UM } [*perigie*, of *περιγίον*,
PERIGEE } of *περί*, and *γή*, the Earth, Gr.] that Point in the Heaven in which the Sun, or any Planet is at its least Distance from the Center of the Earth. L.

PERIHE'LION [*perihelie*, F. of *περί*, and *ἥλιος*, Gr. the Sun] that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in which it is nearest to the Sun.

PE'RIL [*periculum*, L.] Danger, Hazard.

PE'RILLOUS [*perilleux*, F. of *periculosus*, L.] dangerous, full of Peril.

PE'RILLOUSNESS, Dangerousness, Hazardousness.

PERI'METER [*περίμετρος*, Gr.] a Verse which has a Syllable above the just Measure. *Gram.*

PERI'METER [in *Geometry*] the Compass or Sum of all the Sides which bound any Figure.

PERINÆ'UM [*περιναιον*, Gr.] a Ligament or Seam, between the Scrotum and the Fundament. *Anat.*

PERI'NDE *Valere* [Law Term] a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwise incapable of a Benefice, is actually admitted to it. L.

PERYNY'CTIDES, little Swellings like Nipples.

PERIO'CHA [*περιοχή*, Gr.] an Argument containing the Sum of a Discourse. L.

PE'RIOD [*periode*, F. *periodus*, L. of *περίοδος*, Gr.] a perfect Sentence or Close, a full Stop at the End of any Sentence.

PE'RIOD [in *Arithmetick*] a Distinction made by a Comma or Point, after every sixth Place or Figure.

PE'RIOD [in *Astronomy*] the intire Revolution of a Planet.

PE'RIOD [among *Chronologers*] is a Revolution of a certain Number of Years.

PE'RIOD [in *Physick*] the Space between the coming of Fits, in Intermitting Diseases.

PERIO'DICAL [*periodique*, F. *periodicus*, L. of *περίοδος*, Gr.] belonging to,

so, or that has its Periods.

PERIO'DICAL [among *Astronomers*] is that which performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to perform it always in the same Space of Time.

PERIO'DICAL Month. See *Month of Peragrations*.

PERIODUS Sanguinis [among *Physicians*] a continual Circulation of the Blood, through all the Parts of the Body. *L.*

PERIOECI [περιοικοι, *Gr.*] are such Inhabitants of the Earth, as live under the same Parallel, but opposite Semicircles of the Meridian. *Geogr.*

PERIOSTEUM [περιόστυον, *Gr.*] a thin Membrane immediately inwrapping all the Bones in the Body, some few excepted. *L.*

PERIPATE'TICK [peripateticus, *L.* of περιπατητικός, *Gr.*] belonging to the *Peripatetics*.

PERIPATE'TICK Philosophy, that Philosophy which is founded upon the Principles of *Aristotle* and his Followers.

PERIPATE'TICKS [peripatetici, *L.* περιπατητικοί, *Gr.* i. e. Walkers about] the Disciples of *Aristotle*, who used to dispute walking.

PERIPHERY [peripherie, *F.* periphæria, *L.* of περιφέρεια, *Gr.*] the Circumference of a Circle, Ellipsis, Parabola, and other similar Figures.

PERIPHRA'SIS [periphrase, *F.* of περιφρασις, *Gr.*] Circumlocution. *L.*

PERIPHRA'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] an expressing a Thing in many Words when a few would have served.

PERIPHRA'STICAL [periphrasticus, *L.* of περιφραστικός, *Gr.*] belonging to a *Periphrasis*.

To **PERIPHRASE** [periphraser, *F.*] to use Circumlocutions.

PERIPLO'CA, the Herb call'd Dog's-bane.

PERIPNEUMONIA [peripneumonie, *F.* περιπνευμονία, *Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breast, that occasions shortness of Breath, and generally goes off by Expectoration.

PERIPNEUMO'NICAL [peripneumonique, *F.* peripneumonicus, *L.* of περιπνευμονικός, *Gr.*] belonging to, or troubled with a *Peripneumony*.

PERI'PTERS [in *Architecture*] a Place encompassed about with Columns without, and a kind of Wings about it. *Gr.*

PERIPY'EMA [περιπύημα, *Gr.*] a Collection of Matter about any Part, as round a Tooth in the Gums.

PERIRRHOE'A [περιρροία, *Gr.*] a Reflux of Humours from the Habit of the Body into any one of the larger Emunctories for its Excretion; as in our Hydropical Case of Water upon the Bowels or Kid-

neys, where it passes away by Urine or Stool.

PERI'SCII } [Periscii, *L.* of περίσκι, *Gr.* of περί, about, and σκιά, a Shadow, *Gr.*] People whose Shadows go round them in a Day, and such are the Inhabitants of the Frigid Zone.

PERISCE'LIS [περίσκελις, *Gr.*] a Garter; hence a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter is called *Eques periscelidis*. *L.*

PERISCY'PHISM [among *Surgeons*] is a Section or laying open the Fore-part of the Head to the Skull.

To **PE'RISH** [perir, *F.* of perire, *L.*] to go to Ruin or Decay; to be cast away, to be ruined; to die.

PE'RISHABLE [perissable, *F.*] apt to perish or come to Ruin.

PE'RISHABLENESS, the being perissable.

PERISSO'LOGY [perissologia, *L.* περισσολογία, of περισσός, abounding, and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Discourse stuffed with unnecessary and superfluous Words.

PERISTA'LTICK [περισταλτικός, *Gr.*] as,

PERISTA'LTICK Motion of the Guts, [in *Anatomy*] is a Sort of Worm-like crawling or quibbling Motion of them, which is made by Contraction of the Spiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTA'PHILINUS Internus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Uvula*, which draws it forwards. *L.*

PERISTA'PHILINUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Uvula*, which draws it backwards.

PERISTRO'MATA [περίστρομα, *Gr.*] the Coats which cover the Bowels.

PERISTY'LE [peristylum, *L.* of περιστύλιον, *Gr.*] a Place encompassed with Pillars standing round about on the inside. *Archit.*

PERISY'STOLE [of περί, and συστολή, *Gr.*] the Time or Rest between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart; or a Pause or Intermision between the *Systole* and *Diastole*.

PERITO'NÆUM [peritoine, *F.* of περιτόναιον, *Gr.*] a Membrane which covers the whole *Abdomen* on the Inside, and the Entrails on the Out. *Anat.*

PERITRO'CHIUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed upon an *Axis* round which is wound a Rope in Order to raise a Weight.

PERIT'TOMA [περίττωμα, *Gr.*] an Excrement in the Body after the Digestion; also the Reliques of a Disease. *L.*

PERJURA'TION, a being forsworn.

PE'RJURY [parjure, *F.* of perjurium, *L.*]

L.] forswearing; taking a false Oath.
 To PER'JURE [*parjurer*, F. of *perjurare*, L.] to forswear.
 PE'RIWIG [*perruque*, F.] a Cap of human Hair worn by Men.
 PE'RIWINKLE [probably of *περιόχνη*, Gr. a Circuit] a Shell-fish with a wreathed Shell, call'd a Sea-snail.
 PERI'ZOMA [*περίζωμα*, Gr.] a Sort of Girdle for People who are Bursten.
 To PERK up [q. d. to *perch up*] to lift up the Head, or appear lively.
 PERKIN [q. d. *Peterkin*, i. e. little *Peter*] a proper Name of Men.
 PERLIBRA'TION, an exact Weighing.
 L.
 PERLIGA'TION, a very hard Binding.
 L.
 PERMAGAL, an Equal. *Chaucer*.
 PERMANENT [*permanens*, L.] durable, continuing, lasting. F.
 PERMANSION, a constant Abiding or Continuing. L.
 To PERMEATE [*permeatum*, L.] to penetrate into or thro' the Pores of any Body.
 PERMEA'TION [in *Philosophy*] a piercing into and passing thro'. L.
 PER *Minima* [*Physical Term*] signifies the perfect Mixture of the smallest Particles of several Bodies or Ingredients. L.
 PERMI'SCIBLE [*permiscibilis*, L.] which may be mingled.
 PERMISSIBLE [*permissibilis*, L.] which may be permitted.
 PERMI'STION } a thorough Mingling
 PERMI'XTION } together. L.
 To PERMI'T [*permettre*, F. of *permittere*, L.] to allow, give leave, or suffer.
 A PERMIT, a Note given by the Officers of the Excise for conveying Spirits, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate from one Place to another.
 PERMUTA'TION, exchanging. F. of L.
 PERMUTA'TION [in *Mathematicks*] is the same with Alteration or Alternate Proportion.
 PERMUTATIO'NE *Archidiaconatus & Ecclesiæ iidem annexæ cum Ecclesiâ & Præbenda*, a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to a Benefice upon Exchange made with another.
 To PERMU'TE [*permuter*, F. of *permutare*, L.] to exchange.
 PER *my & per tout* [*Law Phrase*] a joint Tenant is said to be seized of the Land he holds jointly *per my & per tout*, i. e. to be possess'd of every Parcel, and of the whole.
 F.
 PERNANCY, taking or receiving Tithes in *pernancy*, is taking such as are or may be paid in kind.
 PERNI'CIOUS [*pernicieux*, F. *perniciosus*, L. of *per* and *neco*] destructive, mischievous, or very hurtful.

PERNICIOUSNESS, Hurtfulness, Destructiveness.
 PERNI'CITY [*pernicitas*, L.] extraordinary swiftness of Motion.
 PE'RNIO, a Kibe or Chilblain. L.
 PERNOC'TA'TION, a staying out all Night. L.
 PE'RNOUR of Profits [*Law Term*] a Receiver of Profits.
 PERO'NA [*Anat.*] the Shin-bone. L.
 PERONÆ'US *primus* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, seated on the *Perona*.
 PERONÆ'US *secundus*, a Muscle of the *Tarsus* arising from the middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*, and under the Belly of the *Peronæus primus*; and is let into the upper and outward Part of the *Os Metatarsi* of the little Toe.
 PERORA'TION, the Close of an Oration or Speech.
 To PERPE'ND [*perpendere*, L.] to ponder thoroughly in the Mind; to examine or to try exactly.
 PERPE'NDER } [among *Builders*] a
 PERPE'ND Stone } Stone fitted to the Thickness of a Wall, so as to shew its smoothed Ends on both Sides.
 PERPENDI'CULAR [in *Geometry*] is when a right Line hangs by, or a Plane stands so upon another, as to lean no more one Way than it does another.
 PERPENDI'CULAR to a Parabola [in *Conick Sections*] is a Right Line cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other Right Line touches it.
 To let fall a PERPENDI'CULAR [in *Conick Sections*] is to draw a Line perpendicular upon another, from a given Point plac'd above it.
 A PERPENDI'CULAR [*perpendicularum*, L.] a Level, a Plumb Line.
 PERPENDI'CULUM *Chronometrum*, the same as *Pendulum*.
 PERPENZA'TION, a due examining of Matters. L.
 PERPE'SSION, an undergoing. L.
 To PE'RPETRATE [*perpetrer*, F. *perpetratum*, L. of *per* and *patro*] to effect, perform, go through with; to commit a Crime.
 PERPETRA'TION, a Commission of a Crime. L.
 PERPE'TUAL [*perpetuel*, F. of *perpetualis*, L.] continual, uninterrupted, never-ceasing, everlasting, endless.
 PERPE'TUAL Glandules [in *Anatomy*] are those which are natural, and distinguished from the *adventitious* ones.
 PERPE'TUAL Pills [among *Physicians*] *Regulus of Antimony* made into Pills, which being swallow'd and voided 50 times, will purge every Time.
 PERPE'TUALTY, Perpetuity. *Chaucer*.
 To PERPE'TUATE [*perpetuer*, F. *perpetuatum*, L. of *per*, i. e. *sine intermissione*,

stone, and *peto*] to make perpetual, to cause a thing to abide or last for ever.

PERPETUATION, a perpetuating. *L.*

PERPETUITY [*perpetuité*, *F.* *perpetuitas*, *L.*] Continuance without Interruption, Everlastingness, Endlessness.

PETPETUITY [*in Law*] is where an Estate is so settled in Tail, that it cannot be made void.

To PERPLEX [*perplexare*, *L.*] to entangle or confound, to disquiet or trouble.

PERPLEXABLE [*perplexabilis*, *L.*] doubtful, ambiguous.

PERPLEXED [*perplexé*, *F.* of *perplexus*, *L.*] confounded, troubled; also difficult, hard to be understood.

PERPLEXEDNESS, the being perplexed, Doubtfulness.

PERPLEXITY [*perplexité*, *F.* of *perplexitas*, *L.*] Doubtfulness, Irresolution, Trouble, Anguish of Mind.

PERPOTATION, a thorough Drunkenness. *L.*

PER *quæ Servitia*, a Writ Judicial, issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lieth for the Cognisee of a Manour, to compel the Tenant of the Land to an Acknowledgment to him as Lord. *L.*

PERQUISITES [*perquisita*, *L.* of *per* and *quæro*] all Manner of Profits arising from an Office or Place besides the Revenue or Salary.

PERQUISITES [*in Law*] any Thing that a Man gets by Industry, or purchases with his Money.

PERQUISITES [*of Court*] those Profits that come to a Lord of a Manour, by virtue of his Court Baron, over and above the yearly Revenues of his Land, as Fines of Copy-holds, Hariots, Waifs, Strays, &c.

PERQUISITION, diligent Search. *L.*

PERREWRIGHT, embroidered with precious Stones. *O.*

PERRIERS, a Sort of great Guns to shoot Stones.

PERREY, precious Stones. *Chaucer.*

PERRY [*poire*, *F.* of *pyrum*, *L.*] Wine or Drink made of Pears.

PERU'KE. See *Perrwig*.

PERSAUNT, piercing. *O.*

PERSCRUTINATION, a searching thoroughly or all over. *L.*

PER *se*, by himself, or its self. *L.*

PER *se* [*among Chymists*] when the Thing is distilled without the usual Addition of other Things with it, 'tis said to be distilled *per se*.

PER *se* [*in Logick*] a Thing is said to be so considered when it is taken in the Abstract.

PERSE [*q.* the Colour the *Persians* delight in] Sky Colour. *Chaucer.*

To PERSECUTE [*persecuter*, *F.* *persequutum*, *L.* of *per* and *sequor*] to oppress,

vex, or trouble.

PERSECUTION, any unjust or violent Suit or Oppression. *F.* of *L.*

PERSECUTOR, an Oppressor.

PERSEITE, perceived. *Spens.*

PERSENT, piercing. *Spenc.*

PERSEVERANCE [*perseverantia*, *L.*] Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide in any way of Living, or in any Opinion.

PERSEVERANT [*perseverans*, *L.*] persevering, constant, steadfast.

To PERSEVERE [*perseverer*, *F.* *perseverare*, *L.* of *per* and *severus*, *i. e.* *constans*] to continue or be steadfast in a Thing.

PERSEUS, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere.

PERSIANS, the Inhabitants or Natives of *Persia*.

PERSIAN Wheel, an Engine contriv'd for the over-flowing of Land, which lies on the Borders or Banks of Rivers.

PER'SICK Order [*in Architecture*] is when the Pillars which support the Entablature, are made in the Shape of Men and Women.

To PERSI'ST [*persister*, *F.* of *persistere*, *L.*] to abide, hold on, to continue in an Opinion, or any Action.

PERSI'STANCE, persisting, continuance.

PE'RSOON [*personne*, *F.* of *persona*, *L.*] a Term individually apply'd to every Man or Woman; also the outward Form and Shape of the Body.

To PE'RSONATE, to act the Part of another Person.

PERSONER, a Parson. *Chaucer.*

PERSONS [*among Livines*] Subsistences, as the *Three Persons* in the blessed Trinity.

PERSONS [*in Grammar*] are three in Number either Singular or Plural.

PERSONABLE, having a good Presence, Mein, or Air; comely.

PERSONABLE [*in Law*] enabled to maintain a Plea in Court.

PERSONAGE [*personnage*, *F.*] the same with Person, but especially an honourable Person.

PERSONAL [*personnel*, *F.* of *personalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Person.

PERSONAL [*in Law*] any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, as Goods and Chattles, &c.

PERSONAL Tithes, are such as are paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person.

PERSONAL Verb [*in Grammar*] a Verb conjugated with all the three Persons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL Estate, any corporeal and moveable Thing, belonging to any Man being alive or dead.

PERSONA'LITY, } the Property of be-
PERSONA'LTY, } ing a distinct Person.

PERSONA'LITY [in Law] an Action is said to be in Personality, when it is brought against the right Person.

To PE'RSONATE, to act or represent a Person.

PE'RSONATE [*personatus*, L.] a Sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

PERSONA'TI [among Botanists] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

PERSONS *ne Prebendaries ne seront charges au Quinsmes, &c.* a Writ which lies for Prebendaries, &c. distrained by the Sheriffs for the 15th part of their Goods, or to be contributory to Taxes.

PERSPE'CTIVE [*Ars perspectiva*, L.] is an Art which gives Rules for the representing of Objects on a plain Superficies after the same manner as they would appear to our Sight, if seen through that Plane which is supposed as transparent as Glass. F.

PERSPE'CTIVE *Aerial*, is a proportional lessening the Tints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

PERSPE'CTIVE *Lineal*, is the Diminution of those Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which are Representations of other Lines very remote.

PERSPE'CTIVE *Military*, is when the Eye is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Table or Plane.

PERSPE'CTIVE *Practical*, is the Method of delineating that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Understanding conceives in the forms that we see Objects.

PERSPE'CTIVE *Speculative*, is the Knowledge of the Reasons of different Appearances or certain Objects, according to the several Positions of the Eye that beholds them.

PERSPICA'CIOUS [*perspicax*, L. of *per* and *specio*] quick-sighted, quick-witted.

PERSPICA'CITY [*perspicacitas*, L.] quickness of Sight or Apprehension.

PERSPI'CIENCE [*perspicientia*, L.] perfect Knowledge.

PERSPICU'ITY [*perspicuitas*, L.] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking.

PERSPI'CUOUS [*perspicuus*, L.] that is so clear and transparent, as the Light may be seen plainly through it; also easy to be apprehended, plain.

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS, Clearness, Evidentness.

PERSPIRA'TION, a breathing or steaming through. L.

PERSPIRA'TION [among Physicians] a Breathing or Sweating out of Humours, through the Pores of the Body.

To PERSPI'RE [*perspirare*, L.] to sweat or steam through the Pores.

To PERSTRINGE [*perstringere*, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a thing in Discourse.

To PERSUA'DE } [*persuader*, F. of
To PERSWA'DE } [*persuadere*, L.] to convince, to satisfy, to make believe, to advise, or put one upon.

PERSUA'SION, persuading; also Advice, Opinion, Belief. F. of L.

PERSUA'SIVE, apt to persuade. F.

PERSUA'SIVENESS, Aptness to persuade.

PERSUA'SORY [*persuasorius*, L.] apt to persuade. F. of L.

PERSULTA'TION [in Surgery] a bursting of Blood through the Vessels.

PERT [*appert*, F. lively, sharp, of *ad* and *peritus*, L. *pert*, C. Br. neat] brisk, lively, pragmatical.

To PERTAIN [*pertinere*, L.] to belong to, or concern.

PERTEREBRA'TION, a boring thro' with an Auger. L.

PERTERREFA'CTION, a great Fright, a great affrighting. L.

PERTICA'TA *Terræ* [Old Law] the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINA'CIOUS [*pertinax*, L.] obstinate, stubborn, wilful.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, stiffly, obstinately.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, Stiffness, Obstinateness.

PERTINA'CITY } [*pertinacitas*, L.] }
PERTINA'CY } [*pertinacia*, L.] }

Obstinacy, Stubbornness.

PERTINENCE, Fitness or Suitableness.

PE'RTINENS [Old Law] a Kinsman, Kinswoman.

PE'RTINENT [*pertinens*, L.] fit, pat, suitable, to the Purpose.

PE'RTINENTNESS, Suitableness, Fitness.

PERTINGENCY [in Philosophy] a reaching to.

PERTINGENT [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

PERTNESS, Briskness. See *pert*.

PERTRA'NSIENT [*pertransiens*, L.] passing or striking through as a Colour does in a precious Stone.

PERTUI'SAN. See *Partisan*.

To PERTURB [*perturbare*, L.] to disquiet or disturb.

PERTURBA'TION, Disquiet, Disorder, Trouble of Mind. F. of L.

PERTURBA'TOR [*perturbator*, F.] a Disturber. L.

PERTU'SE [*pertusus*, L.] beaten to Pieces, bored through, having Holes.

To PERVA'DE [*pervadere*, L.] to go over or through.

PERVE'RSE [*perversus*, L.] froward, cross-grained. F.

PERVERSELY, stubbornly, crossly.

PERVE'RSION, a seducing, corrupting, overthrowing; a turning to a wrong Sense.

PERVE'RSITY } [*perversité*, F. of

PERVE'RSENESS } [*perversitas*, L.] frowardness, crossness, ill-nature, malice.

To PERVE'RT [*pervertir*, F. of *pervertere*, L.] to turn upside down, to debauch, to seduce.

PERVESTIGA'TION, a diligent Search or Inquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, head-strong, stubborn.

PERVICA'CITY } [*pervicacitas*, L.] }

PERVICA'CY } [*pervicacia*, L.] }

Stubbornness, Wilfulness, Stiff-neckedness.

PERVIGILA'TION, a careful watching.

PE'RVIOUS [*pervius*, L. of *per* and *via*] passable, easy to be passed through.

PERVIOUSNESS, the being passable.

PERU'SAL [of *per*, L. and *user*, F.] a perusing or reading over.

To PERU'SE [of *per*, L. and *user*, F.] to look or read over.

PERU, a Province in America.

PERU'VIAN Bark, a Drug commonly called *Jesuits Powder*, brought from Peru in America.

PES *Moneta* [Old Records] signifies a true and reasonable Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coin. L.

PE'SA [Old Law] a Wey, or certain Weight of Cheese, Wooll, &c.

PE'SAGE [Old Records] a Custom or Duty, paid for the weighing of Wares.

PESEN, Pitch. Chaucer.

PE'SIL, a Shank of a Seep, &c.

PE'SSARY [*passaire*, F.] any oblong Medicine to be thrust into the Neck of the Womb.

PESSO'NA, Mast of a Forest, or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Mast. O. L.

PEST [*peste*, F. of *pestis*, L.] a Plague or Pestilence, Bane, Ruin.

PEST-House, an Hospital for those who are sick of the Plague.

To PE'STER [of *empester*, F.] to plague, annoy, embarrass, or trouble.

PE'STERABLE Wares, cumbersome Goods that take up much Room in a Ship.

PESTI'FEROUS [*pestifere*, F. of *pestifer*, L.] bringing the Plague or Pestilence, destructive, deadly.

PE'STILENCE [*pestilentia*, L.] the Plague, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, attended with Boils, Blotches, &c. F.

PE'STILENCE-Wort, an Herb.

PE'STILENT [*pestilens*, L.] plaguy,

destructive, dangerous, mischievous. F.

PESTILE'NTIAL [*pestilential*, F.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

PESTILE'NTIAL Fevers [among Physicians] are such which do not only afflict the Patient with a vehement Heat, but also with a malignant and venomous Quality.

PE'STLE [*pistillum*, L.] an Instrument to pound with in a Mortar.

PET [probably of *petto*, Ital. *pectus*, L. the Breast or Stomach] Distaste, or Displeasure.

A PET, a Cade Lamb. N. C.

To take PET } [*q. d. to stomach*] to
To be in a PET } be offended, to snuff at, to be angry.

PE'TALA [*πέταλον*, Gr.] Leaves.

PE'TALA [among Botanists] those fine coloured Leaves, which compose the Flowers of all Plants.

PETALO'DES [of *πεταλωδης*, Gr.] Urine which seems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

PETA'RD [*petardo*, Ital. *pedard*, Teut.] an hollow Engine made of Metal, in Form of a high-crown'd Hat, charged with fine Powder, and fix'd to a thick Plank, called the *Madrier*, in order to break down Gates, Port-Cullices, &c.

PETARDEE'R [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.

PE'TECHIÆ, Spots in the Skin like Flea-bites, which come out in some Fevers.

PETECHIAL Fever, spotted Fever.

PETEOUS, piteous. Chaucer.

PETER [*Πέτρος*, of *Πέτρα*, a Rock, Gr.] one of the Twelve Apostles.

PETERBOROUGH [so called from an Abby and Church erected there by *Peada* and *Wulpher*, Kings of the *Mercii*, in Honour to St. Peter] a Bishop's See in Northamptonshire, 62 Miles N. from London.

PETER-Men, those who formerly used unlawful Engines and Arts in catching Fish in the River Thames.

PETER-Pence, a Tribute of a Penny for every House given to the Pope by Ina King of the *West Saxons*. A. C. 720.

PETER's Post, a famous Quarry in Yorkshire, whose Stones built the Minster of St. Peter's in the City of York.

St. PETER's Wort, an Herb.

PETIGO, a running Scab. L.

PE'TIT, petty, small. F.

PE'TIT Cape, a Writ where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appeareth, and afterward maketh an Escape.

PE'TITS Cheux [in Cookery] a Sort of Paste for garnishing. F.

PE'TIT Serjeanty, a Tenure holden of the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow, or other Service at the Will of the first Feoffor.

PE'TIT *Treason* [in *Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETI'TIO *Induciarum* [in *Civil Law*] the same as *Imparance* in *Common Law*. *L.*

PETI'TIO *Principii* [in *Logick*] begging the Question, is a precarious supposing a Thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove. *L.*

PETITION, a Request or Supplication by an Inferior to a Superior. *F. of L.*

To **PETITION** [*petitum, L.*] to present or put up a Petition.

PETITIONER [*petitor, L.*] he or she who puts up a Petition.

PETITORY [*petitorius, L.*] belonging to a Petition or Demand.

PETRA *Lane*, a Stone of Wooll. *L.*

A **PETREL**, a Breast-plate.

PETRE'SCENT, growing into a Stone, becoming Stone. *L.*

PETRIFICATION, a changing any Body into a stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before. *F. of L.*

To **PETRIFY** [*petrifier, F. petrificare, L.*] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROBRU'SIANS, Followers of *Peter Bruys*, a Priest, who departed from the Church of Rome, *A. C. 1126*. They were against Infants Baptism, rebaptized such as had been baptized in Infancy, and are charged with sundry Errors by the *Romish* Writers.

PETROLEUM, Rock Oyl, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock.

PETRONE'L, a Sort of Harquebuss or Hand-Gun.

PETRO'SUM *Os* [among *Anatomists*] the inner Process of the Bones of the Temples, so called from its Hardness, Cragginess, &c.

PETTICOAT [of *petite-cotte, F.*] a Garment worn by Women reaching from the Waste down to the Feet.

PETTIFO'GGER [either of *petit, F.* and *yoʒene, Sax.* a Wooer, or *Uoeghen, Du.* to accommodate] an ignorant and troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.

PETTIFO'GGING [of *petit, F.* and *yoʒ* of *Lieʒegan, Sax.* or *Uoegh* of *Uoeghen, Du.* or *Fuge*, a Conjunction or Mixture, of *Fugen, Teut.* to join or intermingle] the Practice of a Pettifogger.

PETTISH, apt to take Pet or be angry, froward, peevish.

PETTISHNESS, Peevishness, stomachful.

PETTLE, pettish. *N. C.*

PETTITO'E [*Minshew* derives it from *La Petite Oye, F.*] Pigs Feet, Liver, &c.

PETTO [*petto, Ital.* the Breast] as to

keep a Thing in *Petto*, is to keep it in one's Breast.

PETTY [*petit, F.*] little, small, inconsiderable.

PETTY Bag, a certain Office in Chancery.

Clerks of the PETTY Bag, three Officers who record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire; make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put into a little Bag.

PETTY Larceny, small Theft, when the Thing stolen does not exceed the Value of 12 *d.*

PETTY-Patees [among *Confectioners*] a Sort of small Pies made of March Pane, and filled with Sweet-meats.

PETTY-Singles [among *Falconers*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY Tally [*Sea Term*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PETULANCY [*petulance, F. petulantia, L.*] Sauciness, Malapertness, Wantonness.

PETULANT [*petulans, L. of peto*] saucy, wanton, malapert. *F.*

PETULANTLY, wantonly, malapertly.

PETULANTNESS, Wantonness, Malapertness.

PETUS } Peat, a Sort of Earth dug up

PEAT } in small Pieces for Fuel. *O. L.*

PE'VETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch or Clock.

A **PEW** [*pupe, Du.*] a partitioned Seat in a Church.

PEW'ET, a Bird, a Puet.

PEW'TER [*peauter, Du.*] a white mixed Metal well known.

PEW'TERER, a Maker of, or Dealer in Pewter.

PEYNIS, Pains. *Chaucer.*

PHA'CODES [*φακώδης, Gr.*] so *Hippocrates* calls *Hypochondriacal* Persons, whose Complexions are of a Lentil Colour.

PHACO'DES [*φακοειδής, Gr.*] any Thing in the Shape of a Lentil, and by some *Oculists* is apply'd to the Crystalline Humour of the Eye.

PHACOPTI'SSANA [*φακοπιττισσάνη, Gr.*] a Decoction or Liquor of Lentils.

PHENO'MENA [*φαινόμενα, Gr.* of *φαίνω, to appear*] Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens. *L.*

PHENO'MENON [among *Philosophers*] any Appearance, Effect, or Operation of a natural Body which offers it self to the Consideration and Solution of a Natural Philosopher.

PHAGE'DÆNA [*φαγέδαινα, Gr.*] an exul-

exulcerate Cancer, or insatiable Appetite.

PHAGE'DÆNICKS, Medicines which eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers, &c.

PHAGE'DÆNICK Water [among Chymists] a Mixture of Sublimate corrosive, and Lime Water.

PHALA'CROSIS [φαλάκροσις, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALA'NGOSIS [φαλάγγωσις, Gr.] three Rows of Hairs, or when the Hair grows inwards, and is troublesome to the Eyes.

PHA'LANX [φαλαγγξ, Gr.] a Military Body of 8000 Foot-men, set in such Array, that they might encounter their Enemies, Foot to Foot, Man to Man, and Shield to Shield. L.

PHA'LANX [among Anatomists] the small Bones of the Fingers.

PHALE'CIAN [so called of Phalecus] Verses of eleven Syllables.

PHANA'TICAL, of or belonging to a Phanatick.

PHANA'TICK [fanatique, F. phanaticus, L. of φαίνω, to appear, Gr.] one that pretends to Revelations and new Lights; one that has vain Visions and Apparitions; now a Dissenter from the established Church is by some so called.

PHANE, a Fane, Vane, or Weather-cock. Chaucer.

PHA'NTASM [phantasma, L. of φάντασμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision, Night Ghosts; an idle Conceit.

PHANTA'STICAL [fantastique, F. phantasticus, L. of φανταστικός, Gr.] full of Fancies or Whims.

PHANTA'STICALLY, whimsically.

PHANTA'STICALNESS, Whimsicalness.

PHANTA'STICAL Colours, such as are produced by a Triangular Glass, Prism, &c. or such as appear in the Rainbow.

PHANTA'STRY, a being phantastical or whimsical.

PHA'NTASY [fantasie, F. phantasia, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] an inward Sense or Imagination, whereby Things are represented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

PHA'NTASY, a Disease in Cattle.

PHA'NTOM [fantome, F.] an Apparition or Ghost.

PHARAOH [פַּרְעֹה H. i. e. a making bare] a Title anciently belonging to the Kings of Egypt.

PHARE [pharus, L. φάρος, Gr.] a Watch-Tower, a Light-House to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARISA'ICAL [pharisaïque, F.] belonging to the Pharisees, also Hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS, the acting hypocritically.

PHARISA'ISM, the Profession or Opinions of the Pharisees; also Hypocrisy.

PHARISEES [pharisees, F. pharisei, L. φαρισαῖοι, Gr. of פָּרִישִׁי H. i. e. separated] a Sect of the Jews who applied themselves to the Study of the Law in an especial Manner, pretending to more Holiness than others.

PHARMACEU'TICE [φαρμακευτική, Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

PHARMACEU'TICK [φαρμακευτικός, Gr.] belonging to Medicines or Drugs.

PHARMACOCY'MIA [of φάρμακον, a Medicine, and χέω, to prepare, Gr.] that Part of Chymistry which treats of the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOLOGY [of φάρμακον, and λέγω, to say, Gr.] a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines.

PHARMACOPO'EIA [pharmacopoeia, F. φαρμακοποιεία, Gr.] a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IUS [of φάρμακον, a Medicine, and ποιέω, to make, Gr.] a Medicine-maker, an Apothecary.

PHARMACOPO'LIST [pharmacopole, F. pharmacopola, L. of φαρμακοπωλής, of φάρμακον, and πωλέω, to sell, Gr.] a Seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

PHA'RMACUM [φάρμακον, Gr.] any sort of Medicine against a Disease.

PHA'RMACY [pharmacie, F. pharmacia, L. of φαρμακία, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches the Choice, and Preparation of Medicines, the Apothecaries Art.

PHA'RSANG, a Persian Measure of 30, 40, or 60 Furlongs.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [in Anatomy] the Pharynx or the Bone Hyoides.

PHARYNGO'TOMY [of φάρυγξ, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] the same as Laryngotomy.

PHARYNGÆUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Pharynx, dilating it in Deglutition.

PHARYNX [φάρυγξ, Gr.] the upper Part of the Oesophagus, consisting of three Pairs of Muscles.

PHA'SES [of φαῖς, Gr.] Appearances, or the Manner in which Things shew themselves to us.

PHA'SES [among Astronomers] are the several Appearances or Positions in which some of the Planets shew themselves to us, viz. horned, halved, gibbous, and with a full Light.

PHASMA [φάσμα, Gr.] an Apparition a Vision or Sight. L.

PHEA'SANT [*phasianus*, L. of φασιανός, Gr.] a Sort of Bird well known to Sportsmen.

PHEER, a Companion. O.

PHEON [in *Heraldry*] is the barbed Head of a Dart or Arrow.

PHI'AL [*phiale*, F. *phiala*, L. φιάλη, Gr.] a little Glass Bottle, corruptly called *Vial*.

PHILADE'LPHIANS [of *philadelphia*, L. of φιλαδέλφεια, of φίλος, a Lover, and ἀδελφός, a Brother, Gr. i. e. Brotherly Love] a Sect called the Family of Love.

PHILADE'LPHUS [φιλαδέλφης, Gr.] one that loves his Brethren.

PHILA'GATHUS [φιλάγαθος, of φίλος, and ἀγαθός, good, Gr.] a Lover of Goodness.

PHILA'NTHROPOS [φιάνθρωπος, Gr.] a Lover of Men, kind, courteous. L.

PHILA'NTHROPY [*philanthropia*, L. of φιανθρωπία, of φίλος, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, Gr.] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courtesy.

PHILA'RGYRY [*philargyry*, L. of φιλαργυρία, of φίλος, and ἄργυρος, Silver, Gr.] a Lover of Money, covetous.

PHILAUTY [*philautie*, F. *philautia*, L. of φιλαυτία, of φίλος, and αὐτός, himself, Gr.] Self-Love.

PHILELUTHE'ROS [φιλελεύθερος, of φίλος, and ἐλευθερία, Liberty, Gr.] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILEMON [of φίλημα, Gr. a Kiss] a proper Name of Men.

PHILETUS [φιλητός, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

PHILIA'TROS [φιλήτρως, of φίλος, and ἵατρος, a Physician, Gr.] a Student in Medicine.

PHILIBERT [of *phela*, Sax. much, and *Beorht*, bright, i. e. very bright] a proper Name of Women.

PHILIP [φιλίππος, of φίλος, and ἵππος, a Horse, Gr. a Lover of Horses] a Name of Men; also a Gold Coin worth 3 s.

PHILI'PPICKS [*philippica*, L.] Invectives, so called from *Demosthenes's* biting Orations against *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

PHILOCHY'MIST, a Lover of Chymistry.

PHILOHISTO'RICUS [φιλοϊστορικός, of φίλος, and ἱστορία, History, Gr.] a Lover of History. L.

PHILO'LOGER [*philologus*, L. φιλόλογος, Gr.] a Humanist, a Lover of Letters, or Languages.

PHILOLO'GICAL [*philologicus*, L. of φιλογολικός, Gr.] belonging to Philology.

PHILO'LOGY [*philologie*, F. *philologia*, L. of φιλολογία, of φίλος, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] the Study of Humanity, or Skill in the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

PHI'LOMATH [*philomathes*, L. of φιλομαθής, Gr.] a Lover of Learning or of the Mathematicks.

PHI'LOMATHY [*philomathia*, L. of φιλομαθία, of φίλος, and μάθησις, Learning, Gr.] the Love of Learning.

PHILO'NIUM [of *Philo* its Author] an Anodyne Elestuary.

PHILO'PSYCHY [*philopsychia*, L. of φιλοψυχία, of φίλος, and ψυχή, Life, Gr.] the Love of Life.

PHILOSA'RCHY [*philosarchia*, L. of φιλοσαρχία, of φίλος, and σὰρξ, Gr.] the Love of the Flesh, Voluptuousness.

PHILOSOPHA'STER, a Smatterer in Philosophy.

PHILO'SOPHER [*philosophe*, F. *philosophus*, L. of φιλόσοφος, Gr.] one skilled in the Study of Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL [*philosophique*, F. *philosophicus*, L. of φιλοσοφικός, Gr.] belonging to Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL Egg [among *Chymists*] is a thin Glass Vessel in the Form of an Egg, used in long Digestions.

To **PHILO'SOPHIZE** [*philosophiser*, F. *philosophari*, L. of φιλοσοφία, Gr.] to play the Philosopher, to dispute or argue like a Philosopher.

PHILO'SOPHY [*philosophie*, F. *philosophia*, L. of φιλοσοφία, of φίλος, and σοφία, Wisdom, Gr.] the Knowledge of Things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reason and Experience.

PHILOSTO'RGY [*philostorgia*, L. of φιλοστοργία, of φίλος, and σorge, natural Affection, Gr.] Natural Affection, the Love of Parents towards Children.

PHILOTE'CHNUS [φιλότεχνος, Gr.] a Lover and Encourager of Arts.

PHILO'TOMY [*philotimia*, L. of φιλοτιμία, of φίλος, and τιμή, Honour, Gr.] Love of Honour.

PHILO'XENY [*philoxenia*, L. of φιλοξενία, of φίλος, and ξενία, Hospitality, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

PHI'LTER { [φίλτρον, Gr.] a Medicine
PHI'LTRUM } cine or Charm to procure Love, a Love Portion or Powder. L.

PHI'LTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hollow dividing the upper Lip.

PHI'MOSIS [φίμωσις, Gr.] a tying up with a Bridle or Rein. L.

PHI'MOSIS [among *Surgeons*] a Pressure caus'd by a kind of hard Flesh in the Fundament; also when the *Glans* of the Yard is bound so straitly by the *Preputium*,

putium, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHINEAS [פִּינְיָא H. i. e. bold Countenance] the Son of *Eleazar* the Priest.

PHLEBO'TOMIST [phlebotomus, L. of φλεβοτόμος, Gr.] a Blood-letter, a Surgeon.

To PHLEBO'TOMISE [phlebotomiser, F. of φλεβοτομῆν, Gr.] to let Blood, to breathe or open a Vein.

PHLEBO'TOMUM [φλεβότομον, Gr.] a Fleam or Lance to let Blood with.

PHLEBO'TOMY [phlebotomie, F. of phlebotomia, L. of φλεβοτομία, of φλεβάς, the Veins, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] opening a Vein with a Lancet to discharge some of the Blood.

PHLEGM [phlegme, F. phlegma, L. of φλέγμα, of φλέγω, to burn, Gr.] one of the Humours of the Body.

PHLEGM [among Chymists] Water, one of the five Chymical Principles; also a Waterish distilled Liquor opposite to a spirituous Liquor.

PHLEGM [among Physicians] a slimy Excrement of the Blood, often caused by too much Nitrous Air; also an Inflammation.

PHLEGM of Vitriol [among Chymists] the Moisture which is drawn off when calcined Vitriol is distilled in order to procure its Spirit and Oyl.

PHLE'GMAGOGUES [of φλέγμα, and ἀγωγός, a Leader] Medicines to draw away or purge Phlegm.

PHLE'GMATICK [phlegmaticus, L. of φλεγματικός, Gr.] full of or troubled with Phlegm.

PHLE'GMONE [phlegmone, L. of φλεγμονή, of φλέγω, to burn, Gr.] a hot Tumour proceeding from an over Affluxion of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, Beating, and Pain. F.

PHLEGMONO'DES, the same as Phlegmon.

PHLE'GOSIS [φλέγωσις, Gr.] an Inflammation. L.

PHLEME [among Farriers] an Instrument used in the letting of Blood.

PHLYCTÆ'NA [φλύκταινα, Gr.] a Swelling which arises with Blisters, called Wild-Fire; a Pimple or Pock with the Matter in it; also a little Ulcer in the Corneous Tunic of the Eye.

PHON'GMUS [φονιγμός, Gr.] a Medicine which causes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHOE'BUS [φῶιβος, Gr.] the Sun.

PHOE'NIX [phenix, F. φοῖνιξ, Gr.] a Bird in Arabia, about the Bigness of an Eagle, which is reported to live 600 Years, and that there is but one of them in the World at a Time, and that she,

having lived that Time, builds her Nest of combustible Species, which being set on Fire by the Sun, she fans it with her Wings, and burns her self in it, and that a Worm rises out of her Ashes, which comes to be a new *Phoenix*.

PHOE'NIX Insurance Office, an Office in London, for insuring Houses from Accidents by Fire, so called from its having a *Phoenix* for its Emblem or Device.

PHO'SPHORUS [φωσφόρος, of φῶς, Light, and φορός, bringing, Gr.] the Morning Star, or *Venus*.

PHO'SPHORUS [among Chymists] a Preparation which is kept in Water, and being taken out and expos'd to the Air, shines in the Dark, and actually takes Fire of it self.

PHOT'NIANS, Christian Hereticks, so called from *Photinus* Bishop of *Sirmich*, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Cerintus*, and *Ebion*, and added, that Jesus Christ was not only meer Man, but began to be the Christ, when the Holy Ghost descended upon him in *Jordan*.

PHRASE [phrasis, L. of φράσις, Gr.] Expression or Manner of Speech.

To PHRASE it, to express a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASEO'LOGY [phraseologia, L. of φράσις, a Phrase, and λογία, a Discourse, Gr.] a Collection of Phrases and elegant Expressions in any Language.

PHRASELESS Hand, a Hand whose Beauty no Phrase can express. *Shakes.*

PHRE'NES [φρένες, Gr.] the Membranes about the Heart; also the *Diaphragm* and *Midriff*.

PHRENE'TICK [phreneticus, L. of φρεναιτικός, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with the Frenzy.

PHRENE'TICK Nerves [among Anat.] those which belong to the *Midriff*.

PHRENE'TICK Vessels, the Veins and Arteries which pass through the *Diaphragm*, *Mediastinum*, and *Pericardium*.

PHRE'NSY [phrenesie, F. phrenesis, L. of φρενις, Gr.] a Dorage with a continued Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger proceeding from too great Heat of the Animal Spirits.

PHRI'CE, Horror, Dread, Trembling.

PHRI'CODES, a terrible Fever, wherein Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHROCIAN, a Star of the 2d Magnitude in the Constellation *Canis Minor*.

PHRYGIAN Mood, a Warlike kind of Musick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. also a spritely Measure in Dancing.

PHTHAR-

PHTHA'RTICKS [*φθαρτικά*, Gr.] corrupting Medicines.

PHTHIRIA'SIS [*φθειρίασις*, Gr.] the lousy Disease; also a scaly Scab on the Eye-brow.

PHTHI'SICAL [*phthisique*, F. *phthisicus*, L. of *φθισικός*, Gr.] troubled with the Phthisick.

PHTHI'SICK [*phthisie*, F. *phthisis*, L. of *φθίσις*, of *φθείω*, to corrupt, Gr.] a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Exulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a slow continued Fever, ill-smelling Breath, and a Cough.

PHTHORA [*φθορά*, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHY'GETHLON [*φύγεθλον*, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules.

PHYLA'CTERIES [*phylacteres*, F. *phylacteria*, L. *φυλακτήρια*, Gr. q. d. things to be especially observed] Scrolls of Parchment in which the ten Commandments, or other Passages of Scripture were written, worn by the Pharisees on their Foreheads, Arms, and Hem of their Garments; also Amulets or Charms to be worn externally for the Cure of Diseases; also Preservation against Poison or Witchcraft.

PHYLLIREA, a Plant, an Evergreen.

PHYLLIS [*φύλλον*, Gr. a Leaf] a proper Name of Women.

PHY'MA [*φύμα*, Gr.] Swelling, especially in the Glandules.

PHYMATODES, a Swelling like the former.

PHY'SICAL [*physique*, F. *physicus*, L. of *φυσικός*, Gr.] Natural, belonging to Natural Philosophy, or the Art of Physick.

PHYSICIAN [*physicien*, F.] a Doctor, a Professor of Physick.

PHY'SICK [*physique*, F. *Ars physica*, L. of *φυσική*, of *φύσις*, Nature, Gr.] is in General the Science of all material Beings, or whatsoever concerns the System of this visible World, tho' in a more limited and improper Sense it is apply'd to the Science of Medicine; the Art of curing Diseases, or Medicines prepared for that Purpose.

PHY'SICK [*physique*, F. *physica*, L. of *φυσική*, Gr.] Natural Philosophy, or the speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies, and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations.

PHYSIO'GNOMER [*physiognomiste*, F.

PHYSIO'GNOMIST [*physiognomus*, L. of *φυσιογνώμης*, Gr.] one skilled in Physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNO'MICKS [*physiognomica*, L.] such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, so as to make some Judgment of his Distemper.

PHYSIO'GNOMY [*physiognomie*, F. *physiognomia*, L. *φυσιογνωμία*, of *φύσις*, Na-

ture, and *γνώμη*, Opinion, Gr.] an Art which teaches to guess the Natures, Conditions, or Fortunes of Persons by a View of their Faces, Body, &c.

PHYSIO'LOGER [*physiologus*, L. of *φυσιολόγος*, of *φύσις*, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] one who is versed in Physiology.

PHYSIO'LOGY [*physiologia*, L. of *φυσιολογία*, Gr.] Physicks or Natural Philosophy, is the Science of Natural Bodies, and their various Affections, Motion, and Operations.

PHYSIO'LOGY [among *Physicians*] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Constitution and Structure of a Human Body, and its several Parts.

PHYSIS [*φύσις*, Gr.] Nature.

PHYSOCE'LE [*φυσικήλη*, Gr.] a windy Rupture.

PHYTI'VOROUS [of *φυτή*, a Plant, and *vorax*, devouring] that eats or devours Plants.

PHYTO'LOGY [*φυτολογία*, of *φυτή*, a Plant, and *λέγω*, to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Plants.

PHYZ [*φύσις*, Gr.] the Countenance.

PIA'CHE [*piazza*, Ital.] cover'd arched Walks, such as in *Covent Garden*, or about the *Royal Exchange*.

PIA'CULAR [*piacularis*, L.] serving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIA Mater [among *Anatomists*] the inmost Skin which incloses the Brain. L.

PIANNET, the lesser Wood-Pecker, a Bird.

PIA'NO [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft or low. Ital.

PIANI'SSIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme soft or low. Ital. See *Eccho*.

PIA'STER, an Italian Coin, in Value about a Crown English.

PIAZZA, a broad open Place, as a Market-Place, &c. also corruptly the Walks about it set with Pillars. Ital.

PI'CA [among *Printers*] a Letter, of which there are three Sorts, *Small*, *Great*, and *Double*.

PI'CA [among *Physicians*] a vitiated Appetite, wherein Persons crave Things unfit for Food, as Women with Child, or in a *Chlorosis*. The same as *Malacia*.

PICARD, a Sort of Boat of about 15 Ton, used on the River *Severn*. O. L.

PICA'RUM, a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles. O. L.

PICHERIA, a Pitcher, a Pot. O. L. To **PICK** [*picken*, Lu.] to gather up as Birds do Seeds, &c. to gather by little and little, to cull or choose out.

A **PICK** [*Piic*, Sax.] a Tool used by Carvers, &c.

A PICK

A PICK [among *Printers*] a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters.

A PI'CKADIL, a Segment.

PICKADI'LLY, a great Street near St. James's, built by one *Higgins* a Taylor; and so called because he got his Estate by making stiff Collars, in the Fashion of a Band, then called *Pickadilles*, formerly much in fashion.

PI'CKAGE [*Law Term*] Money paid in a Fair for breaking the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stands, or Stalls.

PICKAROO'N, a sort of Pirate-Ship.

PICK-AXE, [*q. d.* Picking-Axe] an Instrument for digging.

PICK-PURSE, a kind of Herb.

To PICKEE'R, } [*picorare*, Ital.

To PICKEROO'N, } [*picorer*, F.] to go a plundering or robbing; also to skirmish as Light-Horse-Men do before the main Battle begins.

PICKEREL, a young Pike-fish.

PICKET [*picquet*, F.] is a Stake sharp at one end, and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it: Also a Game at Cards.

To stand upon the PICKET [*Military Term*] is when a Horseman is sentenced for some Offence, to stand on the Point of a Stake with one Foot, having the contrary Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach.

PICKETS, Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in a Camp to tie their Horses to; and before the Foot, to rest their Arms about them in a Ring.

PI'CKLE, } [*piccolo*, Ital.] a small

PIGHTEL, } Parcel of Land inclosed with a Hedge.

PI'CKLE [*pekel*, Du.] several Sorts of Brine, made of Vinegar, Salt, Spices, &c.

To PICKLE [*pekleu*, Du.] to season, or preserve in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, &c. pickled for Sawces.

To PIQUE [*in Musick Books*] is to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct manner. *Ital.*

PICTS-Wall, a famous Wall antiently built by the Romans (first begun by the Emperor *Adrian*, and afterwards continued by *Severus*) on the Northern Bounds of England, to prevent the Incurfions of the *Picts* and *Scots*.

PI'CTURE [*pictura*, L.] the Image or Representation of a Person or Thing made in Painting or Graving.

To PI'DDLE, to eat here and there a bit. Also to stand trifling.

PIE, [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *Biegan*, Sax. to build, *q. d.* a Building

made with Paste] a Dish of Meat or Fruit bak'd in Paste.

PIE [*pie*, F. *pica*, L.] a Mag-pie, a Bird.

PIE [among *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mix'd together.

A PIECE [*piece*, F.] Part, Portion, Slice; also a Pound Sterling, or 20 Shillings.

PIECE of Eight, a Spanish Coin; that of *Sevil* and *Mexico* worth about 4 s. 6 d. 1 ob. *English*; that of *Peru*, 4 s. 3 d. 1 ob.

PIECES [*Military Term*] Field-Pieces plac'd in the Front of an Army, &c. Cannon, or great Guns used at Sieges, call'd Battering Pieces.

PIED [of *pie*, F.] spotted or speckled.

PIEDOU'CHE [*in Architecture*] is a little square Base smoothed and wrought with Mouldings, serving to support a Bust, or Statue drawn half way, or any small Figure in Relievo. F.

PIED-DROIT [*in Architecture*] a square Pillar partly set within a Wall; also Part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window. F.

PIE'NO [*in Musick Books*] signifies full; and is frequently used instead of the Words *Tutti*, *Grande*, or *Große*; as *Pieno Choro*, a full Chorus. *Ital.*

To PIEP [*pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

PIE-POWDER Court [*q. d.* Dusty-foot Court] a Court held in Fairs (particularly at *Bartholomew-Fair* in *Westsmithfield*, London) to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them. F.

To PIERCE [*percer*, F. *perciare*, Ital.] to bore through, to broach a Vessel.

PIERCED [*in Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has a Hole in it, so that the Field appears through.

PIE'STRUM [*παιστρυν*, Gr.] an Instrument to beat in pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing the Child out of the Womb.

PIETA'NTIA, a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals distributed to the Members of a College, upon some great Festival. O. L.

PIETANTIA'RIVS, the Pittancer, an Officer in Collegiate Churches, who gave out the several Pittances, or Shares.

PI'ETY [*piete*, F. of *pietas*, L.] Godliness, Devotion, Natural Affection, Love to one's Country or Parents.

PIFFA'RO, an Instrument somewhat like a Hautboy. *Ital.*

PIFFE'RO, a small Flute or Flagelet. *Ita.*

To PIFFLE, to filch. N. C.

A PIG [*berge*, Du.] a young Swine.

PIG of the Sounder, a young wild Boar of the first Year.

PIGEON [*pigione*, Ital.] a Fowl. F.

PIGEONS Foot, an Herb.

PIGER *Henricus* [*Slothful Henry*] a very slow distilling Chymical Vessel. L.

PI'GGIN, a wooden Vessel with a Handle for holding Liquids.

PIGGOT [Dr. Th. H. supposes it to be derived of *Bigot*, F.] a Sirname.

PIGHT, propped, settled, cast. *Spenc.*

PI'GMENT [*pigmentum*, L.] a Paint wherewith Women colour their Faces.

PIGSNEY [of *Piza*, *Sax.* a little Maid, and *Æge*] a fond Title given to a young Maid.

PIGNORA'TION, a Pawning. L.

PI'GRITUDE [*pigritudine*, L.] Slothfulness, Laziness.

PIKE [*pique*, F. *picca*, Ital.] a long Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, arm'd at the end with a little Spear; also a River Fish.

PILASTER [*pilastre*, F. *pilastro*, Ital.] a kind of square Pillar made to jut out of a Wall.

PILCH [*Pylche*, *Sax.*] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapt about a young Child; also a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur-Gown. *Chauc.*

PILCHARD [of *Pilce*, *Sax.* a hairy Garment, and *Ærð*, Du. Nature] a Sea-Fish, somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.

PI'LCROW, a Paragraph. O.

PILD GARLICK, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; also a Person slighted and had in little or no esteem.

PILE [*pille*, Du. *pile*, F.] a heap of Wood, or other things, laid one above another.

PILE [among *Architects*] a Mass of Buildings.

PILE [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary consisting of a twofold Line in or after the manner of a Wedge.

PILES [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Fundament, the *Hæmorrhoides*.

PILES [among *Architects*] great Stakes ramm'd into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon in marshy Grounds.

PILE-WORT, an Herb.

PILE'TTUS, a blunt, or blunted Arrow, that had a Pile or Button fix'd near the Point, to keep it from going too far into the Mark. F. L.

To PILFER [*pilare*, L. or of *Pelf*, Wealth] to steal things of small Value.

PILGRIM, [*Pilgrim*, Du. *pilgram*, Teut. *pelerin*, F. *pelerigno*, Ital. of *peregrinus*, L.] one who travels thro' foreign Countries, to visit holy Places, to pay his Devotion to the Relicks of dead Saints, &c.

PI'LGRIMAGE [*pelerinage*, F. *peregrinatio*, L.] a Journey for that purpose.

PILL [*pille*, Du. *pilule*, F. of *pilula*, L.] a solid Medicine made up of several Ingredients, like a little Ball.

PILL [in *Heraldry*] the same as *pelf*.

To PILL [*pillare*, F. of *pillare*, L.] to rob or plunder, to use Extortion, to fleece one.

PILLA TERRÆ, a small piece of Ground. O. L.

To PI'LLAGE, to plunder, rifle, rob.

PI'LLAGE [*pilleggio*, Ital.] Plundering, Rifling, Robbery.

PI'LLAGE [among *Architects*] is a square Pillar that usually stands behind a Column, to bear up Arches; it has a Base and Capital as a Pillar has.

PI'LLAR [*Pilier*, F. *Piliere*, Ital.] a sort of irregular Column, one of the principal Things in which the Beauty of a Building consists.

PI'LLED, that has the Wool shorn off, as a *Pilled Ewe*.

PI'LLION [*Pelente*, Du. *Pulvinus*, L.] a kind of soft Saddle for Women to ride on.

PI'LLORY [*Pilori*, F. *Pistorin*, Du.] a wooden Frame or Engine, on which Cheats and other Offenders stand, to be Examples of publick Shame.

PILLOURS, Robbers or Plunderers, O. Also furred Robes. *Chauc.*

PI'LLOW [*Pile*, *Sax.* *Pelente*, Du. *Pulvinus*, L.] a sort of Cushion to lay one's Head on.

PI'LLOW [in a *Ship*] a piece of Timber that the Bolt-sprit-mast bears or rests upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull aloft, close by the Stem.

PILO'SITY [*Pilositas*, L.] Hairiness, Roughness.

PILOT [*Pilote*, F. *Pilota*, Ital. *Piloto*, Span. *Piloot*, Du.] is one employ'd to conduct Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, &c. also the Steersman, who stands at the Helm, and manages the Rudder.

The PILOT Bird, a Bird about the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, that gives notice to Ships which sail that way.

PILOTAGE, the Duty or Money paid to a Pilot for steering a Ship.

PIMP [of *Pinge*, Fr. or *Pinco*, Ital. of *Penis*, L. a Man's Yard] a Procurer of, or Attendant upon Whores, &c.

To PIMP, to play the Pimp.

PIMPERNEL, an Herb.

PIMPLE [*Pompette*, F. *Pump*, C. Br. of *Pupula*, L.] a little Wheal.

PIMPO'MPET, a kind of antick Dance, when three Persons hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

PIN [*Espingle*, F. *Spilla*, Ital. of *Spina*, L. a Thorn] a small Brass Utensil, for fastening on Clothes in dressing: Also a Necessary for various other uses.

To PIN [of *Pin*, *Sax.* to include] to shut in, also to fasten on, &c.

PIN and *Web*, a horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

PIN-Wheel [of a Clock] the same with the Striking Wheel.

PI'NAUNT, a Starveling, one that pines away for Hunger. *Chauc.*

PI'NCERS [*pincettes*, F.] an Iron Instrument for various Uses.

To **PINCH** [*pincer*, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; also to reduce to Extremity; to afflict.

To **PI'NCHIN** [*pincer*, F.] to jeer or banter. *Chauc.*

PINDA'RICK, a sort of Poetry in Imitation of *Pindar*, whose Strains were lofty and almost inimitable.

PINDE, pained. *Chauc.*

PINE, a Pit. O.

PINE [*pin*, F. *Pinus*, L.] a Pine-tree.

To **PINE** [probably of *Pinian*, Sax. to punish, or *Pinen*, Du. *Peinen*, Teut. to torment] to languish, to consume and waste away with Grief.

IT'S PINE to tell [of *Pin*, Sax.] i. e. It's difficult to tell. N. C.

PI'NFOLD [of *Pynban*, Sax. to shut up, and *fold*] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

A **PINGLE**, a small Croft, or Picle. N. C.

PINGUE'DINOUS [of *pinguedo*, L.] fat, gross, unweildy.

PINGUEDO [among *Anatomists*] the fat of Animals lying next under the Skin.

PI'NGUITY [of *pinguis*, L.] Fatness.

PININ, to put to pain. *Chauc.*

PI'NION [*pignon*, O. F. of *pinna*, L.] the Wing of a Fowl: Also the Nut or lesser Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION of *Report*, is that Pinion of a Watch which is equally fix'd on the Arbor of the great Wheel.

To **PI'NION** one, to bind his Hands or Arms fast.

PINK [of *pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [*pinque*, F.] a sort of little sailing Ship.

PINK, a sort of yellow Colour.

To **PINK** [of *pinckooghen*, Du.] to wink with the Eye, &c. Also to cut Silk or Cloth with variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

PINNA auris [in *Anatomy*] the upper and broader part of the Ear. L.

PINNÆ nasi [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Nose.

PI'NNACE [*pinasse*, F.] a small Vessel with a square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts; which is used as a Scout for Intelligence, for landing Forces, and the like.

PI'NNACLE [*pinacle*, F. *pinnacolo*, Ital. of *pinna*, L.] the Battlement or highest

Top of a great Building or Spire; figuratively, Eminence or Height.

Ad PINNAS bibere [i. e. to drink to the Pin] an old *Danish* Custom of drinking, which was having a Pin fix'd on the Side of a wooden Cup, to drink exactly to the Pin, or forfeit something. Hence the Saying, *He's in a merry Pin.* L.

PINNA'TA Folia [among *Botanists*] are such Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged or indented, and which have their Parts resembling Feathers. L.

PINNE [in *Falconry*] a Disease in the Foot of a Hawk.

A **PIN Pannibly Fellow**, a covetous Miser that pins up his Panniers or Baskets. N. C.

PINSON, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

PINT [*Pýnt*, Sax.] an *English* Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

PINTEL } [of *Pint*, Du. and Teut.] a

PINTLE } Man's Yard.

PINTLE [among *Gunners*] an Iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PINTLES [in a Ship] the Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-post.

PINULES, the Sights of an *Astrolabe*, a Mathematical Instrument.

PINTLEDY *Pantledy* [of *panteler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledy pantledy*, i. e. beat for fear. Linc.

PIONEER [*pionier*, F.] a Labourer taken up for the Service of an Army, to level Ways, cast up Trenches, and undermine Forts.

PIONINGS, Works of Pioneers. *Spen.*

PIONY } [*peonia*, L. of *παιωνία*, Gr.] a

PEONY } Plant which bears a very fair red Flower.

PIP [*Piepe*, Du. *pepie*, F. *Pipa*, Teut. *pipa*, Ital. of *pituita*, L.] a Disease in Poultry; any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [Pipe, Sax. *Piepe*, Du. *pipeau*, F. *Pfeiffe*, Teut. *fifaro*, Ital.] a musical Instrument; also a Reed, a Device to take Tobacco in; also a Conduit or Channel.

A **PIPE** [*Pipe*, Teut. *pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll, otherwise called the *Great Roll*.

Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who charges down in a great Roll, made up like a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE Office, a Court in the Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.

PIPE-Tree, a Tree bearing two sorts of Flowers, the white and the blue.

PIPER [*Pipepe*, Sax.] a Player on a Pipe.

PI'PERINE [of *piper*, L.] Things partaking of the chief qualities of Pepper, whether Simples or Compounds.

- PIPERREDGE-Tree, the Barberry-Bush.
 PIPPIN, an excellent Apple, of which there are various sorts.
 PI'QUANT, sharp, biting, nipping. F.
 PIQUE [*picca*, Ital.] Peek, Distaste, Spleen, Grudge. F.
 PIQUET } a certain Game at Cards.
 PICKET } F.
 PI'RACY [*piraterie*, F. *piratica*, L. of *πειρατεία*, Gr.] the Trade or Practice of a Pirate.
 PI'RATE [*pirata*, L. of *πειρατής*, Gr.] One who lives by Pillage, and robbing on the Sea. F.
 To PI'RATE [*pirater*, F.] to rob on the Sea.
 PIRA'TICAL [*piraticus*, L. of *πειρατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Pirate.
 To PIRE, to peer about. *Chauc.*
 PI'SCANY, a Privilege of Fishing.
 PISCARY [*piscaria*, L.] a Fish Market, or Place for keeping Fish.
 PISCARY [in Law] a Liberty of Fishing.
 PISCES [among Astronomers] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, so called from its supposed likeness to two Fishes. L.
 PISCI'VOROUS [*piscivorus*, L.] that devours or feeds upon Fishes.
 PI'SCULENT [*pisculentus*, L.] full of Fishes.
 PISMIRE [probably of *Puyde*, Du. a Heap, and *Miere*, Du. *Myre*, Dan. an Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, a very small Creature.
 To PISS [*pisser*, F. *Pisser*, Dan.] to evacuate Urine.
 PISS [*Piss*, Dan. *pissat*, F.] Urine.
 PISSASPHA'LTUS, the same as Bitumen Judaicum.
 PISTA'CHO [*pistache*, F. *pistacia*, L.] a Pistache Nut, a small Nut growing in Egypt and Syria, of a spicy Smell. *Spenc.*
 PISTILLUM, a Pestle. L.
 PISTILLUM [in Botany] a part of some Plants, which in shape resembles a Pestle.
 PI'STOL [*pistolet*, F. *pistola*, Ital.] a small sort of Fire Arms.
 PISTOLE, a French, or Spanish Piece of Gold, worth 17 s.
 PIT [Pit, Sax. *Pet*, Du. *Pot*, Teut. *puis*, F. of *puteus*, L.] a Hole in the Ground, a Well.
 PIT-Fall, a sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.
 To PITCH [*picare*, L. *poisser*, F.] to do over with Pitch or Tar.
 PITCH [Pic, Sax. *pix*, L. *poix*, F. *Pick*, Du.] an oily bituminous Substance, well known, drawn chiefly from Pine and Fir-Trees.
 To PITCH [*appicier*, Ital. *figere*, L.] to fix, as to pitch a Tent or Camp; also to pave.
 A PITCH, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.
 A PITCH, Stature or Height.
 To PITCH [probably of *peser*, F. to weigh, or *περύνω*, Gr. to fall] to light upon; also to set a Burden upon.
 To PITCH [Sea-Term] when a Ship sails with her Head too much into the Sea, or bears against it so as to endanger her Top-Masts, Mariners say, *She will pitch her Mast by the Board.*
 PITCH [in Architecture] the Angle which a Gable-end, and consequently the whole Roof of a Building is set to.
 PI'TCHER [*picher*, *pichier*, O. F. *pickel*, Span. *pittaro*, Ital.] an Earthen Vessel with a Handle, for containing of Liquors.
 PITCHING-Pence, a Duty for setting down every Sack of Corn or Merchandizes in a Fair or Market.
 PITCHFORD [of *pitch* and *ford*, from a Spring rising in a private House there, upon which Pitch continually floateth] in Shropshire.
 PITCH-Fork [*pig fork*, C. Br.] an Instrument used by Husbandmen.
Little Pitchers have great Cars.
 This Proverb is a good Caution to Parents and others, not to use too much Freedom in Discourse before Children: For that their Sense of hearing is not only as quick or quicker than older People, but also because they have long Tongues as well as wide Ears, and their Innocence often divulges what their Elders would have kept secret: therefore, *Maxima debetur puero reverentia*, says Juvenal; and *Ce que l'enfant oit au Foyer est bien tost cognéu jusque au Monsieur*, say the French; and *בהקל ראית ביה אנגריין לאתמרמירין מולה מסטירין* say the Hebrews.
 PITH [*Pit* or *Pitte*, Du.] the inward Part or Marrow of the Tree, &c.
 PI'THY, full of Pith or Marrow; substantial, full of good Matter.
 PI'TIABLE [*Pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.
 PITIFUL, inclin'd to Pity, compassionate, tender-hearted; also that deserves to be pitied, woeful; also sorry, wretched.
 PI'TILESS, not to be moved to pity, merciless.
 PI'TEOUS [*piteux*, Fr.] sad, grievous, pitiful, woeful, wretched.
 PITTA'CIIUM [*πικτήκιον*, Gr.] a little Cloth spread with Salve to be laid on a Part affected.

PITTANCE, a small Portion; an Allowance to Monks, &c. for a Meal. *F.*

PITUITE [*pituita*, *L.*] Phlegm, Snivel, Snot; it is the moist, viscid, and glutinous part of the Blood, which is separated by the largest Glands, where the Contortions of the Arteries are greatest, and give the greatest Retardation to the Velocity of the Blood, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Head. *F.*

PITU'ITOUS [*pituitens*, *F.* *pituitosus*, *L.*] full of Phlegm.

PITY [*pitie*, *F.* *pieta*, *Ital.* *pietas*, *L.*] Compassion, Concern of Mind.

PIU [in *Musick-Books*] signifies a little more, and increases the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with; as,

PIU Allegro, *i. e.* Play a little more gay and brisk, than *Allegro* by itself requires. *Ital.*

PIU Piano [in *Musick-Books*] signifies soft and slow. *Ital.*

PIU Presto, *i. e.* Play quicker than *Presto* itself requires. *Ital.*

PIVA, a Hautboy. *Ital.*

PIVOT, a piece of Iron like a Top, set into the Sole or Ring at the bottom of a Gate, so as to bear it up, and give it motion. *F.*

PIZZLE [of *Pese*, *Du.* a Nerve, or of *Pisg*, *q. d.* *Pisle*, or of *Pettesche*, *Teut.* a Scourge, because Bulls Pizzles were used for that end] the gristly part of the *Penis* of Man or Beast.

Cloven PIZZLE, a Disease in Sheep.

PLACABILITY [*placabilitas*, *L.*] easiness of being pacified or appeased.

PLA'CABLE [*placabilis*, *L.*] easy to be pacified or appeased.

PLACAERT } [*Plackaert*, *Du.*] a Proclamation or Ordinance by the States of *Holland*.

PLA'CARD, a Bill or Paper posted up, a Proclamation, a Libel. *F.*

PLACARD [in *Law*] is a particular Licence, by which a Man is allowed to shoot with a Gun, or use Games, &c.

PLACE [*piazza*, *Ital.* of *platea*, *L.* of *πλατεία*, *Gr.* broad, *sc.* *ὁδός*, *Way*, *Gr.*] Space or Room, in which a Person or Thing is; also Office or Employment.

PLACE [among *Philosophers*] is either Absolute or Relative.

Absolute PLACE [of a Body] is that part of Absolute Place which every natural Body takes up.

Relative PLACE, is the apparent or sensible Position of any Body according to the Determination of our Senses, with respect to other contiguous or adjoining Bodies.

Geometrick PLACE, is a certain Extent wherein each Point may indifferently serve for the Solution of an *Indeterminate Problem*, when it is to be resolved Geometrically.

PLACE Plane [in *Geometry*] is when the Point resolving the Problem is the Periphery of a Circle.

PLACE Simple [in *Geometry*] is when the Point which resolves any Problem is in a right Line.

PLACE Solid [in *Geometry*] is when the Point that resolves the Problem is in one of the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE Surfsolid [in *Geometry*] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve in a higher Gender than the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE of the Sun or Planet [in *Astronomy*] is the Sign and Degree of the *Zodiack*, in which the Planet is.

PLACE apparent of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is a Point in the Starry Heaven, which is found by a right Line passing from the Spectator's Eye, terminated at the other End among the Fixed Stars.

PLACE of Units [in *Arithmetick*] in a Number which consists of two, three, four, five or more Places, that which is outermost toward the right hand is called the Place of Units.

PLACE [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the Fortress or Strong Hold.

Regular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whole Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whose Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE of Arms [in *Fortification*] a strong City or Town pitched upon for the chief Magazine of an Army.

PLACE of Arms [of a Camp] a spacious piece of Ground at the Head of a Camp, to draw out the Army in Order of Battle.

PLACE of Arms [in a Garrison] is a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City, for the Garrison to rendezvous in upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion.

PLACE of Arms of a Troop } [in a
PLACE of Arms of a Company } Camp]
is that Spot of Ground on which the Troops or Company draw up.

PLACE of Arms particular [in a Garrison] is a Place near every Bastion, where the Soldiers, sent from the grand Place to the Quarters assigned them, relieve those that are either upon the Guard or in Fight.

PLACE of Arms without, is a Place allowed to the *Covert Way*, for the planting

ing of Cannon, to oblige those who advance in their Approaches to retire.

To PLACE [*placer*, F.] to order, to dispose, to put, lay or set.

PLACE'NTA *Uterina* [among *Anatomists*] a part which serves to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth. L.

PLA'CID [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

PLACI'DITY [*placiditas*, L.] Quietness, peaceableness.

PLA'CITA, Pleas or Pleadings. L.

PLACITA'RE, To plead Causes. L.

PLACITA'TOR, a Pleader. L.

PLA'CITUM [in *Law*] a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance or Decree. L.

PLA'CKET, the open part of a Woman's Petticoat.

PLAD, a Mantle worn by the *Highlanders* in *Scotland*; also a sort of Stuff so called.

PLADA'ROSIS [of *πλαδαρόσις*, Gr.] a little soft Swelling, which grows under the Eyelids.

PLAGIA'RIAN [*plagiarius*, L.] belonging to a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARISM, the Practice of a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARY [*plagiaire*, F. of *plagiarius*, L.] one who steals other Peoples Works, and puts them out under his own Name; a Book-Thief; also one who steals other Mens Children or Servants to sell them in a foreign Country, a Kidnapper.

PLAGUE [*Plague*, Du. *Plage*, Teut. of *plaga*, L. *πληγή*, Gr. a Blow] a Disease commonly mortal; also Punishment, Judgment, Scourge.

To PLAGUE [*Plaghen*, Du. *Plagen*, Teut.] to vex, to teaze, to torment.

PLAIDEU'RS [in *Law*] certain Lawyers who being a sort of Attorneys, used to plead in behalf of their Clients. F.

PLAICY [of *placendo*, L. from pleasing, *q. d.* a pleasant Place as *Placentia* in *Italy*] a Place in *Essex*.

PLAIN [*planus*, L.] even, smooth; not having any Ornament; clear, manifest; sincere, downright. F.

A PLAIN [*plaine*, F.] a flat Country, a plain Field.

A PLAIN, a Draught. See *Plan*.

PLAIN Chart [among *Navigators*] a Plan or Chart, having the Degrees of Longitude thereon made of Equal length with those of Latitude.

PLAIN Coat of Arms [in *Heraldry*] such as have no Rebatelements.

PLAIN Sailing, the Method of Sailing by a Plain Chart.

PLAIN Scale [among *Navigators*] a thin Ruler on which a Line of Chords,

Signs and Tangents is mark'd out, for various Mathematical Uses.

PLAIN Table, an Instrument used in surveying Land.

To PLAIN, to complain. *Spenc.* To explain, *Chauc.*

PLAINT [*plainte*, F. of *planctus*, L.] Complaint, Lamentation.

PLAINT [in *Law*] is the exhibiting in Writing any Action Personal or Real.

PLAINTIF [*plaintif*, F.] one at whose Suit a Plaint is made, a Complainant.

A PLAISTER [*Plaster*, Du. *Plaster*, Teut. *Emplastre*, F. *Emplastrum*, L. of *ἐμπλαστρον*, Gr.] a Medicine spread on Leather or Linen, to be laid on a Sore, or pained Place, &c.

To PLAIT [*pleffer*, F. to entangle, or *plier*, F. *Pløyen*, Du. *plicare*, L. of *πλέκειν*, Gr. to twist or infold] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

PLAN [of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Model or Ground-plot, a Design or Project of any Place or Work.

PLA'NARY [*planarius*, L.] belonging to a Plane, plain, even.

PLANCE'RE [among *Architects*] the under Part of a Roof of the *Corona*, or Drip.

PLA'NCHEr, a Plank or Board. F.

PLA'NCHIA, a Plank of Wood. O. L.

PLANCHING, the laying the Floors of a Building. F.

PLANE [*plana*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to smooth Boards with.

PLANE [in *Geometry*] is a plain surface, all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities, or bounding Lines.

To PLANE [*planer*, F. of *planare*, L.] to make smooth with a Joiner's Plane.

To PLANE [among *Fowlers*] to fly or hover as a Bird without moving its Wings.

PLANE Number [in *Arithmetick*] is that which arises from the Multiplying two Numbers one into another.

Horizontal PLANE [in *Prospective*] is such an one as lies parallel to the Horizon, and which passes through the Eye, or has the Eye supposed to be placed in it.

PLANE Problem [in *Mathematicks*] is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection of a right-Line and a Circle, or of the Circumferences of two Circles.

PLANE } [in *Fortification*] is a representation of a Work in its Height and Breadth.

PLANE of a Dial, is the Surface upon which any Dial is supposed to be drawn.

PLANE of Gravitation } [in any heavy
PLANE of Gravity } Body] is a Plane supposed to pass through the Center of Gravity of it.

Geometrical PLANE [in *Prospective*] is a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon, plac'd lower than the Eye.

PLANE of the Horopter, [in *Opticks*] is that which passeth through the *Horopter*, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two optical Axes.

PLANE of Reflection [in *Catoptricks*] that which passeth through the Point of Reflection.

PLANE of Refraction [in *Catoptricks*] is a Surface drawn through the incident and refracted Ray.

Vertical PLANE [in *Opticks* and *Perspective*] is a plain Surface which passeth along the principal Ray, and consequently through the Eye, and is perpendicular to the geometrical Plane.

PLANE-Tree [*plane*, F. *platanus*, L.] a tall sort of Tree.

PLA'NET [*planette*, F. *planeta*, L. *πλανήτης*, Gr.] an errattick or wandering Star, of which there are six primary ones, as *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*; and ten secondary ones, the *Moon*, the four Statellites of *Jupiter*, and the five of *Saturn*.

PLA'NETARY [*planetaire*, F. *planetaris*, L. of *πλανητικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Planets.

PLANET-struck, blasted, stunned, or amazed.

PLANIFO'LIUS Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are made up of plain Leaves, set together round the Centre in circular Rows.

PLANI'LOQUY [*planiloquium*, L.] a speaking plainly.

PLANI'METRY [*planimetrie*, F. *planimetria*, L. of *planum*, L. and *μετρέω*, Gr.] the Art of measuring all sorts of plain Surfaces.

To **PLA'NISH**, to make plain as Silver-smiths and Pewterers do.

PLA'NISPHERE [*planisphaerium*, L.] the Sphere or Globe described or projected upon a plain Surface. F.

PLA'NITY [*planitas*, L.] plainness, clearness.

A PLANK [*Blanche*, Du. *planche*, F.] a piece of Timber saw'd for Carpenters or Joiners Work.

PLANK upon plank [*Sea-Term*] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Sides after she is built.

PLANT [*planta*, L.] an Herb, a young Tree to set. F.

To **PLANT** [*planter*, F. *plantare*, L.] to set Trees or Herbs; to people a Country.

Imperfect PLANTS [among *Botanists*] are such as either really want both Flower and Seed, or else seem to do so.

PLANTA'GENET [of *plant*, F. and *genet*, F. i. e. a Plant or Stalk of the Plant called Green-broom] a Sirname of *Jeffery* Count of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry II.* who wore a Stalk of Broom in his Hat, which is said to have taken its Rise on account of one of those Dukes; who (to expiate the Death of his Brother, whom he, to obtain the Kingdom to himself, had put to Death) took a Journey into the Holy Land, and every night during his Journey, scourged himself with a Rod of Broom for Penance.

PLA'NTAIN [*plantago*, L.] an Herb.

PLA'NTAR [*plantaris*, L.] belonging to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTAR Muscle [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which covers all the Sole of the Foot, whose Office is to extend it backwards.

PLANTA'TION [*plantage*, F.] a Colony or Settlement of a People in a foreign Country. L.

PLA'NTER [*planteur*, F. *plantator*, L.] one that plants or sets.

PLANTI'GEROUS [*plantiger*, L.] bearing Plants.

PLANTA Seminalis [among *Botanists*] the little Herb which lies in Miniature in every Seed. L.

PLASH [*Plasch*, Du.] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To **PLASH** [*Plaschen*, Du.] to Dash with Water.

To **PLASH** [among *Gardeners*] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.

PLASM [*plasma*, L. of *πλάσμα*, Gr.] a Mould for the Casting of Metals, &c.

To **PLA'STER** [*platre*, F.] to parget or dawb Walls, Cielings, &c. with Plaster.

PLA'STER [*platre*, F.] Parget or Mortar for plastering.

PLA'STERER [*platrier*, F.] a Pargetter.

PLA'STICE [*πλαστική*, Gr.] the Art of making Figures in Clay or Earth.

PLA'STICK [*plasticus*, L. *πλαστικός*, Gr.] skilful in making Statues of Earth.

PLASTICK Virtue [among *Philosophers*] that Faculty which can form or fashion any thing; a Term invented to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTO'GRAPHY [*plastographia*, L. of *πλαστογραφία*, Gr.] a counterfeit or false Writing.

PLAT, as the *Plat Veins* of a Horse, i. e. certain Veins on each Shoulder.

PLAT-Band [in *Architecture*] a square Mould set at the End of an *Architrave* of the *Dorick* Order.

PLATE [*platte*, F. flat] a flat piece of Metal; a Dish to eat on; all Vessels made of Silver or Gold are so called.

PLATE,

PLATE, a Sea Vessel or Hoy. O. L.

PLATES [in Heraldry] are the Figures of Balls when they are argent, i. e. of a white Colour.

To PLATE, to cover over with a thin Plate of Gold or Silver; also to reduce any Metal into Plates or thin Pieces.

PLATEN } [among Printers] the Plate
PLATINE } of a Printing Press.

PLA'TFORM [plateforme, F.] A Model, or Pattern of a Thing.

PLA'TFORM [Architect.] a Row of Beams which support the Timber-work of any Roof, and lie on the Top of a Wall, where the Entablature ought to be raised.

PLA'TFORM [in Fortification] is a raising of Earth, made level on the Rampart on which Cannon is planted; also a sort of Bastion made on a re-entering Angle, when its two Faces make a right Line.

PLATFORM, a kind of a Terrass-Walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in a Man of War] is a Place on the lower Deck, between the Main Mast and the Cockpit, called also the Orlope, where Provision is made to take care of wounded Men.

PLATICK Aspect [among Astrologers] is a Ray cast from one Planet to another, not exactly but within the Orb of its own light.

PLATO a famous Philosopher, chief of the Academicks.

PLATO'NICK, belonging to Plato or his Tenets.

PLATONICK Bodies [in Geometry] are the five Regular Bodies, viz. Tetrahedron, the Cube, the Octahedron, the Dodecahedron, and the Icosihedron.

PLATO'NICK Love, is a Love abstracted from all corporeal gross Impressions and sensual Appetites, and consists not in any Carnal Fruition, but in Contemplations and Ideas of Mind, so called from Plato the divine Philosopher.

PLATONICK Year is every 36,000th Year, at what time some Philosophers imagined, that all Persons and Things should return to the same State as they now are.

PLATOC'N [Military Term] a small square Body of Miquelets, such as is drawn out of a Body of Foot, to strengthen the Angles when they form the hollow Space.

PLA'TTER [of Platte, Teut. plat, F. of πλατὺς, Gr. broad, or patina, L.] a broad Dish.

PLATTS [in a Ship] flat Ropes made of Rope Yarn, to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATTS [among Navigators] Brass Compasses made use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATYCERO'TES [πλατυκεράτες, Gr.] broad horned Beasts.

PLAT Vein [of a Horse] a Vein on the inside of each fore Thigh.

PLATICORIA [πλατυκορία, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye that it cannot shut.

A PLAUDITE [i. e. clap your Hands] a clapping of Hands in token of Approbation of any Action, &c. L.

PLA'USIBLE [plausibilis, L.] that seems to deserve applause; seemingly fair and honest.

PLAUSIBI'LITY [plausibilitie, F.] plausibleness, &c.

To PLAY [Plæzan, Sax.] to divert by Play.

PLAY [Plæz, Sax.] Divertisement.

PLAY-House [Plæz-huy, Sax.] a Theatre.

Better play at small Game than stand out.

The meaning of this Proverb is, that Persons should not indolently sit down in Indifference, leave off all Honest Endeavours, and not do any Thing at all, because they can't presently attain to do what they would: *Qui non potest quod vult, velle oportet quod potest*, say the Latins; and פשוט נבילתא בשוקא ושקיל אורה say the Hebrews.

PLAYING-Hot, boiling hot. S. C.

PLEA [Pleoh, Sax. Plaidoy, F.] an Excuse. L.

PLEA [in Law] is that which either Party alledgeth for himself in Court. L.

Common PLEAS, are such as are held between common Persons.

PLEAS of the Crown, all such Suits in the King's Name as are against his Crown and Dignity.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby Matter is produced in any Court which may be try'd in another.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the Exchequer] an Officer in whose Office the Officers of that Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To PLEAD [plaidier, F.] to put in a Plea at Law; to alledge, to pretend.

PLEA'DER [plaidant, F.] a Counsellor at Law; a Barrister.

PLEA'DINGS [in Law] all the Sayings of the Parties after the Count or Declaration.

PLEASANCE, Pleasure. Spenc.

PLEA'SANT [plaisant, F. placere, L.] delightful, agreeable, chearful, merry.

To PLEASE [plaire, F. placens, L.] to content or satisfy, to delight, to humour; to be pleased, or be willing.

PLEA'SURABLE, pleasant, agreeable.

PLEA'SURE [plaisir, F.] Content, Delight, Joy; also Will; also good Turn.

To PLEA'SURE [donner du plaisir, F.] to give Content, to do one a Pleasure.

PLEBA

PLEBANA'LIS *Ecclesia*, a Mother Church which has one or more subordinate Chapels. O. L.

PLEBA'NIA [O. L. Records] the same as *Plebanalis Ecclesia*.

• PLEBEI'AN [plebeius, L.] one of the Commonalty, a mean Person.

PLE'BITY [plebitas, L.] Meanness of Quality.

A PLECE [of Place, Sax.] a Place. N. C.

PLEDGE [pliege, F. plegens, L. Barb.] Pawn, Surety, Bail; Proot.

To PLEDGE [pleiger, F.] to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

To PLEDGE one [in Drinking] is to be Surety to one for the rest of the Company, that he shall receive no Harm while he is Drinking; a Custom occasioned by the Practice of the Danes, heretofore in this Kingdom, who frequently us'd to stab or cut the Throats of the Natives, while they were drinking.

PLE'DGES [in Law] Sureties which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit.

PLE'DGERY } [plegerie, F. plegagium,

PLE'GGERY } L.] Suretiship, an undertaking or answering for.

PLE'DGET } [among Surgeons] a flat

PLE'GET } Tent made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood, &c.

PLE'GIIS *acquietandis*, a Writ that lies for a Surety, if he pays not the Money at the Day.

PLEI'ADES [Pleias, L. of Πλειάδες, Gr.] the seven Stars in the Neck of the Bull. F.

PLE'NARTY [in Law] a Term used when a Benefice is supply'd.

PLE'NARY [pleniere, F.] full, intire.

PLENILU'NARY [of plenilunium, L.] belonging to the full Moon.

PLENIPOTENCY [of plenus, full, and potentia, Power] full Power.

PLENIPOTE'NTIAL [of plenus, and potentialis, L.] belonging to a Plenipoten- tiary.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY [plenepotentiarie, F.] an Ambassador or Commissioner, who has full Power and Authority, from his Prince or State, to treat with others about a Peace, or conclude upon all Points con- tain'd in his Commission.

PLE'NIST [of plenus, L. full] a Philo- sopher who admits of no Vacuum.

PLE'NITUDE [plenitudo, L.] Fullness. F.

PLE'NITUDE [among Physicians] the same with Plethory.

PLE'NITY [plenitas, L.] Fulness.

PLE'NTEOUS } [of plenitas, or pleni-

PLE'NTIFUL } tudo, L.] abundant, having sufficient of.

PLENTIVOUS, plenteous. Chauc.

PLE'NTY [plente, O. F. of plenitas or plenitudo, L.] abundance, great Store.

PLE'ONASM [pleonasmē, F. pleonasmus, L. of πλεονασμός, Gr.] a Figure in Gram- mar, where a Letter or Syllable is added either to the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word.

PLE'ONASM [Rhetorick] a Figure whereby some superfluous Words are ad- ded to express the Earnestness of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty in the Matter.

PLERO'PHORY [plerophoria, L. or πληροφορία, Gr.] the greatest Height of Faith, apply'd to one's own Case.

PLERO'TICKS [plerotica, L. πληρω- τικά, of πληρόω to fill, Gr.] Medicines which breed Flesh, and fill up Wounds.

PLESAUNCE [plaisance, F.] Pleasure or Delight. Chauc.

To PLETE, to implead, sue at Law. Ch.

PLETHO'RA } Πληθώρα, Gr. is when the

PLETHORY } Vessels are fuller of Hu- mours than is agreeable to a natural State of Health; and arises either from a dimi- nution of some natural Evacuations, or from Debauch and feeding higher, or more in quantity, than the ordinary Powers of the Viscera can digest and discern.

PLETHO'RICK [plethoricus, L. of πλη- θωρικός, G.] troubled with a Plethory.

PLE'VIN [plevine, F. plevina, L.] a Warrant or Assurance. L. T.

PLEU'RA [pleure, F. πλευρά, Gr.] a double Membrane which covers all the inward Cavity of the Thorax. L.

PLEU'RISY [pleuresie, F. plueritis, L. πλευρίτις, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Membrane Pleura, and the Intercoastal Muscles, accompanied with a continued Fever, Stitches in the Side, and difficulty of Breathing.

PLEURO-Pneumony, a Mixture of a Pleurisy and a Peripneumony together.

PLEURORTHOPNÆA of [πλευρίτις, ὀρθός, straight, and πνοή Breath, Gr.] a Disease in the Side, when the Sick cannot breathe unless he sit up.

PLE'XUS choroides [in Anatomy] an admirable Contexture of small Arteries in the Brain like a Net.

PLE'XUS reticularis [in Anatomy] the Net-like Union; it is just over the Pineal Gland.

PLI'ABLE, flexible, easy, that bends.

PLIABLENESS, easiness to be bent.

PLIANT [of plier, F.] easy to be bent or managed.

PLICA, a Disease among the Polanders, which causes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail. L.

PLICA Terra, a small Portion or Spot of Ground. O. L.

PLICATURE [*plicatura*, L.] a Fold or Folding.

PLIGHT [*Plicht*, Du. *Plight*, Teut.] State and Condition of Body. *Milton*.

PLIGHT [in *Law*] an Estate within the Habit and Quality of the Land.

PLIGHT, plucked. *O*.

To PLIGHT [*Pliechten*, Du. or *plih* *Tan*, *Sax*.] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLIMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Plim*, or it may be taken of *πλημ-μύρα*, Gr. the Tide] a famous Sea-Port in *Devonshire*.

PLINTHE [*plinthus*, L. *πλίνθος*, Gr.] the lowermost Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tile or square Brick. *F*.

PLITE, an antient Measure such as our Yard or Ell.

PLO'CE [*πλοκή*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, in which a Word is by way of Emphasis so repeated, that it expresses not only the Thing signified, but also the Quality of it.

To PLOD [of *Plœghen*, Du. to Plow] to labour earnestly in a Business.

PLODDING, industrious, diligent in contriving.

PLONKETS, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. *An. & R. III. c. 8.*

PLO'RABUND [*plorabundus*, L.] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of *Complot*, F.] a Design or Device; a Conspiracy; a Spot of Ground; a Sea-Chart.

To PLOT [*comploter*, F.] to combine or conspire; to hatch or contrive.

A **PLOTTER**, Conspirator.

PLOTTON, See *Platoon*.

PLO'VER [*pluvier*, F.] a sort of Fowl.

PLOUGH [*Pløg*, Dan. *Plœgh*, Du.

PLOW [*Plough*, Teut.] a well known Instrument for tilling the Ground.

PLOUGH [among *Navigators*] an Instrument of Box, or Pear-Tree, for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars in order to find the Latitude.

PLOUGH [among *Book-binders*] a Tool to Cut the Leaves of Books smooth.

PLOUGH [*Law-Term*] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH-Land, a certain quantity of arable Land, near an hundred Acres.

PLOUGH Monday, the next Monday after *Twelfth-Day*, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door and beg Plough Money to drink.

To PLUCK [*Pluccian*, *Sax*. *Plucken*, Du. and Teut. *Plucker*, Dan.] to pull away from by force, or with a twitch.

A **PLUCK**, the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

A **PLUG** [*Plugghe*, Du.] a great

wooden Peg, to stop the bottom of a Cistern, Cask, Pipe, &c.

PLUM [of *Plummet*] as, to fall down *plum*, is to fall down perpendicularly.

PLU'MAGE, the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers. *F*.

PLUMAGE [among *Falconers*] the Feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUMB [*Plum*, *Sax*. *Plaum*, Teut. *blumme*, Dan. *prunum*, L.] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB-Line [of *plomb*, F. *plumbum*, L.

PLUMB-Rule [Lead] a *Plummet*, used by Carpenters, &c. to find whether a Pillar or Wall stand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE [of *plumbago*, L.] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

PLUMBUM *Ustum* [among *Chymists*] a Composition made of two Parts of Lead and one Part of Sulphur.

PLUME [*pluma*, L.] a set of Ostrich Feathers prepared for Ornament, or any bunch of Feathers. *F*.

PLUME [among *Botanists*] is that part of the Seed of a Plant, divided at its loose End into several pieces like a Bunch of Feathers, which in its growth becomes the Trunk.

PLUME [in *Corn*] is that part which shoots out toward the smaller End of the Seed, which thence by some is called the *Accrospire*.

PLUME [*Falconry*] the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME *Allum*, a Mineral, a kind of Talk.

PLUME *Striker*, a Flatterer, Pickthank.

To PLUME [*plumer*, F.] to pluck the Feathers off. *Falconry*.

To PLUME [*plumare*, L.] to shoot forth Feathers.

PLUMI'GEROUS [*plumiger*, L.] that beareth Feathers.

PLU'MING [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers from its Body.

PLUMMER [*plombier*, F. *plombarius*, L.] one who deals or works in Lead.

PLU'MMET [*plombeau*, F. *plumbum*, L.] a Plumb-Line, used by Carpenters, Masons, &c. also to sound the Depth of the Sea.

PLUMO'SITY [*plumositas*, L.] fulness of Feathers.

PLUMP [*Skinner* derives it of *Pomme*, F. an Apple, *q. d.* as round as an Apple] full and round in Flesh.

PLUMTUOUS, plenteous, *Chauc*.

To PLU'NDER, [*Plunderen*, Du. *Plundern*, Teut. *Plyndrer*, Dan.] to rob, spoil, or take away by Violence.

To PLUNGE [*plonger*, F.] to dip over Head and Ears.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Encumbrance.

PLU'NGEON, a Diver, a Water Fowl. *F*.

PLUNGY,

PLUNGY, Rainy. *Chauc.*

PLUNKET-Colour, a sort of blue Colour.

PLURAL [*pluralis*, L.] belonging to many.

PLU'RALIST, a Clergyman who has several Benefices.

PLURA'LITY [*pluralité*, F. *pluralitas*, L.] greater Part or greater Number.

PLURALITY of Benefices, is when a Parson has 2, 3, or more spiritual Livings.

PLU'RIES, is a Writ, which goeth out after two former Writs that had no Effect; the first is called *Capias*, the second *Sicent alias*, and the third *Pluries*.

PLURIFA'RIOUS [*plurifarius*, L.] of divers Fashions.

PLUSH [*peluche*, F.] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Shag*.

PLUSH [among Botanists] the middle of Roses, Anemonies, &c. which some call Thrumm or Thrummy Head.

PLU'VIAL [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to Rain.

PLU'VIOUS [*pluvieux*, F. *pluviosus*, L.] that abounds in or causes Rain.

To PLY [*plier*, F.] to bend or give way; to give one's Mind to; to be intent upon; to attend at a certain Place in Order to get a Fare, as Porters, Coachmen, &c.

PLYERS, a sort of Tongs or Pinchers.

PNEUMA'TICAL } [*pneumaticus*, L.

PNEUMATICK } [*πνευματικός*, Gr.]

belonging to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

PNEUMA'TICKS, is that Part of Natural Philosophy which teaches the Properties of the Air.

PNEUMATOCE'LE [*πνευματοκήλη*, Gr.] a windy Rupture in the Scrotum.

PNEUMATO'DES [*πνευματόδης*, Gr.] a fetching the Breath short.

PNEUMATO'LOGY [of *πνεῦμα*, a Spirit, and *λέγω*, Gr. to say] an Account of Spirits.

PNEUMATO'MPHALUS [*πνευματόμφολος*, Gr.] a Swelling in the Navel, occasioned by Wind. L.

PNEUMATO'SIS [*πνευματώσις*, Gr.] the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the cortical Substance of the Brain.

To POACH [*pocher*, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy Game by unlawful Means; also to boil Eggs.

PO'CARD, a Water Fowl.

POCK [*Pocca*, Sax. *Pockel*, Du.] a Scab or Dent of the Small Pox, &c.

PO'CKET [*Pochcha*, Sax. *Poke*, Du. *poch* or *pochette*, F.] a little Bag commonly worn in a Garment.

A POCKET of Wool, the Quantity of half a Sack.

POCKET-Hays [among Fowlers] short Nets for taking of Pheasants alive.

POCKIFIED } that has got the *Luës Ve-*

POCKY } *nierea* or French Pox.

POCKS, a Distemper of Sheep.

POCO [in Musick-Books] signifies a little less, and is just the contrary to *piu*, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Words join'd with it.

POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not quite so brisk as *Allegro* requires, if it stood alone.

POCO *Piu Allegro*, signifies a little more brisk.

POCO *Meno Allegro*, signifies a little less brisk.

POCO *Largo*, signifies not quite so slow, as the Word *Largo* requires when it stands alone.

POCO *Presto*, signifies not quite so quick as *Presto*, if it stands alone, requires.

POD [probably of *Boede* or *Bode*, Du. an Habitation] the Husk of any Pulse.

PODA'GRA [*ποδάγρα*, of *πῶς*, a Foot, and *ἄγρα*, a Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Feet. L.

PODDERS [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Pealcods.

PODEST } a Magistrate in several

PODESTATE } free Cities of Italy. It.

PO'EM [*poeme*, F. *poema*, L. *ποίημα*, Gr.] a piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse.

PO'ESY } [*poesie*, F. *poesis*, L. *ποίησις*, Gr.] Poetry, the Art

PO'ETRY } of making Verses.

PO'ET [*poete*, F. *poeta*, L. *ποιητής*, Gr.] one who writes or makes Verses.

POETA'STER [*poetereau*, F.] a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhymmer. L.

POETESS [*poetesse*, F. *poetissa*, L.] a Female Poet.

POE'TICAL } [*poetique*, F. *poeticus*, L.

POE'TICK } [*ποιητικός*, Gr.] belonging to Poetry.

POE'TICAL Rising and Setting of the Stars, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who referred the Rising and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun.

To POETI'ZE [*poetizer*, F. *poetari*, L. *ποιητίζω*, Gr.] to make Verses, to play the Poet.

POGE, a Cold in a Horse's Head.

POI'NANT [*poignant*, F.] sharp, tart, biting, satyrical.

To POINGTEN, to prick with a point.

POINT [*punctum*, L.] the sharp End of any thing; an Head or chief Matter; a Mark of Distinction: also a sort of Lace. F.

POINT [in Geometry] is the Beginning of Magnitude, and is conceived so small, as to have no Dimension at all.

POINT [in Navigation] one 32d Part of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees 15

Minutes; the utmost End of any Cape or Head-Land, running up into the Sea.

POINT of Concourse [in Opticks] is that Point where the visual Rays inclining towards each other, meet together, and are united in the Middle.

POINT of Concurrence [in Prospective] is the same as the Principal Point.

POINT of Incidence [in Opticks] that Point on the Surface of a Glais, or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

POINT Sensible [according to Mr. Locke] is the least Particle of Matter or Space that can possibly be discerned.

POINT Blank [in Gunnery] is when the Piece being levelled, the Bullet goes directly forward, and not in a crooked Line.

POINT Blank, directly, positively, absolutely.

POINT-Champain } [in Heraldry]

POINT-Champion Ten } an Abatement of Honour, belonging to one who killed his Prisoner of War after Quarter demanded.

POINT Dexter parted Ten [in Heraldry] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio.

POINT In [in Heraldry] when two Piles are borne in a Coat of Arms, so as to have their Points meet together.

POINT In Point Sanguine [in Heraldry] is a Mark of Diminution, which belongs to one that is lazy or slothful.

POINT Plain Sanguine [in Heraldry] is an Abatement belonging to a Lyar.

POINTS [in Heraldry] are also several Places in an Escutcheon, which have different Names; according as they are diversly situated, viz. the *Honour Point*, the *Dexter*, *Sinister*, or *Chief Point*, &c.

AT POINT Device, exactly. O. R.

To POINT, compleatly, as armed to Point, compleatly armed. Spenc.

To POINT [poindre, or pointer, F.] to make sharp at the End.

To POINT [ponter, F.] to mark with Points or Stops; to shew with the Finger.

To POINT a Cannon [pointer, F.] to level it against a Place.

POINTE [in Musick-Books] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct manner. Ital.

POINTEL, a Pencil, or Writing Pen. O.

POINTING the Cable [Sea-Term] is untwisting it at the End, and lessening the Yarns, and twisting them again, making all fast with a piece of Marline, to keep it from ravelling out.

POINTS of Station [in Astronomy] those Degrees of the Zodiack, in which a Planet seems to stand quite still, and not to move at all.

To POISE [peser, F.] to weigh with the Hand, to bring to an equal Balance.

POI'SON [poison, F. of potio, L.] whatever is able to destroy the orderly disposition of the Body, or to hinder the natural Course of the Spirits.

To POISON [empoisonner, F.] to give Poison, to infect.

To POISON a Piece [among Gunners] is the same as to clog and to nail it.

POI'SONOUS [of empoisonne, F.] belonging to, or full of Poison.

POITRAL [q. d. pectorale, L.] a Breast-plate, or an Horse's Breast-Leather. F.

POITREL, a Tool used by Engravers.

POKE [Pocca, Sax.] a Bag.

To POKE [pocher, F.] to grubble or feel with the Finger or any Tool.

To buy a Pig in a POKE, a proverb applied to such Persons as buy a thing unseen.

POKES, Gowns with long Sleeves.

PO'LAR [polaire, F. polaris, L.] belonging to the Poles of the World.

POLAR Circles [in Astronomy] are two lesser Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial, one 23 Degrees from the North Pole, and the other 23 Degrees from the South Pole.

POLAR Dial, is one whose Plane is parallel to some great Circle that passes thro' the Poles.

POLAR Projection, a Representation of the Globe of Earth or Heaven drawn on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles.

POLA'RITY, the property of the Loadstone in pointing at the Poles of the World.

POLE [polus, L. Pole, Sax.] a long Stick: In Measure, a Rod or Pearch. F.

POLE [in Mathematicks] is a Point 90 Degrees distant from the Plane of any Circle, and in the Axis or Line perpendicularly rais'd in its Centre.

POLE of a Glass [in Opticks] is the thickest Part of a Convex, or the thinnest of a Concave Glass.

POLES of a Dial, are the Zenith and Nadir of that Place in which that Dial would be an horizontal one.

POLES of the Zodiack, the same.

POLES of the Equator, the Poles of the World.

POLES of the World [in Astronomy] are the two Ends of the imaginary Axis, about which the Sphere of the Universe is conceived to move.

POLEACRE [in Cookery] a particular Way of Dressing Fowls. F.

POLE-Axe [q. d. Polonian Axe, because much used by the Polanders, or from Poll, the Head, q. d. an Axe with a Head] a sort of Axe.

POLE-Cat [q. d. *Polonian* Cat, because *Poland* abounds with them] a wild Cat.

BOLDERS, old Trees usually lopp'd.

POLECLIPT, clipt in the Head. *Shake-spear*.

POLEDA'VIES, a coarse Canvas.

POLEIN, a sharp or picked Top on the Fore-part of the Shoe.

POLEME, a sort of Shoe picked and turn'd up at Toe.

POLE'MICAL } [of *πόλεμος*, Gr. War]

POLE'MICK } belonging to Controversy or Dispute,

POLE'MICKS [*τὰ πολεμικά*, Gr.] Disputations, Treatises, or Discourses about Controversial Points.

POLETA, the Ball of a Dog's Foot. O. L.

PO'LCY [*politique*, F. *politia*, L. *πολιτεία*, *πολίτευμα*, Gr.] Craft, Subtlety; a prudent managing of Affairs; the Art of governing a Kingdom or Commonwealth.

PO'LCY [of *Insurance*] an Instrument or Writing given by Insurers to make good the Thing insured.

To PO'LISH [*polar*, F. *polire*, L.] to smoothe; to make clear or bright, to burnish; to civilize, to refine one's Manners.

PO'LISHABLE, that may be polished.

POLI'TE [*politus*, L.] well polished; accurate, neat, genteel, accomplished.

POLI'TICAL [*politique*, F. *politicus*, L. of *πολιτικός*, Gr.] belonging to Politicks, or Policy.

POLITICAL *Arithmetick*, the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Taxes, &c. of any Commonwealth.

POLITI'CIAN [*un politique*, F. *politicus*, L. of *πολιτικός*, Gr.] a Statesman.

POLITICKS [*politica*, L. *τὰ πολιτικά*, Gr.] the Art of Government, or Books which treat upon those Subjects.

POLITURE [*politura*, L.] a polishing or trimming, Politeness, Neatness.

PO'LITY [*politia*, L. of *πολιτεία*, Gr.] Government.

POLL [*Poll*, Du.] the Head.

POLL [in *Elections*] a setting down the Name of those who have a Right to Vote in choosing a publick Magistrate.

To POLL, to shave the Head.

To POLL [at an *Election*] to give in the Names; to set down the Names, and reckon up the Numbers of the Voters.

POLL-TAX, a Tax when every Subject is assessed by the Head or Poll, to pay a certain Sum of Money.

POLLARD, a Chevin or Chub-fish.

POLLARD, Bran with some Meal in it.

POLLARD [among *Hunters*] a Stag or Male Deer, which has cast its Head.

POLLARD } [among *Gardeners*,
POLLENGER } &c.] an old Tree which has been often lopp'd.

POLLARDS, an antient spurious Coin in *England*.

To POLLA'VER [perhaps of *πολλά*, Gr. many things, and *avere*, F. to aver] to play the Sycophant, to flatter or soothe.

PO'LLEN, signifies a finer Powder than what is commonly understood by *Farina*.

POLL-EVIL, a Disease in the Nape of a Horse's Neck.

To POLLU'TE [*pollure*, F. *polluere*, L.] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or stain.

POLLU'TION, Uncleaness, Defilement, F. of L.

POLLUTION *Nocturnal*, an involuntary voiding of the *Semen* in the Night, during Sleep.

POLLUX [*Πολλεύδουκης*, Gr.] a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini*.

To PLOT, to beat back, or thresh. O.

POLTRO'N, a Coward, or Hen-hearted Fellow. F.

POLTRONERY [*poltronnerie*, F.] Cowardize.

POLYACOUSTICKS [of *πολύς* many, and *ἀκυστικά*, Gr.] Instruments contrived to multiply Sounds.

POLYA'NTHOS } [of *πολύς* many,

POLYA'NTHIUM } and *ἄνθος* a Flower] any Plant bearing many Flowers.

POLYCHRE'STON [*polychrestes*, F. *ωιλουχρηστόν*, of *πολύς*, and *χρηστός* profitable, Gr.] a sovereign Oil for many Diseases. L.

POLYCHRESTON [among *Chymists*] a general Furnace, which may be used in most Operations; a kind of chymical Salt.

POLYCHRONIOS [*πολυχρόνιος*, of *πολύς*, and *χρόνος* Time, Gr.] a Disease which afflicts the Patient for a long time. L.

POLYE'DRON [*πολύεδρον*, Gr.] a solid Body consisting of many Sides. *Geom*.

POLYDO'RE [*polydorus*, L. of *πολυδωρός*, of *πολύς*, and *δώρον* a Gift, Gr. i. e. Magnificent, Liberal, Well-accomplish'd] a Man's Name.

POLY'GAMIST [*polygamus*, L. of *πολύγαμος*, Gr.] one that hath had more Wives or Husbands than one at once.

POLYGAMISTS, a sort of Christian Hereticks in the 16th Century, Followers of *Bernardine Ochymus*, who held it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleased.

POLY'GAMY [*polygamie*, F. *polygamia*, L. *πολυγαμία*, of *πολύς*, and *γάμος* Marriage, Gr.] the having more Wives or Husbands than one at the same time.

POLY'GARCHY [*πολυγαρχία*, of *πολύς*, and *ἀρχή* Dominion, Gr.] a Government which is in the Hands of many.

POLYGLOTT [*poliglote*, F. *πολύ-γλωσσος*, of *πολύς*, and *γλῶττα* the Tongue, Gr.] that is of many Languages, as the *Polyglot Bible*, &c.

POLYGLOTTA, the *American Mock-Bird*, so called because it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and also surpasses all in the Sweetness of its Voice.

PO'LYGON [*polygone*, F. *polygonius*, L. *πολυγώνιος*, of *πολύς* many, and *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.] having many Corners.

POLYGON [in *Fortification*] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular POLYGON [in *Geometry*] is that whose Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular POLYGON [in *Geometry*] is a Polygon, whose Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior POLYGON [in *Fortification*] is the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one outmost Angle to another.

Interior POLYGON [in *Fortification*] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the Out-works.

POLY'GONAL Numbers [in an *Arithmetical Progression*] are such as are the Sums of a Rank of Numbers beginning with Unity, and so placed that they represent the Figure of a Polygon.

PO'LYGRAM [*polygrammus*, L. *πολύγραμμος*, of *πολύς*, and *γραμμή* a Line, Gr.] a Figure consisting of a great Number of Lines.

POLYHYMNIA [*Πολυμνεία*, of *πολύς*, and *ὕμνος* a Hymn, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the President of Hymns and Songs play'd on the Lute, &c.

POLYLOGY [*polylogia*, L. of *πολύ-λογία*, of *πολύς*, and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] much talking.

POLY'LOQUENT [*polyloquus*, L.] talkative, full of talk.

POLYMO'RPHUM Os [among *Anatomists*] the fourth Bone of the Foot so called from the Diversity of its Shape.

POLYNO'MIAL [*polyonymus*, L. of *πολύονυμος*, Gr.] having many Names.

POLYNOMIAL Roots [in *Algebra*] are such as are composed of many Names, Parts, or Members.

POLYPE'TALOUS [of *πολύς*, and *πέταλον* a Leaf, Gr.] having many Leaves.

POLYPE'TALOUS Flowers [among *Florists*] are such as consist of more than six distinct Flower Leaves.

POLYPHA'RMACAL [*polypharmacus*, L. of *πολυφάρμακος*, of *πολύς*, and *φάρμακον* a Medicine, Gr.] abounding with Medicines.

POLY'PHONES [of *πολύς*, and *φωνή* the Voice] Instruments to multiply Sounds.

POLY'PODY [*polypodium*, L. of *πολύ-πόδιον*, Gr.] Oak Fern, an Herb.

POLYPTO'TON [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure in which several Cases of the same Noun, or Tenses of the same Verb, are used in the conjoined Clauses.

PO'LYPUS [*polype*, F. *πολύπες*, of *πολύς*, and *πῆς* a Foot, Gr.] a Fish or any Animal that has a great many Feet, a *Pourcountrel*. L.

POLYPUS [among *Surgeons*] a Lump of spongy Flesh arising in the hollow of the Nostrils.

POLYPYRENOUS [of *polypyrus*, F. of *πολύς* and *πύρινος*, of *πυρός* Bread-Corn, Gr.] that hath plenty of Grain.

POLYPYRENOUS Fruits [among *Botanists*] such either of Trees or Herbs as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within them.

POLY'PHAGY [of *πολύς* and *φαγία*, G. eating] great eating.

POLY'SARCHY of *πολύς* and *σάρξ*, Flesh, Gr.] bigness or grossness of Body.

PO'LYSCOPES [of *πολύς*, and *σκοπή* a Looking-Glass, Gr.] multiplying Glasses, such as represent one Object to the Eye as many.

PO'LYSPAST [*polyspastum*, L. of *πολύσπαστον*, Gr.] a Windless with many Pullies or Truckles. *Mechanicks*.

PO'LYSPAST [among *Surgeons*] a Machine for reducing Joints.

POLYSPE'RMIOUS [of *πολύς* much, and *σπέρμα* Seed, Gr.] having many Seeds.

POLYSPERMOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such Plants which have at least more than four Seeds in each Flower.

POLYSYLLA'BICAL [of *polysyllable*, F. *polysyllabus*, L. of *πολυσύλλαβος*, G.] belonging to a Polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL Echoes, are those Echoes which repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly.

POLYSYLLABLE [*polisyllabum*, L. *πολυσύλλαβον*, G.] a Word that consists of more than three Syllables. *Gram.*

POLYSY'NDETON [*πολυσύνδετον*, Gr.] a Figure in Speech, which abounds with Conjunctions Copulative. L.

PO'MACE [*pomaceum*, L.] the Dross of Cyder Pressings.

POMA'DA, an Exercise of Vaulting the wooden Horse, laying only one Hand over the Pommel of the Saddle. *Ital.*

POMA'DO [*pommade*, F. *pomatium*, L.] an Ointment made of Apples.

PO'MANDER [q. d. *Pomme d'Ambre*, F. an Apple of Amber] A little round Ball, made of several Perfumes; a Musk Ball.

To POME [*pommer*, F.] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, &c.

POME Appease, a small Apple of a pleasant Taste and a grateful Scent, newly propagated.

POME-CITRON [q. d. *Pomum Citreum*, L. i. e. a *Citron Apple*] a Fruit somewhat like a Lemon, but much larger.

POMEGRATE [q. d. *Pomum Granatum*, L. or *Granatense*, a kernelled Apple, or of *Grenada* in *Spain*] a round Fruit, full of Grains and Kernels.

POMELEGYSE, the Dapple-Grey Colour. O.

POME Paradise, the Fruit otherwise called the *John Apple*.

PO'MEROY, a good tasted Apple of a pulpy Substance, but not very juicy.

PO'MEWATER, a large Apple full of sweet Juice.

POMEY [*Heraldry*] the Figure of an Apple or Ball, always of a green Colour.

POMIFEROUS [*pomifer*, L.] bearing Apples.

POMIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear the largest Fruit, covered with a thick hard Rind or Bark.

POMIFEROUS Trees [among *Botanists*] are such as have their Flower on the Top of their Fruit, and their Fruit shap'd like an Apple.

PO'MMEL [*pommelle*, Fr.] a round Ball set on the Top of a Building.

A POMMEL [*pommeau*, F.] the round Knob on a Saddle-Bow, or on the Hilt of a Sword, &c.

To POMMEL, to beat or bang soundly.

POMP [*pompe*, F. *pompa*, L. of *πομπή*, Gr.] State or Grandeur; Pageantry, such as is used in solemn Shews; Vanity of worldly Things.

POMPETS, Printers Ink-Balls.

POMPHOLYGOES [*πομφολυγῶδες*, Gr.] Urine with many Bubbles.

POMPHOLYX [*πομφόλυξ*, Gr.] a small Spark, which whilst Brass is trying, flies upwards and sticks to the Roof and Walls of the Workhouse.

PO'MPION [*pompon*, F. *pepone*, Ital. of *Pepo*, L. of *πέπων*, Gr.] a Pumpkin, a sort of large Fruit.

PO'MPOUS [*pompeux*, F. *pomposus*, L.] full of Pomp.

POMPO'SITY [*pompositas*, L.] Pompousness.

POMUM *Adami*, i. e. *Adam's Apple*, so called from an Opinion, that a piece of the forbidden Apple stuck in his Throat. [Among *Anatomists*] a Protuberance on the Fore-side of the Throat. L.

POND [*Minshew* derives it of *Bond*, because there the Water is bound up. Dr. T. H. observes it was antiently pronoun-

ced *Pand*, q. of *Pandere*, L. to open. But *Skinner* derives it from *Pynban*, *Sax.* to shut in, because the Fish are there shut in] a Pool of standing Water.

TO PO'NDER [*ponderare*, L.] to weigh in the Mind, to consider.

PO'NDERABLE [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDERO'SITY } [*ponderositas*, L.]
PO'NDEROUSNESS } Weightiness,
Heaviness.

PO'NDEROUS [*ponderosus*, L.] weighty, substantial, massy.

PONDEROUS [*Astrology*] those Planets which move slowly like a man under a Burden, are said to be *ponderous*.

PO'NDUS, a Load, Weight, or Poise. L.

PONDUS, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes. O.

PONDUS *Regis*, the Standard Weight appointed antiently by our King. L.

PONE, a Writ whereby a Cause is removed from a County or Inferior Court into the *Common Pleas*.

PO'NE *per Vadium*, is a Writ to the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day assigned. L.

PONENDIS *In Affis*, a Writ founded upon the Statutes, which shew what Persons Sheriffs ought to impanel upon Affizes and Juries, and what not.

PONENDUM *In Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Prisoner to be bailed, in Cases bailable.

PONENDUM *Sigillum ad exceptionem*, a Writ requiring Justices to set their Seals to Exceptions brought by Defendants. L.

PO'NIARD [*poignard*, F.] a Dagger.

PONS, a Bridge. L.

PONS *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] a Heap of innumerable small Strings, proceeding from the more solid Substance of the Brain.

PONS *Varioli* [*Anatomy*] a Process in the Brain, thus called because *Variolus* was the first that took notice of it. L.

PO'NTAGE [*pontagium*, L.] a Contribution for the Repairing and Re-edifying of Bridges; also a Bridge-toll.

PONTIBUS *reparandis*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. L.

PO'NTIFEX, a High Priest. L.

PONTIFICAL [*Pontificalis*, L.] belonging to a High Priest, Pope, or Prelate. F.

A PONTIFICAL, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies. F.

PONTIFICA'LIA, Pontifical Ornaments, wherein a Bishop performs Divine Service, which

which when he has on, he said is to be in *Pontificalibus*.

IN PONTIFICALIBUS, a Term applied to any one drest in his best Clothes. *L.*

PONTIFICATE [*pontificat*, *F.* *pontificatus*, *L.*] the Popedom, or Dominions of the Pope of Rome.

PO'NTON, a sort of Boat or Lighter to make a Bridge with.

PONTONS [in *Military Affairs*] a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a River.

A POOL [*Pul*, *Sax.* *Woll*, *C. Br.* *palus*, *L.* which *Minshew* derives of *πηλός*, *Gr.* Mud] a Current of Water, kept together and fed by Springs.

POOLER } an Instrument with which
POLER } Tanners stir up the Owser of Bark and Water in the Pits.

POOLS-Hole, a Place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little Brook which contains both hot and cold Water.

POOLEVIS, a Disease in Horses.

POOP [*poupe*, *F.* of *puppis*, *L.*] the Stern or uppermost Part of a Ship's Hull.

POOPS, Gulps in drinking. *N.C.*

To POOP [*Deepen*, *Du.*] to break Wind backwards softly.

POOR [*pauvre*, *F.* of *pauper*, *L.* of *πau-pός*, *Gr.*] needy, indigent, necessitous.

POORMAN'S Sauce, a Shalot, or Eschalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.

POPE [*pape*, *F.* *papa*, *Ital.* and *L.* *πάπ-πα*, *Gr.* i. e. Father] a Name antiently given to all Bishops; but about the End of the eleventh Century, *Gregory VII.* order'd the Name of Pope should peculiarly belong to the Bishop of Rome.

PO'PEDOM, the Office and Dignity of the Pope.

POPELOT, a Puppet, or young Wench. *Chaucer.*

POPERE, a Bodkin. *Chauc.*

PO'PERY, the *Popish* Religion.

POFINJAY, [*papejay*, *F.* *papegayo*, *Span.* *Papegoz*, *Dan.*] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.

PO'PLAR [*populus*, *L.*] a Tree that delights to grow in Marshy Ground.

PO'PLES [among *Anatomists*] the jointing where the Thigh is joined to the Leg-bone called *Tibia*, the Ham.

PO'PLITEA VENA [*Anatomy*] a Vein consisting of a double crural Branch, which covered with Skin reaches down the back of the Leg to the Heel.

PO'PPY [*Popiz*, *Sax.*] a Plant of great Efficacy to cause Sleep.

PO'PULACE } the common or meaner
PO'PULACY } sort of People, the Vulgar. *F.*

PO'PULAR [*populaire*, *F.* of *popularis*, *L.*] belonging to, or in request among the common People.

POPULARIS Morbus, the popular Disease, is the same as Epidemick. *L.*

POPULA'RITY [*popularitas*, *L.*] an endeavouring to please the People, the affecting of popular Applause.

To PO'PULATE [of *populari*, *L.*] to unpeople or lay waste a Country; used by some to stock a Country with People.

POPULA'TION, an unpeopling, a laying waste; also a peopleing. *L.*

POPULO'SITY [*populositas*, *L.*] Populoufness, fullness of People.

PORAILE, poor, mean People. *Chauc.*

PO'RCA [in *Old Records*] a Ridge of Land lying between two Furrows.

PORCA'RIA [*Doomsday Book*] a Swine-sty.

PO'RCELAIN } [*porcelaine*, *F.*] the
PO'RCELAN } chalky Earth of which *China Ware* is made; also the Vessels of Ware made of that Earth.

A PORCH [*porche*, *F.* of *porticus*, *L.*] the Entrance of an House.

PO'RCUPINE [*porc-epie*, *F.* *Espinpuerco*, *Span.*] a Creature about the Bigness of a Rabbit, armed with sharp Darts and Prickles, resembling Writing-Pens. *Ital.*

To PORE [not improbably of *παρος*, *Gr.* blind, or of *apporte*, *Ital.* because pore-blind People put things they look at close to their Eyes] to look close to.

PORE-Blind. See *Purblind*.

PO'RES [*pori*, *L.*] Holes in the Skin so small that they cannot be perceived, thro' which Sweat and Vapours pass insensibly out of the Body.

PORES [with *Philosophers*] small Interstices or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter that constitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates and Combinates of them.

PO'RIME [among *Geometricians*] a Theorem or Proposition so easy to be demonstrated, that it is almost self-evident.

PORI'SMA [*πορίσμα*, *Gr.*] a general Theorem in the Mathematicks, found out by means of, and drawn from, another Theorem already demonstrated; also a general Theorem discovered, by finding out some Geometrical Place.

PORI'STICK Method [*Mathematicks*] a Method whereby is determined when, and what Way, and how many different Ways a Problem may be solved.

PO'RKET [*porcellus*, *L.*] a young Hog.
POROCE'LE [*πωροκήλη*, *Gr.*] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

PORO'MPHALON [of *πώρις* a Stone, and *ὀμφαλός*, *Gr.*] a brawny piece of Fleth or Stone bunching out in the Navel.

POROSIS

PO'ROSIS [*πόρωσις*, Gr.] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; also a knitting together of broken Bones.

PORO'SITY [*porositas*, L.] a being porous or full of Holes.

PORO'TICKS [of *πόρωμα*, Gr.] Medicines which convert Part of the Aliment into callous or hard Matter.

PO'ROUS [*porous*, F. of *porosus*, L.] full of Pores.

PO'RPHYRY [*porphyre*, F. *porphyritis*, L. of *πορφύρις*, Gr.] a kind of fine reddish Marble spotted with white.

PO'RPOISE [q. d. *porcus piscis*, L. *Odipne-γῆν*, Sax.] a Sea-Hog.

PORRA'CEOUS [of *porrum*, L.] resembling a Leek, of or belonging to a Leek.

PORRE'CTION, a stretching out. L.

PO'RRIDGE [of *porreau*, F. *porrum*, L. a Leek, an Herb frequently put in Broth] a liquid Food of Herbs, Flesh, &c.

PO'RRINGER [of *Porridge*] a small deep Dish for liquid Things.

PORT [*portus*, L. of *porta* a Gate] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, where a Ship may ride secure from Storms. F.

PORT [of *portare*, L. to carry] Mien, Behaviour. F.

PORT [among Sailors] the Larboard or left Side of a Ship.

To heel a PORT [*Sea Phrase*] is said of a Ship when she does not sail upright, but leans to the left Side.

PORT [of *Oporto*, a Haven in Portugal] a sort of Wine.

PORT-Last [in a Ship] the Gun-Wale; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they say, *The Yard is down a Port-Last*.

The PORT, the Court of the Emperor of the Turks at Constantinople.

PORT-Holes [in a Ship] square Holes thro' which the great Guns are thrust out.

PORT-Men [in Ipswich] twelve Burgeses; the Inhabitants of the Cinque Ports.

PORT-Ropes [in a Ship] those which serve to hale up the Ports of the Ordnance.

To PORT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] to put the Helm on the left Side of the Ship.

To PORT [*portare*, L.] to carry.

PO'RTABLE [*portabilis*, L.] that may be borne or carried.

PO'RTABLE Barometer, an Instrument to make Observations on the Weight of the Air. See Barometer.

PO'RTAGE [*portaggio*, Ital.] Money paid for Carriage of Goods, &c. F.

PO'RTAL [*portail*, F. *portella*, L.] a lesser Gate where there are two of a different bigness; also a kind of Arch of Joiner's Work before a Door.

PO'RTATIVE [*portative*, F.] that may be carried from Place to Place.

PORTAUNCE [of *se porter*, F. to be have one's self] Behaviour. Spenc.

PORT-Culice [of *Porte* and *Coulisse*, F. or q. d. *Port-close*, or *Porta clausa*, L.] a falling Gate or Door like a Harrow, hung over the Gates of fortified Places, and let down to keep an Enemy out of a City. Also the Name of one of the Pursuivants at Arms.

PORTEGUE, a Gold Coin val. 3 l. 10 s.

To PORTE'ND [*portendere*, L.] to forebode, foreshew, or betoken.

PORTE'NTOUS [*portentosus*, L.] betokening some future Good or Ill Luck.

PORTER [*portier*, F. *portarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

PORTER [*porteur*, F. *portator*, L.] one who carries Burdens.

PORTER [of the *Door of the Parliament-House*] an Officer that belongs to that high Court, and has many Privileges.

PORTER [in the *Courts of Justice*] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Justices in Eyre.

PORTESS [of *porter* to carry, F.] a Prayer-Book, or Pocket-Book of Devotion. Spenser.

PORT-FIRE, a Composition of Meal, Powder, Sulphur, and Salt-petre drove into a Case of Paper, to serve instead of a Match to fire Guns.

PORTGLAIVE [of *porteur*, and *glaiue*, F. a Sword] one who carries the Sword before a Prince or Magistrate.

PO'RTGREVE [of *Port* and *Greve*]

PO'RTREVE [*Sax. Sax. Glave, Du. Glaff, Teut.*] the Title of the Governour of some Sea-Port Towns, and antiently of the chief Magistrate of London.

PO'RTHOSE, a Breviary or Mass-Book. Chaucer.

PO'RTICO [in *Architecture*] is a long Place covered over with a vaulted or plain Roof and supported with Pillars. Ital.

PORTIFO'RIUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, antiently carried in the Front of a Procession.

PO'RTION, a Lot or Share of any thing; also a Womans Dowry. F. of L.

PO'RTIONERS [in *Law*] the several Ministers who serve a Parionage alternately or by Turns.

PORTLAND [of the Port of Weymouth which is over against it, or of *Portus*, a noted Saxon Pirate] an Isle in Dorsetshire.

PORTLAND [possibly heretofore remarkable for some noted Port of Trade, and Land] a Place in Hampshire, antiently call'd *Portley*, and *Portchester*.

PO'RTLINESS [of *se porter*, F.] a being portly, majestic, or comely.

PO'RTLY [of *se porter*, F.] Stately, Majestical.

PORTMA'NNIMOTE } [Old Records]

PO'RTMOTE } the Portmen's Court, held in any City or Town.

PORTMA'NTLE [*portmanteau*, F.] a Cloak-bag to carry Necessaries in a Journey.

PO'RTMOTE, is a Court kept in Sea-Port Towns.

PO'RT-Nails [in a Ship] such as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports.

PORTRAITURE [*pourtrait*, F.] a Picture or Representation of a Person.

To PORTRAY [*pourtraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to set out in a lively manner.

PORTOISE [Sea-Term] a Ship is said to ride a Portoise, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

PORTRID, pourtray'd. *Chauc.*

PO'RTSALE, a Sale of Fish presently after a Return into a Haven; an Outcry, or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORTSLADE [either of Sled, *Sax.* a Valley, *q. d.* a Port or Haven in a Valley or Bottom, or as *Camden* will have it, a Way leading to the Port] a Village in *Suffex*.

PORTSMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the Port] a famous Sea-Port and Fortification in *Hampshire*.

PORTSOKEN, is the Soke or Liberties of any Town or City: The Name of one of the Wards in *London*.

PORUS Biliarius [in *Anatomy*] a Channel which passes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*.

POSAUNE, a Sacbut, and Instrument of Musick, made use of as a Base to a Trumpet. *Ital.*

POSE [of *Hexoye*, *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. *C.*

To POSE [probably of *poser*, F.] to puzzle, to put to a Non-plus.

PO'SITED [*positus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSITION, a putting, placing, &c. *F. of L.*

POSITION [Arithm.] a Rule in which any Supposition or false Number is taken at pleasure to work the Question by.

Single POSITION [Arithm.] is when by one Position we have means to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double POSITION [Arithm.] when two false Positions must be made in order to solve the propounded Question.

POSITION [in *Astrology*] is the Respect which a Planet has to other Planets, and Parts of the Figure.

POSITION [in *Logick*] is the Ground-work, upon which an Argument is raised.

POSITION [Philos.] the Property of Place, expressing the manner of any natural Body's being in a particular Place.

POSITIONAL, relating to Postures.

PO'SITIVE [*positivus*, L.] absolute, peremptory, certain, sure, true. *F.*

PO'SITIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the first Degree of Comparison, which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely, without comparing it with others.

PO'SITIVE Divinity, is that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

PO'SITIVE Quantities [in *Algebra*] such as have a real and affirmative Nature, as having or being supposed to have the Affirmative Sign (+) before them.

PO'SNET [of *Bassinet*, F.] a Skillet, a Kitchen Vessel.

PO'SSE, to be able; also a Possibility, as, a Thing is said to be in Possesse, when it may possibly be. *L.*

POSSE Comitatus [Power of the County] the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. in a County, above the Age of 15 Years. *L.*

POSSED, tossed, pushed. *O.*

To POSSE'SS [*posseder*, F. *possessionem*, L.] to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

POSSE'SSION, the possession or absolute Enjoyment of any Thing. *F. of L.*

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual Enjoyment of them.

POSSESSIVE [Gram.] belonging to or implying Possession; as Pronouns Possessive.

POSSESSIVES [in *Grammar*] are such Adjectives as signify the Possession of, or Property in some Thing.

PO'SSET [probably of *potus*, L.] Milk turn'd with Ale, &c.

POSSIBI'LITY [*possibilitate*, F. of *possibilitas*, L.] a being possible, a likelihood.

PO'SSIBLE [*possibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely. *F.*

POST [*poste*, F. *postis*, L.] a Stake driven into the Ground.

POST [*poste*, F. of *positio*, L.] an Appointment, Station or Stand, Place, Employment, &c.

POST [Military Affairs] any Spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers.

Advanced POST [in *Military Affairs*] is a Spot of Ground before the other Posts, to secure those behind.

To POST [*poster*, F.] to put in a Post, to place in a Station.

To POST [with Merchants] to put an Account forward from one Book to another.

POST [*posta*, L. bar.] a Messenger that carries Letters: hence, to ride post, is, generally speaking, to ride with a Letter-Carrier.

To POST it, is to go or ride Post.

POSTAGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters and Packets.

POST Office, an Office for conveying Letters and Packets to several Parts of *England*, or beyond Sea.

POST, a *Latin* Preposition, signifying *after*; and is used in several compound Words: As,

POST-Brachialia [among *Anatomists*] are four small Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

POST-Communion, the Offices said at Church after the Communion.

To **POST-Date a Writing**, to set a new or false Date upon it.

POST-Diem [Law-Term] the Return of a Writ after the Day assigned, or the Fee of 4 *d.* paid for such a Default. *L.*

POST-Diluvians, those Generations which succeeded one another since *Noah's Flood*.

POST Deseisin, is a Writ which lieth for him who having recovered Land or Tenements upon Default or Rediton, is again disseised by the former Disseisor.

POST Fine [Law Term] is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged.

POST Term [in Law] the Return of a Writ after the Term; or the Fee of 1 *s.* 8 *d.* paid to the *Custos Brevium*, for filing such a Suit after Term.

POSTE, Power. *O.*

PO'STEA, afterwards, hereafter. *L.*

PO'STEA [in Law] a Certificate of the Proceedings upon a Trial by *Nisi Prius*.

POSTETIORITY [posteriorite, *F.* of *posterior*, *L.* the latter] a being after or behind.

POSTERIO'RITY [in Law] as a Man holding Lands, &c. of two Lords, is said to hold of the Junior or Latter by *Posteriority*, and of the Antienter by *Priority*.

POSTERIOURS [posteriora, *L.*] the back Parts, the Breech.

POSTERIOUR [posterior, *F.* of *posterior*, *L.*] that comes after, latter.

POSTE'RITY [Posterite, *F.* *Posteritas*, *L.*] Offspring, Issue, Children; those that shall be born in future Time or after-Ages.

PO'STERN [posterne, *F.*] a back Door or postern Gate.

PO'STERN [in Fortification] a small Door in the Flank of a Bastion or other part of a Garison, to march in and out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work, or to make Sallies.

PO'STHUMOUS [posthume, *F.* *posthumus*, *L.*] a Child born after the Death of its Father. Works published after the Author's decease.

PO'STICK [postiche, *F.* *posticus*, *L.*] behind or on the backside; added or done after.

PO'STIL [postilla, *L.*] a short Note or Explication upon any Text.

POSTI'LION [postillion, *F.*] a Post's Guide or Fore-runner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses when there are six.

POSTLI'MINOUS, belonging to

POSTLIMI'NY [of *postliminium*, *L.*] the Return of one thought to be dead; also restored to his House by a Hole thro' the Wall, and not by going over the Threshold, that being thought ominous; also a restoring from Exile or Captivity.

POSTMERI'DIAN [postmeridianus, *L.*] done in the Afternoon.

POST Nati, such as were born in *Scotland*, after the Descent of that Crown to *K. James I.* concerning whom it was resolved that such Persons were no Aliens in *England*. *L.*

POSTOME, an Imposthume. *O.*

To **POST-PONE** [post-ponere, *F.* of *post-ponere*, *L.*] to set behind, to make less account of, to leave or neglect.

POSTRI'DUAN [postriduanus, *L.*] done the next Day after.

POSTSCRIPT [of *post* and *scriptum*, *L.*] something added after the End of a Letter or other Writing.

POSTVE'NTIONAL [of *post* and *venire*, *L.*] coming or that is come after.

POSTVE'NTIONAL Change of the Moon [among *Astrologers*] is a Change happening after some great Moveable Feast, Planetary Aspect, &c.

POSTULATES [postulata, *L.*] Demands or Requests; fundamental Principles in any Art or Science, which are taken for granted, being such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explanation or Illustration, to render them more plain.

POSULATES [in *Mathematicks*] are such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explication or Illustration to render them intelligible.

POSTULA'TION, a requiring or demanding. *L.*

POSTULA'TION [in Law] a Demand made on the unanimous voting a Person to an Office or Dignity, of which he is not capable by the ordinary Canon or Statute.

PO'STURE [positura, *L.*] the Position or Carriage of the Body; the State of Affairs. *F.*

PO'STURE [positura, *L.*] Disposition; as, the Posture of the Soul.

PO'SEY [of *ponendo* for *componendo*, putting together, *Skinner.*] a Nose-gay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

POSEY [q. d. *poesis*, i. e. Poetry] the Inscription of a Ring.

POT [pot, *F.* *potto*, *Ital.* of *potus*, *L.* drink, of *πότης*, *Gr.*] a Vessel to put Li-

N n n n a quor,

quor, &c. in; also a sort of Head-piece.

POT-Ashes, all sorts of Ashes mingled together for the making of green-Glafs.

POT pouzzy [Cookery] a Hotch-potch. F.

PO'TABLE [potabilis, L.] drinkable, that may be drank. F.

PO'TAGE, Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

POTA'NCE } is that Stud in a Pocket

POTE'NCE } Watch, wherein the lower
Pever of the V'ge plays, and one of the
Crown-Wheel runs. F.

POTA'TION, a Drinking. L.

POTA'TIVES, [potados, Span. potato, Ital. of *patatas*, American] a sort of Root first brought from the *West Indies*.

To POTTE [of *poser*, F.] to push or put out. N. C.

POTENCY [potence, F. *potentia*, L.] Power, Might.

POTENT [potens, L.] powerful, mighty.

POTENT, a Crutch. *Chauc.*

POTENT } [Heraldry] as, a Cross

POTENCE } Potent, i. e. a Cross, the
Ends of which resemble the Top of a
Crutch.

PO'TENTATE [potentat, F.] a Sovereign Prince, or one that has great Power and Authority.

POTE'NTIAL [potentiel, F. *potentialis*, L.] having a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTE'NTIAL Caustery [among Surgeons] is a Caustick made of Lime-stone and other Ingredients.

POTE'NTIAL Coldness [among Physicians] a relative Quality, signifying that such a thing is not cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations, if taken inwardly, which some Drugs, Simples, or Medicines are supposed to be induced with.

POTE'NTIAL Mood [Gram.] a Mood signifying Possibility, denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

POTENTIALITY } [a *potentialis*, L.]

POTENTIALNESS } a Power or Possibility of acting or being.

POTESTATE [podesta, Ital. of *potestas*, L.] a chief Magistrate.

POTHEQUARES, Apothecaries:

To make a POTHER [Polderen, Teut.] to make a Noise or Bustle.

PO'TION, a Physical Mixture to drink F. of L.

POTSHERD [of Pot and Scea *þo*, Sax.] a piece of a broken earthen Vessel.

POTTAGE [pottagio, Ital. a *potando*, drinking, L.] Broth of Meat, &c. boiled.

A POTTER [potier, F.] a Maker or Seller of earthen Vessels.

To POTTER [Poteren, Du.] to stir or disorder any thing.

POTTLE, an English Measure, containing two Quarts.

POUCH [Pocca, Sax. *Pochette*, F.] a Bag or Purse.

POUCHES [among Mariners] small Bulk-Heads or Partitions in a Ship's Hold.

A POUND, a Boil or Ulcer. S. C.

POUDER [poudre, F.] See Powder.

POU'LETS Mignons [Cookery] a Dish of roasted Chickens larded and barded. F.

POU'LTHERER [poulaiier, of *poulet*, F.] one that sells Poultry.

POULTICE } [pulte, F. *Puls*, L.] a Me-

POU'LTIS } dicine made of several In-
gredients boiled together, and apply'd to the
Part affected, to assuage a Swelling, &c.

POU'LTRY [of *poulet* or *poularde*, F. or *pulli Gallinacei*, L.] all sort of Fowls, especially tame ones.

POUNCE, a sort of Powder, which rubb'd on Paper makes it bear Ink.

POUNCE [in Falconry] the Talon or Claw of a Bird of prey.

Strong POUNCED Eagle, an Eagle having strong Talons or Claws.

To POUNCY, to cut and jag in and out. O.

POUND [Pond or Pund, Sax. *Pond*, Du. of *pondo*, L.] a Weight containing 16 Ounces *Aver-du-pois*, &c. 12 Ounces *Troy*; also a certain Sum used in accounting, 20 Shillings.

A POUND [of *Pyn'dan*, Sax. to shut in] an Inclosure to keep Beasts in; especially a Place where Cattle distrained for Trespass are detained till they are redeemed.

To POUND [Punian, Sax.] to beat in a Mortar.

To POUND [Pyn'dan, Sax.] to shut up in a Pound.

POU'NDAGE, the Fee paid to the Pounder of Cattle.

POU'NDAGE, a Duty of 1 s. for every 20 s. value of Merchandize, imported or exported, paid to the King.

POUNDA'GIUM [Old Law] the Liberty of pounding Cattle.

POUNDER, a great Gun.

POUPETON [in Cookery] a Ragoo of Bacon, Pigeons, Quails, &c. dress'd in a Stew-pan. F.

POUPIE'TS [in Cookery] a Mess made of Slices of Bacon, Veal Steaks, &c. and a good Farce. F.

To POUR [Minshew derives it of *boren*, Du. to lighten a Vessel] to empty out of a Vessel, or cause to run or flow forth.

POURCONTREL. See Porpoise.

POUR *Faire Proclamée*, &c. a Writ, commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. that none cast Filth into Ditches or other Places adjoining. F.

POURFIL, side Face; as, a Face drawn in *Pourfil*, i. e. side-ways.

POURMENADE [of *promenade*, of *pour-ment*,

mener, F. to walk out] a Gallery or Place to walk in.

POURPARTY [in *Law*] to make *pour-party*, is to sever and divide those Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly, and *pro indiviso*.

POUR *presture* [of *pourpis*, F. an Inclosure] is when a Man taketh to himself any thing that he ought not; an Encroachment on the High-way, as setting out Shop-Windows or Stalls farther than is allowable by Law.

POUR *Seisir Terres la Femme*, &c. is a Writ, whereby the King seizeth upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceased had for her Dowry, &c. F.

To POURTRAY, *vid. portray*.

POUSSE, peas. *Spenc.*

To POUT [probably of *Bouter*, F. to thrust out, *q. d.* to thrust out the Lips] to look surley or gruff.

PO'WDER [*poudere*, F. *pulvis*, L.] any thing that is ground or beat very small.

PO'WDER Chests [*Sea-Term*] Boards join'd in form of a Triangle fill'd with Gun-powder, Pebble-stones, &c. set on fire when a Ship is boarded by an Enemy, which soon make all clear before them.

PO'WDER-Room [in a Ship] a Room in the Hold, where the Powder is stow'd.

PO'WDERINGS [*Architecture*] Devices used for the filling up any void Space in carv'd Work; in Escutcheons, Writings, &c.

POWEL [*q. d. ap-Howel*, i. e. *Howel's Son*] a Sirname.

POWER [*pouvoir*, F. of *possum*, or *potestas*, L.] Ability, Authority, Force, Natural Faculty; a sovereign Prince or State.

POWER [in *Algebra*] is the Result or Product of a certain Number of Multiplications, where the Multiplier is the same Quantity continually.

POWER of the County [*Posse Comitatus*] the Aid and Attendance of all above the Age of 15 Years (that are capable of bearing Arms) when any Force is used in opposition to the Execution of Justice.

POWERS [in *Mechanicks*] are any thing applied to any Engine, therewith to move any Weight, and are the six Faculties of that Art, *viz.* the Balance, Lever, the Wheel, Wedge, Screw, and Pully.

POWERS [in *Pharmacy*] are from a Combination or Union of the essential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, wherein it is supposed, are contained all its principal Virtues.

POWERS [in *Divinity*] are the sixth Order of the Hierarchy of Angels.

POWT [Put, *Sax.*] a sort of Fish; a Sea Lamprey; also a Bird.

POY [*Appoyo*, Span. *Appuy*, F. of *Ap-*

puyer, to support] a Pole used by Rope-dancers to poize themselves with.

POY'NING'S *Law* [so called from Sir *Edward Poyning*, then Lieutenant of *Ireland*] an Act of Parliament made under King *Henry VII.* whereby the Laws of *England* became of Force in *Ireland*.

PRA'CTICABLE [*praticable*, F.] that may be practised or done.

PRA'CTICAL } [*pratique*, F. *præcticus*,
PRA'CTICK } L. of *πρακτικός*, Gr.]
of or belonging to Practice.

PRA'CTICE [*pratique*, F. *præctica*, L. of *πρακτική*, Gr.] actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Physician, Surgeon, or Lawyer; also Custom, Usage, Device, Intrigue.

PRA'CTICE [in *Arithmetick*] a Method for the more easy and speedy resolving Questions in the Rule of Three.

PRA'CTICE [in *Law*] the Way of a Court of Judicature of Proceeding in Law-Suits.

PRA'CTICK [*pratique*, F.] the practical Part of any Art or Science.

To PRACTISE [*pratiquer*, F.] to put into Practice, to exercise a Profession.

To PRACTISE upon, to endeavour to bring over, win or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

PRACTITIONER [*praticien*, F.] one that practises Law, Physick, Surgery, &c.

PRÆCIPE in *Capite*, a Writ issuing out from the Court of Chancery, for a Tenant who held of the King in Chief, as of his Crown, and not as of any Honour, Castle, or Manor.

PRÆCIPE *quod reddat*, a Writ of great diversity, both in its form and use, extending as well to a Writ of Right, as to others of Entry or Possession.

PRÆCIPITATION. See *Precipitation*.

PRÆCO'GNITA, Things known before. L.

PRÆCO'NOMY } [*præconium*, L.] a Re-
PRÆ'CONY } port, Commendaion.

PRÆCO'RDIA, the Part about the Heart, the Heart-strings; also the Bowels contained in the Chest. L.

PRÆCURSORRES, Forerunners. L.

PRÆDATI'TIOUS [*prædatitius*, L.] of a preying Nature.

PRÆ'DATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] belonging to Robbing, Pillaging, Plundering.

PRÆ'FINE [*Law Term*] the Fine which is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

PRÆPARA'NTIA [among Physicians] Medicines which digest or ripen. L.

PRÆPARA'NTIA Vasa [among Anatomists] the Spermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Testicles, and Epididymis. L.

PRÆPO-

PRÆPO'SITUS *Villæ* [Law Term] the Constable of a Town; also a Bailiff of a Lord of a Manour. L.

PRÆPU'CE [*præputium*, L.] the Foreskin which covers the Head of a Man's Yard; also the Fore-part of the Clitoris in Women.

PRÆCE'PIA [*Anatom.*] the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set. L.

PRÆSI'DIUM [in *Physick*] a Remedy. L.

PRÆSTI'GIÆ, certain Magical Inchantments or Tricks, whereby some pretended to drive away Diseases, &c. L.

PRÆTER *Naturam* [among *Physicians*] against Nature. L.

PRÆT. NAT. } are sometimes put for P. NA. } *Preter-natural*.

PRÆTOR, a Magistrate in *Rome*, who took care of the Administration of Justice, and of the Sacrifices, and presided over Games.

PRÆTORES *Ærarii*, the Officers of the Roman Treasury or Exchequer. L.

PRÆTORES *Cereales*, Prætors in *Rome*, whose Business it was to see that the City was supplied with Corn.

PRÆTO'RIAN [*pretorianus*, L.] belonging to a Prætor.

PRÆTORIANI, the Prætorian Guard, a Body of 10000 Men who attended on the Emperor's Person. L.

PRÆTO'RIMUM, the Judgment-Hall, where the Prætor administer'd Justice; also the Prætor's Palace; also the Tent or Pavilion of the General of the Army.

PRAGMA'TICAL } [*pragmaticus*, F. *pragmaticus*, L. of *πραγματικός*, Gr.] over-busy in other Mens Affairs, saucy, arrogant.

PRAGMA'TICAL [among *Philosophers*] Practical, Mechanical, Problematical.

PRAGMA'TICAL *Sanction*, a Letter written to any Publick Body of Men by the Emperor in answer to their Request, to enquire or know the Law of them.

PRAISE [*praiser*, F. *Preis*, Teut. *Präiser*, Dan. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *παραπαινέω*, Gr.] to give praise to, to commend; to appraise or value Goods.

PRAISE [*Preis*, Teut.] Commendation, giving Glory to God.

To **PRA'NCE**, to throw up the Fore-Legs as Horses do. See *Prance*.

PRANCER, a Horse. *Cant.*

To **PRANCK** up [*Pranken*, Du. *Prangen*, Teut.] to set off, deck or trim.

A **PRANCK** [*Pranck*, Du. Ostentation, but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *πραγμός*, Gr.] a shrewd or unlucky Trick.

To **PRATE** [*Praten*, Du. *Minshew* derives it of *πραττω*, and *πραττεω*, Gr.] to talk-over-much, idly or saucily.

PRA'TIQUE } [among *Merchants*, &c.] **PRA'CTICK** } a Licence to traffick or trade, granted to the Masters of Ships in the Ports of *Italy*.

PRATING *Cheat*, a Tongue. *Cant.*
PRATTILY, softly. *N. C.*

To **PRATTLE** [*of Praten*, Du. with the frequentative Augment *tle*, as in *twattle*, &c.] to talk or chat as Children do.

PRA'VITY [*pravitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Naughtiness.

To **PRAUNCE** [*Minshew* derives it of *Pransen*, to make a Noise, or blow tumultuously; *Skinner* of *Prangen*, Teut. to shew ostentatiously] to rear upon the hinder Legs, as a Horse, &c.

PRAWN, a sort of small Shell Fish.

To **PRAY** [*prier*, F. *pregare*, Ital. *precari*, L.] to entreat or beseech.

A **PRAY'ER** [*priere*, F. *precis*, L.] a Request or Desire, especially such as is made to Almighty God.

Common **PRAY'ER**, the publick Divine Services, with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

To **PRE'ACH** [*precher*, F. *predicare*, L.] to deliver a Sermon or Discourse; to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PREA'CHER [*precheur*, F. *predicator*, L.] one who preaches.

PREA'CHING, Crowding. *Spenc.*

PREACHMENT [*preche*, F. *predicatio*, L.] a Sermon.

Leave off your **PREACHMENTS**, i. e. forbear talking so much at large.

PRÆ-ADAMITES, People fancied by some to have lived before *Adam*; also such as are of that Notion.

PRA'MBLE [*preambule*, F. of *preambulo*, L.] the Introduction or Beginning of any Discourse.

PRA'MBULARY [*præambulus*, L.] Forerunning.

PREAMBULATO'RY, belonging to a Preamble, fore-running.

PREASE, Crowd. *Spenc.*

PRE'BEND [*prebend*, F. of *præbenda*, L.] originally it was an Endowment in Land, or Pension-Money to a Cathedral or Conventual Church in *præbendam*, that is for the Maintenance of a Secular Priest or Regular Canon, who was a *Prebendary*, as supported by the said *Prebend*.

Simple **PREBENDS**, are those which yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [with Dignity] are such as have Jurisdiction joined with them.

A **PREBEND** } [*prebendier*, F. *præbendary* } [*bendarius*, L.] a Clerk or Parson, who enjoys a *Prebend*.

PRECA'RIÆ, Days-works, which the Tenants of some Manours were obliged to do in Harvest-Time for their Lords. O. L.

PRE.

PRECA'RIOUS [*precaire*, F. *precarius*, L.] got by Favour, or held upon Courtesy, at another's Will and Pleasure.

PRECA'RIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon entreaty, to use so long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECA'RIUM *Nomen* [Old *Law*] a precarious Title to an Estate. L.

PRECA'UTION [*precautio*, L.] Forewarning, a Caution or Heed given or taken beforehand. F.

To **PRE'CAUTION** [*precautionner*, F.] to forewarn.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, going before.

To **PRECE'DE** [*preceder*, F. *precedere*, L.] to go first or before; to excel or surpass.

PRECE'DENCE } a taking Place be-
PRECE'DENCY } fore.

PRECE'DENT [*precedens*, L.] foregoing. F.

A **PRECE'DENT**, an Example. F. of L.

A **PRECE'DENT** [in *Law*] an Original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

A **PRECEDENT** *Book*, a Book containing Precedents or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for Attorneys.

PRE'CE partium [in *Law*] is the Continuance of a Suit by the Consent of both Parties. L.

PRECE'LLENCY [of *præcellere*, L.] Excellency above another thing.

PRECE'LLING, Pre-eminence. *Chauc.*

PRECE'NTOR [*precenteur*, F. *præcentor*, L.] the Chantor, who begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

PRECE'PT [*precepte*, F. *præceptum*, L.] a Command, Rule, Instruction, Lesson.

PRE'CEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing sent out by a Magistrate for the bringing of a Person or Record before him; also a Provocation whereby one Man incites another to commit a Felony, &c.

PRECE'PTIVE [*præceptivus*, L.] belonging to Precepts.

PRECE'PTOR [*precepteur*, F. *præceptor*, L.] a Tutor, a Master, an Instructor.

PRECE'PTORIES [*præceptorialia*, L.] Benefices antiently possess'd by the more eminent sort of Templars, whom the Chief Masters created.

PRECE'SSION [of *præcessio*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECE'SSION of the *Equinoxes* [New *Astronomy*] is the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points.

PRECHMENT, a Sermon. *Chauc.*

PREC'INCT [of *præinctus*, L.] a particular Jurisdiction, within which several Parishes are comprehended; a Parcel of Land encompassed with some River, Hedge, &c.

PRE'CIOUS [*precieux*, F. *pretiosus*, L.] that is of great Price or value.

PRECIO'SITY } [*pretiositas*, L.] be-
PRE'CIOUSNESS } ing precious.

PRE'CIPE *in Capite*, a Writ which lieth where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in Chief, is put out of his Land. L.

PRE'CIPE [*præcipitium*, L.] a steep Place, dangerous to go upon, a downright Pitch or Fall. F.

PRECI'PITANT [*præcipitans*, L.] dangerous, rash, unadvised.

PRECI'PITATE [*præcipite*, F. *præcipitatus*, L.] over-hasty.

To **PRECI'PITATE** [*præcipiter*, F. *præcipitatum*, L.] to throw or cast down headlong, to hurry or over-hasten.

To **PRECI'PITATE** [among *Chymists*] is to separate a Matter which is dissolv'd, so as to make it settle at bottom.

PRECI'PITATE [among *Chymists*] any Substance which is got out of the Pores of the *Menstruum* in which it was dissolv'd, and by some means is made to fall down to the bottom of the Vessel.

Green **PRECI'PITATE** [among *Chymists*] is a Mixture of the Dissolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red **PRECI'PITATE**, is Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then after the Moisture is evaporated, the Fire is increased gradually, till the Matter turns red.

White **PRECI'PITATE**, is Mercury dissolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, till it sinks to the bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITA'TION [*præcipitatio*, L.] Hurry, too great Haste, Rashness. F.

PRECIPITA'TION [among *Chymists*] the Falling down of the Particles of any Metalline or Mineral Body, that are kept suspended in that *Menstruum* which dissolved it, by the pouring in of some Alkali-zate, &c.

PRECI'PITOUS [*præceps*, L.] over-hasty, rash.

PRECI'SE [*præcisus*, L.] stiff, formal, finical, affected; exact, particular; scrupulous. F.

PRECISIAN, one who is over-scrupulous in point of Religion.

PRECOGNI'TION [*præconisation*, F. *præcognitio*, L.] Foreknowledge.

To **PRECONCEI'VE** [of *Præ* and *Concevoir*, F. of *Præ* and *Concipere*, L.] to take up beforehand.

PRECONCEIVED [*præconceptus*, L.] conceived or taken up before, as a preconceived Opinion.

PRECONCE'PTION [of *Præ* and *Conceptio*, L.] a Prejudice or a Notion taken up beforehand.

To **PRECONI'SE** [*præconiser*, F. *præconizare*, L.] to make a Report in the Pope's

Con-

Consistory, that the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified for the same.

To PRECONSI'GN, to make over beforehand.

A PRECO'NTRACT [of *Præ* and *Contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECU'RSOR [*precursus*, F. *precursor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Messenger sent before.

PRE'DATION, plundering. L.

PRE'DATORY [*predatorius*, L.] of or belonging to robbing.

PREDECE'SSOR [*predecessor*, F.] of *prædecessor*, L.] one who was in Employment before one,

PREDECE'SSORS [*predecessores*, L.] Ancestors or Forefathers.

PREDE'STINARIAN, one who believes Predestination.

To PREDE'STINATE [*prædestiner*, F.] *prædestinatum*, L.] to Decree or Ordain what shall come hereafter.

PREDE'STINATION [*prædestinatio*, L.] a Fore-ordaining or Appointing. F.

To PREDETERMINE [of *Pre* and *Determiner*, F. or *Præ* and *Determinare*, L.] to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION, a determining beforehand.

PRE'DIAL *Tithes* [Law-Term] are those which are paid of Things arising and growing from the Ground only.

PRE'DICABLE [*prædicabile*, L.] that may be told or spoken of abroad. F.

PRE'DICABLE [in *Logick*] is a common Word or Term, which may be attributed to more than one Thing.

PREDICABLES [in *Logick*] are called Universals, and are 5, viz. *Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia*, and *Accidens*.

A PREDI'CAMENT [*prædicamentum*, L.] a certain Class or determinate Series or Order in which Simple Terms or Words are ranged. F.

PREDI'CAMENTS [in *Logick*] are in Number 10, viz. *Substance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Passion*, the *Situation* of Bodies as to Place, their *Duration*, as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the same PREDI'CAMENT, is to be under the same Circumstances, or in the same Condition.

PRE'DICANT [*prædicans*, L.] preaching. F.

PRE'DICANT *Friers*, such as by their Orders are allowed to preach, *Dominicans*.

To PRE'DICATE [*prædicatum*, L.] to publish or affirm any thing of a Subject.

PRE'DICANT [*prædicatum*, L.] the latter part of a Logical Position.

PREDICA'TION [*predicatio*, L.] a preaching or crying up. F.

To PREDI'CT [*predere*, F. *prædictum*, L.] to foretel Things to come.

PREDI'CTION [*prædictio*, L.] a foretelling Things to come. F.

To PREDISPO'SE [of *Pre* and *Disposer*, F. or *Præ* and *Dispositum*, L.] to dispose beforehand.

PREDO'MINACY [of *predominer*, F.] a being predominant.

PREDO'MINANT, bearing chief Sway, or over-ruling. F.

To PREDO'MINANTE [*predominer*, F.] to over-rule to bear chief Sway or Rule.

PREDY [Sea-Term] ready.

PREDY SHIP [Sea-Term] a Ship having all her Decks cleared, her Guns, Small-shot, &c. well fitted for a Fight.

PRE-ELE'CTION, a choosing beforehand.

PRE-E'MINENCE } [*præeminentia*,
PRE-HE'MINENCE } L.] an Advantageous Quality or Degree above others. F.

PRE-E'MINENT, advanced above the rest.

PRE-EMPTION [of *Præ* and *Emptio*, L.] a first buying, or buying before others.

To PRE-ENGAGE [of *Pre* and *engager*, F.] to engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT [of *Pre* and *Engagement*, F.] an Engagement or Promise made beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST [of *Pre* and *Exister*, F. or *Præ* and *Existere*, L.] to exist or have a Being beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE [*Præ* and *Existentia*, L.] the State or Condition of that which pre-exists. F.

PRE-EXISTENT [of *Præ* and *Existens*, L.] existent, or being before. F.

PRE'FACE [*præfatio*, L.] a Speech preparatory to a Discourse or Treatise. F.

PRE'FATORY [of *præfatio*, L.] that is in the form of or by way of Preface.

PREFE, Proof. O.

PREFECT [*præfectus*, L.] a Magistrate among the Romans. F.

PREFECTURE [*præfectura*, L.] the Government or chief Rule of a City or Province. F.

To PRE'FER [*preferer*, F. of *præferre*, L.] to esteem above, or set more by; to advance or promote; to bring in, in speaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

PRE'FERABLE } that is to be pre-
PRE'FERRABLE } ferr'd or made
choice of before another. F.

PRE'FERENCE [of *præferre*, L.] a Choice made of, or a Value put upon a Person or Thing before another. F.

PREFE'RMENT [of *preferre*, L. or *preferer*, F.] a being preferr'd, Promotion, Advancement.

To **PREFIGURE** [of *pre* and *figurer*, F. or *præfigurare*, L.] to represent by Figure, or signify before.

PREFINE [in *Law*] that Fine which is paid in suing out the *Writ of Covenant*.

To **PREFIX** [of *pre* and *fixer*, F. *præfixum*, L.] to put before, to appoint.

PREFULGID [*præfulgidus*, L.] very bright.

PREGNANCY [*pregnatio*, or of *pregnans*, L.] a being pregnant or great with Child; Quickness of Apprehension, Ripeness of Judgment.

PREGNANT [*pregnans*, L.] being great with Child; of a prompt and ready Wit. F.

PREGNANT [*Botany*] full, as a Bud, Seed or Kernel, which is ready to sprout.

PREGNATORY. See *Protonotary*.

PREGRAVATION [*prægravatio*, L.] a great grieving or over-burdening.

PREGRESSION [*prægressio*, L.] a going before.

PREGUSTATION [*prægustatio*, L.] a tasting beforehand.

TOPREJUDGE [*præjurer*, F. *præjudicare*, L.] to judge before.

PREJUDICATE [*præjudicatus*, L.] proceeding from Prejudice.

PREJUDICATION [*præjudicatio*, L.] a judging beforehand; a Proceeding at Law. From *Prejudication* comes

PREJUDICE [*præjudicium*, L.] a rash Judgment before the Matter be duly weighed, consider'd or heard; Prepossession; also Damage, Injury. F.

To **PREJUDICE** [*præjudicier*, F. *præjudicare*, L.] to injure or hurt; to byass a Person in his Sentiments of a Person, &c.

PREJUDICIAL [*præjudiciabile*, F.] hurtful, disadvantageous.

PREKE, a kind of Fish.

PRELACY

PRELATURE

PRELATESHIP

[*prælature*, F. *prælatura*, L.] the State or Dignity of a Prelate.

PRELATE [*prelat*, F. *prælatus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, as an *Archbishop* or *Bishop*.

PRELATICAL, of a Prelate.

PRELECTION [*prælectio*, L.] a Lecture or Lesson, a Reading or Discourse, made in publick upon any Art or Science.

PRELIBATION [*prælibatio*, L.] an Antepast or Fore-taste.

PRELIMINARY [*preliminaire*, F. of *Præ* and *Liminaris*, of *Limen*, L. a Threshold] set at the Entrance, that goes before the main Matter.

A **PRELIMINARY** [*preliminaire*, F.] the first Step in a Negotiation, Treaty, or important Business.

To **PRELUDE** [*preluder*, F. of *præludere*, L.] to flourish before, or make a

PRELUDE [*præludium*, L.] a Flourish of Musick before the playing of a Tune, or an Entrance into any Business. F.

PRELUDIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Prelude; the first Part or Beginning of a piece of Musick, and is much the same as *Overture*. Ital.

PRELUDIOUS [of *præludere*, L.] preparatory.

PREMATU'RE [*præmaturus*, L.] ripe before due Time and Season, untimely, coming too soon. F.

PREMATURITY [*præmaturitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is pre-mature.

To **PREMEDITATE** [*premediter*, F. of *præmeditatum*, L.] to think upon or contrive before-hand,

PREMEDITATION [*præmeditatio*, L.] the Act of premeditating. F.

To **PREMISE** [*præmissum*, L.] to speak or treat of before by way of Preface or Introduction.

PREMISES [*premisses*, F.] Things spoken of or rehears'd before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the Lands, &c. before-mentioned, in an Indenture, Lease, &c.

PREMISES [in *Logick*] the two first Propositions of a Syllogism.

PREMIUM [*præmium*, L.] a Reward.

PREMIUM [among *Merchants*] that Sum of Money, which is given for the Insuring of Ships, Goods, Houses, &c.

To **PREMONISH** [*præmonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONITION [*præmonitio*, L.] a giving Warning or Advice beforehand.

PREMONSTRATE'NSES [*premonstræ*, F.] an Order of White Friars observing St. *Augustine's* Rules.

PREMUNIE'NTES, Writs sent to every Bishop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocese.

PREMUNIRE [*Law-Term*] is the Punishment of the Statute of *Premunire*, made An. 16 *Richard II.* by which the Usurpations of the Pope, and other Abuses are restrained; the Penalty was Banishment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, Chattles, &c. the like Penalty is imposed on Persons, attainted in *Premunire*, by Statutes lately made.

To incur a **PREMUNIRE** } is to involve
To fall into a **PREMUNIRE** } one's self in Trouble.

PREMUNITION [*præmunitio*, L.] a Fortifying or Fencing beforehand.

PRE'NDER, the Power or Right of taking a Thing before it is offered. F. L. T.

PRE'NDER *de Baron* [Law Term] is an Exception to disable a Woman from pursuing an Appeal of Murder against the Killer of her former Husband. F.

PRENOMINA'TION [*prænominatio*, L.] a Nominating or Naming before.

PRENO'TION, Foreknowledge. L.

PRE'NTICE [*Apprentis*, F. of *apprendere*, F. to learn, *apprehendere*, L.] one who is bound to a Master for a certain Term of Years, generally seven, to learn his Trade or Art.

PRE'NTISHODE, Apprenticeship, Cha.

PRENUNCIA'TION [*prænuntiatio*, L.] a telling beforehand.

PREOCCUPA'TION [*præoccupatio*, L.] a possessing or enjoying before; also Prepossession or Prejudice.

To PREOCCUPY [*præoccupare*, F. *præoccupare*, L.] to possess before another; also to prejudice.

To PREORDAI'N [*præordinare*, L.] to ordain beforehand.

PREO'RDINATE [*præordinatus*, L.] Fore-ordained.

PREPARA'TION, a preparing or making ready beforehand; also Provision made for some Enterprize or Design. F. of L.

PREPARA'TION [among Physicians] is the Manner of compounding and ordering of Medicines.

PREPA'RATIVE [*preparatif*, F.] that serves to prepare.

PREPA'RATORY [*preparatoire*, F. of *preparatorius*, L.] that pertains to a Preparation.

To PREPA'RE [*preparare*, F. *preparare*, L.] to get or make ready, to provide, to fit or make up.

PREPE'NSE [of *Pre* and *penser*, F. of *pensare*, L.] fore-thought, premeditated; as, *Malice prepenſe*.

To PREPO'NDERADE [*præponderatum*, L.] to out-weigh, to be of greater Importance.

PREPO'NDERANCE, an out-weighing, a being of greater Importance, a pondering or considering beforehand. L.

PREPOSITION [*præpositio*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, so named because set before a Noun, &c. F.

PREPO'SITOR [*præpositor*, L.] a Scholar appointed by the Master to oversee the rest.

To PREPOSSESS [of *Pre* and *possidere*, F. of *Præ* and *possum*, of *possidere*, L.] to fill one's Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to bias.

PREPOSSE'SSION, Prejudice, F. of L.

PREPO'STEROUS [*præposterus*, L.] having the wrong End forward, topsyturvy, unnatural.

PREPU'CE [*præputium*, L.] the Foreskin of a Man's Yard. F.

PRERO'GATIVE [*prærogativa*, L.] a peculiar Pre-eminence or Authority above others, or a special Privilege.

The King's PRERO'GATIVES, those Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to him, and inseparable from his Person.

PRERO'GATIVES [of the Archbishops] a special Pre-eminence which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have in certain Cases, above ordinary Bishops.

PRERO'GATIVE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury by his Prerogative, wherein all Wills are prov'd, and all Administrations taken out.

PRE'SA [in Musick Books] a Character in Musick, called a Repeat. Ital.

PRESA'GE [*præsagium*, L.] a Sign or Token shewing what will happen. F.

To PRESAGE [*præsager*, F. *præsagire*, L.] to apprehend beforehand, divine, foretell or betoken.

PRE'SBYTER [*Πρεσβύτερος*, Gr.] an Antient and Reverend Person, a Priest; also a Lay-Elder. L.

PRESBY'TERAL, belonging to a Priest or Elder. F.

PRESBYTE'RIAN, of PRESBYTE'RIANS [*presbyteriens*, F. *presbyteri*, L. *Πρεσβύτεροι*, Gr.] a considerable Party of Non-conformists, so called from their admitting of Lay-Elders into their Church-Government.

PRESBYTE'RUM, the Choir or Chancel of a Church. O. L.

PRESBY'TERY [*presbyterat*, F. *presbyteratus* or *presbyterium*, L. *Πρεσβύτεριον*, Gr.] Eldership, Priesthood; also a Government of a Church by Elders.

PRESBY'TIA, [*Πρεσβυτία*, Gr.] Dimness of Light in Things nigh at hand, usual with old Men, when the Balls of the Eyes are so flat, that the visual Rays pass the Retina, before they are united.

PRE'SCIENCE, [*præscientia*, L.] Foreknowledge. F.

To PRESCI'ND [*præscindere*, L.] to cut before, to divide or break off.

To PRESCRI'BE [*prescribere*, F. *prescribere*, L.] to order or appoint beforehand.

To PRESCRIBE against an Action [Law-Phrase] is not to be liable to it, for want of being sued within the Time limited by the Law.

PRE'SCRIPT [*prescript*, F. of *prescriptum*, L.] an Ordinance or Order.

PRESCRI'PTION, a prescribing, ordering; a determining, limiting. F.

PRESCRIPTION [in Law] a Right of Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRE'SCRIPTION [in Law] a Right of Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRE'SCRIPTION [in Law] a Right of Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRE'SCRIPTION [in Law] a Right of Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRE'SCRIPTION [in Law] a Right of Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRE'SCRIPTION [in Law] a Right of Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRE'SENCE

PRE'SENCE [*praesentia*, L.] a being present; also Mein or Looks. F.

PRE'SENT [*praesens*, L.] that is in a certain Place, at hand or in sight, or that is of the Time wherein we live. F.

PRESENT Tense [*Grammar*] a Tense which speaks of the Time that now is.

A **PRESENT**, a Free-Gift. F.

To **PRESE'NT** [*presenter*, F. of *praesentare*, L.] to make a Present, to offer or give a Gift.

PRESENTARIE, present. *Chauc.*

PRESENTA'TION [*praesentatio*, L.] the Act of presenting. F.

PRESENTA'TION [in *Law*] the offering a Clerk to the Bishop by the Patron, to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTEE [in *Canon Law*] is the Clerk, who is so presented by the Patron.

PRESE'NTMENT [*presentement*, F.] a Declaration or Report made by the Jurors or other Officers, of an Offence inquirable in the Court to which it is presented.

PRESERVA'TION [*praeservatio*, L.] a preserving or keeping. F.

A **PRESE'RVATIVE** [*praeservativus*, F.] a Remedy made use of to keep off a Disease.

To **PRESE'RVE** [*praeserver*, F. *praeservare*, L.] to keep, to defend, or guard.

To **PRESI'DE** [*praesider*, F. of *praesidere*, L.] to have an Authority or Rule over, to have the Protection or Management of Persons or Things; to be the Chief in an Assembly.

PRE'SIDENCY [*praesidence*, F. *praesidius*, L.] the Place or Office of a President.

PRE'SIDENT [*praeses*, L.] a Governor, Overseer, or chief Manager. F.

PRE'SIDENT [in *Law*] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

The Lord **PRE'SIDENT** [of the *King's Council*] an Officer of the Crown, who is to attend the Sovereign, to propose Business at the Council-Table, and to report the several Transactions there managed.

PRE'SIDENT [*i. e.* Example.] See *Precedent*.

To **PRESIN**, to press forward. *Chauc.*

To **PRESS** [*presser*, F. *pressum*, Sup. L.] to squeeze close together; to urge.

A **PRESS** [*presse*, F. *prelum*, L.] a Croud, a Throng; an Instrument for pressing, &c.

PRESSING to Death. See *Pain fort & dure*.

PRE'SSURE [*pressure*, F.] an urging Affliction or Misfortune, a pressing Calamity.

PRE'SSURE [in *Cartesian Philosophy*] a kind of Motion which is impress'd and propagated thro' a fluid Medium.

PREST, ready. F. *Chauc.*

PREST [of *prest*, F. or *præsto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money, to be paid by the

Sheriff, upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

PREST-Money [of *prest*, F. or *præsto*, L. ready at hand] Earnest-Money commonly given to a Soldier, when he is listed, so called because it binds the Receiver to be ready for Service at all Times appointed.

PRESTA'TION Money, paid annually by the Archdeacons to their Bishop.

PRESTIGES [*praestigia*, L.] Illusions, Impositions, juggling Tricks. F.

PRESTIGIA'TION [*prestige*, F.] a Deceiving, a Cozening or Juggling.

PRESTI'SSIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRESTI'GIOUS [*praestigiosus*, L.] Deceitful, Cozening, Juggling.

PRE'STO [among *Jugglers*] quickly, speedily. *Span.* or *L.*

PRESTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRESTO-PRESTO, signifies very fast or quick.

Men **PRESTO**, not too quick. *Ital.*

Non troppo **PRESTO**, not too quick. *Ital.*

PRESTON [q. d. *Priest's Town*] a Town in *Lancashire*.

PREST-SAIL [among *Sailors*] a Ship at Sea is said to carry a Prest-Sail, when she carries all that she can possibly croud.

To **PRESU'ME** [*presumer*, F. *presumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose; to take too much upon; to be proud, insolent, bold, or saucy.

PRESU'MPTION [*presumption*, F. *presumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion, Boldness, Assumingness.

PRESU'MPTION [in *Law*] is threefold.

PRESU'MPTION Violent, as if one being kill'd in a House and a Man is seen to come out of it, and no other Person was at that time in the House, which often serves for full Proof.

PRESU'MPTION Probable, which is but of small Effect.

PRESU'MPTION Small or Rash, which is of no force at all.

PRESU'MPTIVE [*presumptif*, F.] that is presumed or supposed.

PRESU'MPTIVE Heir, the next Relation, or Heir at Law.

PRESU'MPTUOSITY [*presumptuositas*, L.] Presumptuousness.

PRESUMPTUOUS [*presomptueux*, F. *presumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty, self-conceited.

To **PRESUPPO'SE** [*presupposer*, F.] to suppose beforehand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSITION, a supposing beforehand. F.

PRE'TENCE [*pretensura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Shew, or Colour.

TO PRETE'ND [*pretendre*, F. *pretendre*, L.] to use a Pretence, to make as if; to affirm or maintain.

PRETE'NDED, counterfeited, supposed, reputed.

PRETE'NSED Right [in Law] when one is in possession of Lands or Tenements, and another claims it and sues for it, the pretended Right and Title is said to be in him that does so claim and sue.

PRETE'NSION, Claim, or laying claim to, F.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT Tense [in Grammar] a Tense which signifies the Time not perfectly past; as *Docebam*, I taught or did teach, or I was teaching, when, &c.

PRETERI'TION [*preteritio*, L.] a passing by, an Omission.

PRETERI'TION [in Rhetorick] is when the Orator seems to pass by, or to be unwilling to declare that which at the same time he insists upon.

PRETERMI'SSION [*pratermissio*, L.] an omitting; letting a thing pass; a passing over.

To PRETERMI'T [*pratermittere*, L.] to leave undone, neglect, omit, or pass over.

PRETERNA'TURAL [of *prater* and *naturalis*, L.] beside or out of the Course of Nature; extraordinary.

PRETERPE'RFECT Tense [Grammar] a Tense which speaks of the Time perfectly past; as *Docui*, I have taught.

PRETERPLUPE'RFECT Tense [in Grammar] is a Tense which signifies the Time more than perfectly pass'd, with the Sign *had*; as *Docueram*, I had taught.

PRETE'XT [*pretexte*, F. of *prætextus*, L.] a colourable Excuse, Pretence, Cloak, or Shew.

PRETIO'SITY [*pretiositas*, L.] preciousness, a being valuable.

PRE'TOR [*prator*, L.] the chief Ruler of a Province in the Roman Empire.

PRETO'RIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Pretor.

PRE'TTY [*Pnæt*, Sax. adorned, *pretto*, Ital. Dr. Th. H. derives it of *petit*, F. but *Minshew* of *Diachticht*, Teut. *Diachtigh*, Du. Proud] handsome, comely.

To PRETY'PIFY, to signify beforehand by Types.

To PREVAIL [*prevaloire*, F. of *prevallere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better of, to be of greater force, to carry it against.

PRE'VALENCE } [*prevalentia*, L.] a
PRE'VALENCY } being prevalent.

PRE'VALENT [*prevaleus*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

To PREVA'RICATE [*prevariquer*, F. *prevaricatum*, L.] to shuffle and cut, to play fast and loose, to make a Shew of

doing a thing and to act quite contrary.

PREVARICA'TION [*prevaricatio*, L.] Deceit, double Dealing. F.

To PREVA'RICATE [in Law] is to work by Collusion in pleading; to betray a Cause to the Adversary.

PREVARICA'TOR [*prevaricateur*, F. *prevaricator*, L.] one who prevaricates or deals treacherously.

PREVARICA'TOR [in Cambridge] a Master of Arts, chosen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious satirical Speech, reflecting on the Misdemeanours of the principal Members.

To PREVE'NT [*prevenir*, F. *preventum*, Sup. of *prevénire*, L.] to come before, to outstrip, to be beforehand with, to get the Start of; to hinder, to keep off Danger or Mischief, &c.

PREVE'NTER Rope [in a Ship] a small Rope made fast over the Ties to secure the Yards.

PREVE'NTION [*preventio*, L.] a preventing, a hinderance. F.

PREVE'NTIONAL Full Moon [among Astrologers] is that Full Moon, which comes before any great moveable Feast, or planetary Aspect.

PREVE'NTIVE [*prevenant*, F. of *prevénire*, L.] that serves to prevent.

PREVID, hardly. O.

PREVIDENCE [*prævidentia*, L.] a foreseeing.

PRE'VIOUS [*previus*, L.] leading the way, or going before.

PREVY, tame. O.

PREY [*proye*, F. *præda*, L.] Spoil, Plunder; that which is caught by wild Beasts, or Men, by Violence, Craft, or Injustice.

PRI'APISM [*priapismo*, F. *priapismus*, L. of *πριαπισμός*, Gr.] a continual involuntary Erection of the Yard without Lust, so called from *Priapus*.

PRIAPUS, an obscene Deity of the Heathens, feign'd by the Poets to be the Son of *Venus* and *Bacchus*; to have been born with prodigious large Genitals, and to preside over Vineyards and Gardens.

PRICE [*prix*, F. *pretium*, L.] the Estimation, Value, or Rate of any thing.

PRICE Current, a Weekly Account publish'd in London, of the current Value of most Commodities.

PRICE [q. d. *ap-Rice*, i. e. the Son of Rice] a Welsh Surname.

PRICH, thin Drink. N. C.

PRICHARD [q. d. *ap-Richard*, i. e. the Son of Richard] a Welsh Surname.

A PRICK [*Ppicca*, Sax. *precke*, Dan.] a Point; a Wound with a pointed Weapon.

To PRICK [*Ppicean*, Sax. *preketen*, Du. which *Minshew* derives of *πριζω*, Gr.]

to make a Hole with a Point ; also to let down a Tune or Song.

To PRICK [among *Hunters*] to trace the Steps of a Hare.

To PRICK the Chart or Plot [among *Navigators*] is to make a Point in the Sea Chart, whereabout the Ship is at present, or is to be at such a Time in order to a Course to be steered.

PRICK Posts [among *Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast-Summers, between the principal Posts for strengthening the Carcase of the House.

PRICK-Wood, a sort of Shrub.

To PRICK up [of *Pricken*, Du.] to deck or trim up.

PRICK [*Prick*, Du.] a Man's Yard.

PRICKER [among *Hunters*] a Huntsman on Horseback.

PRICKET, a sort of Basket.

PRICKET [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICKETH [among *Hunt. T.*] when a Hare beats in the plain High-way, or hard Heath-way, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said, *she pricketh*.

PRICKING on the Plain, Riding on the Plain. *Spenc.*

PRICKLE [*Ppicape*, Sax. *Prickel*, Du.] a sharp-pointed Thing, as a Thorn, &c.

PRI'DE [*Ppyte*, Sax. *Pyd*, C. Br. Beauty] Haughtiness, Loftiness, Vanity.

To PRI'DE one's self [*Ppuatian*, Sax.] to take pride in, or to be proud of.

PRI'DE-Gavel [in *Rodeley* in *Gloucestershire*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by some Tenants for the Liberty of fishing for Lampreys in the River *Severn*.

PRIEF, Proof. *Spenc.*

A PRIEST [*pretre*, F. *Ppeoyt*, Sax. *Prest*, Dan. *Prest*, Teut. of *presbyter*, L.] a Clergyman.

PRIESTHOOD [*Ppeoythade*, Sax.] the Office or Dignity of a Priest.

To PRI'VE, to prove. *Spenc.*

To PRIG [q. d. to *prog*] to steal. *Cant.*

A PRIGGE, a small Pitcher. C.

PRIGGING, Riding. O.

PRIGS, Thieves. *Cant.*

PRIG Star, a Rival of Love. *Cant.*

PRIGG-Napper, a Horse-stealer. C.

To PRILL, to gore. O.

To PRIM, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected ways.

PRIMA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the first, or Number one. *Ital.*

PRIMACY [*primacie*, F. *primatus*, L.] the Office or Dignity of a Primate, the first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PRIMÆVAL [*primævus*, L.] that is of the first or more ancient Time.

PRIMÆ *Vie*, first Passages; the Stomach, Intestines, and their Appendices. L.

PRI'MAGE, a Duty paid to the Mariners for loading a Ship, at the setting forth from any Haven.

PRIMA *Naturalia* [among *Philosophers*] the same as Atoms.

PRI'MARY [*primarius*, L.] first in order, principal, chief.

PRI'MARY Planets [among *Astronomers*] the three upper Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*: But a Primary Planet more properly, is one that moves round the Sun as its Centre; whereas a Secondary Planet moves round some other Planet.

PRI'MATE [*primat*, F. *primas*, L.] the first or chief Archbishop.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] first, chief, singular, excellent.

PRIME Figure [in *Geometry*] is that which cannot be divided into any Figures more than itself.

PRIME Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no other common Measure beside Unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

PRIME Verticals [*Dialling*] direct erect North or South Dials, whose Plains lie parallel to the Prime Vertical Circle.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] the Flower or Choice, when a thing is in its greatest Beauty or Perfection.

PRIME Numbers [*Arithmetick*] Numbers made only by Addition of Units, as 3, 5.

PRIME [in the *Roman Church*] one of the seven Canonical Hours.

PRIME [of the Moon] is the New Moon at her first appearing from 6 to 9, or about three Days after the Change.

PRIME [of a Gun] the Powder which is put in the Pan or Touch-hole.

To PRIME [of *primus*, L. the first, q. d. to put in the first Powder] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-hole of a Gun or Piece of Ordnance.

To PRIME [among *Painters*] is to lay on the first Colour.

PRIMER } [among *Gunners*] is
PRIMING-Iron } a pointed Iron, to pierce the Cartridge thro' the Touch-hole of a great Gun.

PRIMER } [of *primus*, q. d. *primus*
PRIMMER } *liber*, L.] a little Book in which Children are first taught to read; also a sort of Popish Prayer-book.

PRIMER [among *Printers*] printing Letter of two sorts, viz. Great Primer, a pretty large siz'd Letter, and Long Primer, a smaller size.

PRIME'RO [*primiero*, Ital.] an ancient Game at Cards.

PRI'MER *Seisin* [Law Term] a Branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first *Seisin* or Possession of all Lands and Tene-

Tenements throughout the Realm, till the Heir do his Homage, or come to Age. Now disannull'd. F.

PRIME'VOUS [*primævus*, L.] of the first Age.

PRIMIGE'NIOUS [*primigenius*, L.] first in its Kind, Original.

PRIMING-Horn [among Gunners] a Horn full of Touch-Powder, to prime the Pieces, worn by the Gunner by his Side when a Ship is in Fight.

PRIMI'TIÆ, the First-fruits of the Year, which are offer'd to God.

PRIMI'TIÆ [in Law] all the Profits of every Church-Living for one Year, after it is become void, belonging to the King.

PRIMI'TIVE [*primitivus*, L.] of or belonging to the first Age, antient. F.

PRIMI'TIVE [Gram.] an original Word, from which others are derived.

PRIMNESS, Demureness.

PRIMOGE'NITURE [of *primus* and *genitura*, L.] the first Birth, the Title and Privilege of an Elder Brother, in right of his Birth. F.

PRIMO'RDIAL [*primordialis*, L.] Primitive, Original. F.

PRI'MROSE [*prima rosa*, L.] an early Spring-Flower.

PRIMUM Mobile [*i.e.* the first Mover] according to the *Ptolemaick* Astronomy, is the ninth or highest Sphere of the Heavens, and the farthest from the Center, containing all the other Spheres within it, and giving Motion to them, from whence it has its Name, turning itself and them quite round in the Space of 24 Hours. L.

PRINCE [*princeps*, L.] one who governs a State in Chief, or is descended from such, as is the Prince of Wales in England. It is used also for a Principal, Chief, or most excellent Person; as, Aristotle the Prince of Philosophers. F.

PRINCES Feather, a Flower.

PRINCESS [*princesse*, F. *principissa*, L.] a Prince's Lady, Consort, Wife.

PRINCIPAL [*principalis*, L.] chief, main. F.

PRINCIPAL Point [*Perspective*] the Point where the principal Ray falls on the Table.

PRINCIPAL Ray [*Perspect.*] the perpendicular Ray which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the Vertical Plane or Table.

A PRINCIPAL, the Head of a College in an University; also the chief Person in some of the Inns of Chancery.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrow'd or lent, distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPAL Posts [in Architecture] are the Corner Posts, which are tenoned into the Ground-Plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPALITY [*principauté*, F. prin-

cipalitas, L.] the Dominions or Jurisdiction of a Prince.

PRINCIPALITIES [among Divines] one of the Orders of the Angels.

PRINCIPIA, Principles, Elements. L.

PRINCIPLE [*principe*, F. *principium*, L.] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any thing; a Motive or Inducement.

PRINCIPLES [in Arts and Sciences] the first Grounds and Rules of them, called otherwise Elements and Rudiments.

Aristotelian PRINCIPLES } are the four
Peripatetick PRINCIPLES } Elements,
Water, Air, Earth and Fire.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES, are Magnitude, Figure, and Weight.

PRINCIPLES [in Mathematicks] are reckon'd of three sorts, viz. Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates.

PRINCIPLES [among Moralists] Maxims or undoubted Truths; good practical Rules of Action; as, a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said, to be a Man of Principles.

PRINCOCK [q. d. *præcox*, L.] a Youngster too soon ripe-headed.

PRIND [of *prædiolum*, L. a small Farm, as Camden conjectures] a Surname.

To PRINT [*Princen*, Du.] to practise the Art of

PRINTING, an Art, as some say, first invented by Lawrence Coster of Haerlem in Holland; or, as others say, by John Gutenberg in Germany; and brought into England by Caxton and Turner, who were sent by King Henry VI. to learn it: One of the first printed Books now extant is Tully's Offices, printed Anno 1465, and kept in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

PRIOR, before, in Order or Dignity.

A PRIOR [*prieur*, F.] the Head of a Priory.

A PRIORESS [*prieure*, F.] a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIORITY [of Prior] a being first in Order, Rank, or Dignity.

PRIORITY [in Law] an Antiquity of Tenure in comparison of another not so antient; hence to hold by Priority, is to hold of one Lord more antiently than another.

PRIORS Aliens, Priors born in France, and Governors of Religious Houses, erected for outlandish Men here in England.

PRIORSHIP, the Office and Quality of a Prior.

PRIORY [*prieure*, F.] a Religious Community under the Direction of a Prior and Priorefs.

PRISAGE, the King's Custom or Share of lawful Prizes, usually one tenth.

PRISAGE [or Wines] a Custom for the King to challenge two Tuns of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20 s. per Tun out of every Ship loaded with Wine less than 40

Tan :

Tun: It is now received by the King's chief Butler, and called *Butlerage*.

PRISCILLA [of *prisca*, L. antient] a proper Name of Women.

PRISCI'LLIANISTS, Christian Heretics, *Anno* 338. Followers of one *Priscillian* a *Spaniard*, who besides those of the *Gnosticks*, taught several other Errors.

PRISE [*prise*, F.] the Act of taking; also a Prize.

PRISE [*Old Statute*] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors; also a Toll or Custom due to the King.

PRISER, one that fights Prizes, or wrestles for Prizes, &c. *Shakeſp.*

PRISM [*prisme*, F. *prisma*, L. of *πρίσμα*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, a solid Body bounded by several Planes, whose Bases are Polygons, equal, parallel and alike situated; also a solid Glass, in form of a triangular Prism, thro' which the Sun's Rays being transmitted, are refracted into the vivid Colours of the Rainbow.

Triangular PRISM [in *Geometry*] a kind of Prism, whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel, and equal.

PRISMA'TICAL, belonging to Prisms.

PRISMOID [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure contain'd under several Planes, whose Bases are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel, and alike situated.

PRI'SON [*prison*, F.] a Place to confine Debtors or Malefactors, a Gaol or Jail.

PRI'SONER [*prisonnier*, F.] a Person imprisoned.

PRI'STINE [*pristinus*, L.] antient, former, accustomed, wonted.

PRI'VACY [*privauté*, F.] Familiarity, Retirement, Secrecy.

PRI'VADO, a private Friend. *Span.*

PRI'VATE [*privatus*, L.] Retired, concealed.

PRIVATEE'R, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Persons, with a License from the Prince or State, to make Prize of an Enemy's Ship and Goods.

PRIVA'TION, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away, lack, want, being without. F. of L.

PRIVA'TION [in *Law*] is when a Bishop or Parson is by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRI'VATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away. F.

PRI'VATIVENESS, the Faculty of depriving or taking away.

PRI'VET, a sort of ever-green Shrub.

PRI'VILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a special Prerogative, Advantage or Pre-eminence above others. F.

PRI'VILEGE [in *Law*] is a special Grant or Right, whereby either a private

Person, or a particular Corporation is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law; and this is either Real or Personal.

PRI'VILEGE *Real*, is that which is granted to a Place; as to the Universities, that none may be called to the Courts at *Westminster*, or held in other Courts on any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts.

PRI'VILEGE *Personal*, is that which is allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course of Common Law; as a Member of Parliament, who may not be Arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session of Parliament.

PRIVILEGED [*privilegie*, F.] who has the Benefit of, or enjoys some Privilege.

PRI'VITY [*privauté*, F.] private Knowledge; as a Woman is said to do a Thing without her Husband's Privity.

PRI'VITY [in *Law*] private Familiarity, inward Relation; thus if there be any Lord or Tenant, and the Tenant hold of the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privity between them in respect of the Tenure.

PRI'VITIES, the privy or secret Parts of the Body.

PRI'VY [*le preve*, F.] a House of Office.

A PRI'VY [in *Law*] one who is Partaker, or has an Interest in any Action or Thing.

PRI'VY-Seal, the King's Seal which is first set to such Grants, as pass the Great Seal of England.

The Lord PRI'VY Seal, a great Officer, who keeps the King's Privy Seal, and is by Office next in Dignity to the Lord President of the Council.

PRI'ZE [*un prise*, F.] that which is taken, any kind of Booty; a Benefit Ticket in a Lottery; a Reward proposed to one that shall do a thing best; also a Trial of Skill at Sword-playing.

To PRI'ZE [*priser*, F.] to value, rate, or set a Price upon; to esteem or make account of.

PRO, for, to argue *pro* and *con*, or *contra*, for and against a Matter.

PROBABI'LITY [*probabilité*, F. *probabilitas*, L.] Likelihood, Appearance of Truth: according as Mr. *Locke* has defin'd it, Probability is the Appearance of Agreement or Disagreement of two Ideas, by the Intervention of Proofs, whose Connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so, and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary.

PRO'BABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely or like to be. F.

PROBACY, Proof by Witnesses. *Chauc.*

PROBATE [of *Testaments*] proving of Wills

Wills of Persons deceased, in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor, or to avoid future Debates by Witnesses also.

PROBA'TION, Proof, Trial, or Essay. F. of L.

PROBA'TION [in the *University*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBA'TIONARY, belonging to Probation.

PROBA'TIONER [in the *University*] a Scholar who undergoes a Probation.

PROBA'TOR [in *Law*] is an Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in the Crime. L.

PRO'BATORY [probatorius, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROBA'TUM EST [i. e. it is approved] a Term often set at the End of a Demonstration, or Receipt for the Cure of some Disease. L.

PROBE [of probare, L. to try] a Surgeon's Instrument, to search the Depth, Windings, &c. of a Wound.

PROBERT [q. d. ap-Robert] a *Welsh* Name.

PRO'BITY [probité, F. of probitas, L.] Uprightness, Honesty, Integrity, Goodness.

PRO'BLEM [probleme, F. problema, L. πρόβλημα, Gr.] a Proposition relating to Practice, or which proposes something to be done; as to dissect a Line given, to draw a Circle thro' any three Points, &c.

PROBLEMA'TICAL [problematique, F. problematicus, L. προβληματικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Problem.

PROBLEMA'TICAL Resolution [in *Algebra*] the Method of solving difficult Questions by certain Rules called Canons.

PROBO'SCIS, an Elephant's Trunk. L.

PROBRO'SITY [probrositas, L.] Scandal, Infamy, railing Language, &c.

PRO'BROUS [probrosus, L.] full of Dishonesty, infamous, detamatory, reproachful.

PROCA'CITY [procacitas, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness.

PROCATA'RTICK [προκαταρκτικὸς, Gr.] which foregoeth or gives beginning to another, or which is outwardly impulsive to Action.

PROCATA'RTICK Cause [among Physicians] the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others which follow; as excessive Heat in the Air, or a violent Fit of Passion, which may corrupt or breed ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

PROCEDE'NDO, a Writ whereby a Cause before called from an inferior Court to a superior, as the *Chancery*, *King's-*

Bench, &c. by Writ of Privilege or *Certiorari*, is released and sent down again to be tried in the same Court, where the Suit was first begun; it appearing that the Defendant had no Cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

To PROCEE'D [proceder, F. procedere, L.] to come from or be derived, to spring or have its Rise from; also to go forward, to act or deal.

PROCEE'D [with Merchants] that which arises from a Thing; as the *Neat Proceed*.

PROCE'DURE, a Course of Pleading, a going on in any Affair. F.

PROCE'LLOSTY [procellositas, L.] a Tempest, or Tempestuousness.

PROCE'LLOUS [procellosus, L.] tempestuous, stormy.

PROCELEU'SMATICUS [προκαλευσματικός, Gr.] a Foot consisting of four Syllables, as *Honorius*. L.

PROCE'RITY [proceritas, L.] Tallness, Height, Length.

PRO'CERS [among *Glass-Workers*] Irons hooked at the Ends.

PRO'CESS [procez, F. processus, L.] a going forward, a continued Series or Order of Things.

PRO'CESS [Chymistry] the whole exact Course of any Operation or Experiment.

PRO'CESS [among Anatomists] the Knob or bunching-out Part of a Bone.

PRO'CESS [in *Law*] is the Manner of proceeding in every Cause, or the Beginning or principal Part of it.

PRO'CESSE, an Harangue, a long Discourse. *Chauc.*

PROCE'SSION, a solemn March of the Clergy and People of the *Romish* Church, in their ornamental Habits, with Musick, &c. Also the Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish in *Rogation Week*, perform'd by the Minister, Parish-Officers, and Children, F. of L.

PROCE'SSIONAL, of, or pertaining to a Procession. F.

PROCE'SSUM *Continuando*, a Writ for the continuing of a Process, after the Death of the Chief-Justice, &c.

PROCE'SSUS Ciliaris [among Anatomists] Muscular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the Pupil is dilated and contracted. L.

PROCE'SSUS Peritonæi [among Anatomists] two Pipes on each side of the Os Pubis, reaching to the Skin of the Scrotum, thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles.

PROCESSUS Styloformis [among Anatomists] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, long and slender, having

having the Bone called *Hyoides* ty'd to it. F.

PROCE'SSUS *Zygomaticus* [Anatomy] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, running forward, and joined with the Bone of the upper Jaw; by which Junction, the Bridge called *Zygoma*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear, is formed. L.

PROCHEIN *Amy*, i. e. a Friend near at hand. F.

PROCHEIN *Amy* [in Law] he that is next of kin to a Child in Non-age, and allow'd by the Law to manage his Affairs.

PROCHRONISM [προχρονισμός, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, a setting Things down before the real Time they happen'd.

PRO'CIDENCE [procidentia, L.] a falling down of a thing out of its place.

PROCI'DUOUS [prociduus, L.] that falls out of its place.

PROCIDE'NTIA *Ani* [among Physicians] is a falling out of the lower End of the *Rectum Intestinum*. L.

PROCIDE'NTIA *Uteri* [among Physicians] is a relaxing of the inner Tunic of the *Vagina* or Womb. L.

PRO'CINCT [procinctus, L.] ready at hand.

To PROCLAIM [proclamer, F. of *proclamare*, L.] to publish with a loud Voice, to declare Solemnly.

PROCLAMA'TION, is a Notice publickly given of any thing whereof the King thinks to advertise his Subjects.

PROCLAMA'TION [of a Fine] is a Notice given openly and solemnly, at all the Assizes in the County, within one Year after the ingrossing of it.

PROCLAMATION [of Rebellion] a publick Notice given by an Officer, that a Man who does not appear upon an Attachment in Chancery, or a *Sub-pœna*, shall be accounted a Rebel, unless he surrender himself at a Day assigned.

PROCLINIATÆ, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who deny'd the Incarnation of our Saviour, the Resurrection of the Body, and the general Judgment.

PROCLIVE [proclivus, L.] inclin'd or hanging downward: ready, bent to, easy.

PROCLI'VITY [proclivitas, L.] Aptness, Propensity, Inclination to a thing.

PROCO'NDYLI [Anatomy] the Bones of the Fingers next the back of the Hand. L.

PRO CONFESSO [i. e. as tho it had been confessed, L.] When after a Bill has been exhibited in Chancery, the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus* issued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned him a Day to answer, which he not doing till the time is expired, a second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; upon which Day if the Defendant does not answer the Bill, up-

on the Plaintiff's Motion it shall be taken *pro Confesso*, i. e. as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

• PROCO'NSUL, a Roman Magistrate, sent to govern a Province with Consular Power; which Governor was to last but one Year; his Equipage, which consisted of Pavilions, charging Horses, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, &c. was provided at the Charge of the Publick.

To PROCRASTINATE [procrastinatum, L.] to put off from Day to Day, to delay or defer.

PROCRASTINA'TION, a putting off till to-morrow; a delaying, deferring.

To PRO'CREATE [procreer, F. *procreatum*, L.] to beget.

PROCREA'TION, a begetting of Children. F. of L.

PRO'CTOR [procurator, L.] an Advocate, one who undertakes to manage a Cause for another in the Ecclesiastical Court, &c.

PRO'CTOR [in the West of England] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PRO'CTORS [in an University] two Persons chosen out of the Students, to see good Orders and Exercises duly perform'd there.

PRO'CTORS [of the Clergy] Deputies chosen by the Clergy of every Diocese to sit in the lower House of Convocation; also those who are chosen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

PROCULCA'TION, a trampling under foot, a spurning. L.

PROCUMBENT [procumbens, L.] lying along.

PROCU'MBENT Leaves [among Botanists] Leaves of Plants which lie flat on the Ground.

PRO'CURACY, the Writing or Deed whereby one is made a Procurator.

PROCURA'TION, a Power by which one is intrusted to act for another. L.

PROCURA'TION, a Composition paid by the Parish Priest to an Ecclesiastical Judge, to commute for the Entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him at his Visitation.

PROCURA'TOR, a Factor or Solicitor, one who looks after another Man's Affair; also a Governor of a Country under a Sovereign.

PROCURA'TOR of St. Mark [at Venice] a Magistrate who is next in Dignity to the Duke or Doge.

PROCURA'TOR, one who gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for the Parson. O. L.

PROCURA'TOR *Monasterii*, the Advocate for a religious House, who was to solicit the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society. L.

PROCURATO'RES *Ecclesiæ Parochialis*, the Church-Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

PROCURA'TORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes or appoints his Proctor to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To **PROCU'RE** [*procurer*, F. *procurare*, L.] to get for another, to help; also to act as a Pimp or Baud.

PRO'CYON [among *Astronomers*] a Fix'd Star of the second Magnitude, going before the Dog-Star; the lesser Dog-Star.

PRO'DES *Homes* [i. e. *Wise-men*] a Title given to the Barons or other Military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, to give Advice according to the best of their Prudence and Knowledge. F.

PRO'DIGAL [*prodigue*, F. of *prodigalis*, L.] lavish, profuse, wasteful, riotous; also vain-glorious, foolish.

To be **PRO'DIGAL** [*prodiguer*, F. from *pro* and *ago*, q. d. *who driveth or consumeth all before him*] to spend lavishly, &c.

PRODIGALITY [*prodigalité*, F. of *prodigalitas*, L.] Profuseness, Lavishness.

PRODIGENCE [*prodigentia*, L.] Wastefulness, Profuseness, Unthriftness.

PRODI'GIOUS [*prodigieux*, F. *prodigiosus*, L.] preternatural, contrary to the Course of Nature, monstrous, excessive, wonderful, extraordinary.

PRODI'GY [*prodige*, F. *prodigium*, L.] to effect beyond Nature, a monstrous or preternatural thing.

PRODI'TION, Treason, Treachery. L.

PRODI'TOR, a Traitor. L.

PRODI'TORIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] Traitor-like, treacherous.

PRODRIA'RIUS *Canis* [in *Old Records*] a Setting Dog, a Lurcher.

PRO'DROMUS [*πρόδρομος*, Gr.] a Forerunner, a Harbinger. L.

PRO'DROMUS *Morbus* [among *Physicians*] is a Disease which foreruns a greater; as the Strainess of the Breast is a *Prodromus* of a Consumption. L.

To **PRODU'CE** [*produire*, F. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cause; to expose to view, to shew.

To **PRODU'CE** [*Geometry*] to draw out farther, till it have an appointed length.

PRO'DUCT [*produit*, F. *productio*, of *productum*, L.] Fruit, Effect; as the *Product* of the Earth, of Wit, &c.

PRO'DUCT [in *Arithmetick*] is the Number sought or arising from the Multiplication of several Numbers given: so if 4 be given to be multiplied by 3, or 3 by 4, the Product is 12. It is also termed the *Rectangle* and *Fact*.

PRO'DUCT [in *Geometry*] is when

two Lines multiply'd one by another, the Product is always called a Rectangle.

PRODU'CTION, a bringing forth, or lengthening, Product or Fruit. F. of L.

PRODU'CTIONS [in *Anatomy*] the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

PRODUCTIONS [among *Naturalists*] the Works and Effects of Nature or Art.

PRODU'CTIVE [of *producere*, L.] apt to produce or bring forth.

PROE'CTHESIS [*προεκθεσις*, Gr.] a running out first, or before. L.

PROE'CTHESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby the Speaker defends himself or another Person as unblameable, by an Answer containing a Reason of what he or another has said or done.

PROEGU'MENA [*προεγμέναι αἰτία*, Gr.] a precedent Cause.

PROEGU'MENA [among *Physicians*] an intercedent, internal Cause of a Disease in the Body, occasioned by another Cause.

PRO'EM [*proeme*, F. of *proemium*, L. of *προίμιον*, Gr.] a Preface or an Entrance into a Discourse.

PROEPI'ZEUXIS [*προεπιζεύξις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be placed at the End.

PROFANA'TION, an unhallowing or polluting, or turning holy Things to common use. F. of L.

To **PROFA'NE** [*profaner*, F. of *profanare*, L.] to abuse holy Things, to pollute or unhallow.

PROFA'NE [*profane*, F. *profanus*, L. q. d. *quod pro*, i. e. *extra fanum agitur*] unhallowed, unholy, ungodly.

PROFA'NENESS, Impiety, Immorality.

PROFE'CTIONS [among *Astrologers*] equal and regular Progressions of the Sun, and other Significators of the *Zodiack*, according to the Successions of the Signs; allowing to each Profession the whole Circle and one Sign over; as if the Sun in the first Year be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To **PRO'FER** [*proferer*, F. *proferre*, L.] to offer to give.

Proffered Service sinks.

This Proverb indicates the Perversity of such Persons who condemn all Civilities that are offered to them voluntarily, and set a Value upon none but what are obtained with difficulty: It is also frequently applied in the way of Trade, where Persons commonly suspect some Defect in profer'd Commodities, and value them at but a very low Rate; so *Merx ultronea putet*, say the *Latins*; and *Merchandise offerte est a demi vendue*. F.

PRO'FER, an Offer or Tender.

PRO.

PRO'FER [*in Law*] the Time for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, *viz.* twice a Year.

To **PROFE'SS** [*professer, F. of pro and fateor, q. d. to confess openly*] to protest or declare solemnly; to make one's self known to be of such a Religion, Sect, or Party; to exercise publickly a particular Study or Calling.

A **PROFE'SSED Monk or Nun**, one who having made the Vow, is admitted of a Religious Order.

PROFE'SSION, a Condition of Life, Calling, or Trade a Man is of; also a declaring openly, protesting, acknowledging, owning. *F. of L.*

PROFE'SSOR [*professeur, F.*] one that professes any Religion or Persuasion. *L.*

PROFE'SSOR [*in an University, &c.*] a Lecturer or Reader, of any Art or Science in the publick Schools.

PROFE'SSORSHIP [*professorat, F.*] the Office of a Professor.

PROFI'CIENCY [*of proficere, F.*] the State or Quality of a Proficient.

PROFI'CIENT [*proficiens, L.*] one who has made a good Progress in any Art or Science.

PROFI'LE [*profilo, Ital.*] sideways. *F.*

PROFI'LE [*among Painters*] a Term signifying a Head or Face set sideways, which, as on Coins and Medals, is said to be *in Profil*, or side-view.

PROFI'LE [*in Architect.*] is a Draught representing the Breadth, Depth, and Height of a Building or Fortification, but not the Length, which properly belongs to a *Plan* or Ground-Plot; so that it is in a manner the same with the Prospect of a Place or Building viewed side-ways, and express'd according to the Rules of Perspective; improperly, the Outlines of any Figure.

To **PROFIT** [*profiter, F.*] to make a Progress, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful.

To **PROFIT** by, to make a Benefit of.

PROFI'T, Advantage, Gain, Interest. *F.*

PROFITABLE, beneficial, useful, advantageous.

PROFITRO'LES [*in Cookery*] small round Loaves farc'd and set in the middle of Pottages. *F.*

PROFLIGATE [*profligatus, L. of pro and fligo, q. d. one who runs against every body*] wicked, leud, debauch'd to the highest degree.

PROFLUENCE [*of profluentia, L.*] a flowing plentifully, abundance, store.

PROFLUENT [*profluens, L.*] flowing plentifully.

PROFOU'ND [*profond, F. profundus, L.*] deep; also great and eminent, as *profound Learning, profound Reverence, &c.*

PROFU'NDITY [*profondeur, F. profunditas, L.*] deepness, depth.

PROFU'NDUS Musculus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle which bends the Fingers.

PROFU'SE [*profusus, L.*] lavish, wasteful, riotous.

PROFU'SION } a pouring out, lavish-

PROFU'SENESS } ness, or squandering away of Money. *F. of L.*

To **PROGG** [*of procurare, L.*] to use all endeavours to get or gain.

PROGE'NITORS [*progenitor, L.*] Ancestors, Forefathers.

PRO'GENY [*progenies, L.*] an Offspring or Issue.

PRO'GNOSIS [*προγνωσις, Gr.*] fore-knowledg, foreboding. *L.*

PRO'GNOSIS [*among Physicians*] is the same as prognostick Sign.

To **PROGNO'STICATE** [*prognostiquer, F. prognosticatum, L.*] to foretel, to conjecture, to guess.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, a foretelling.

PROGNOSTICA'TOR [*prognostiqueur, L.*] one who foretels future Events.

PROGNO'STICK [*prognostic, F. prognosticon, L. of προγνωστικόν, Gr.*] a boding Sign or Token of something to come.

PROGNO'STICKS [*among Physicians*] are the Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a sick Person, in respect of Recovery or Death.

PROGRA'M [*programme, F. programma, L. of προγραμμα, Gr.*] an Edict or Proclamation set up in a publick Place; also a Bill posted up or delivered by hand to give notice of some Speech, or Ceremony, or something to be performed in a College, or School in an University.

PRO'GRESS [*progrez, F. progressus, L.*] a proceeding or going forward in any Undertaking; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman.

PROGRE'SSION, a going on, an advancing. *F. of L.*

PROGRE'SSION [*in Mathematicks*] a Consequence or Train of Quantities, which follow one another, and keep a certain Reason or Proportion among themselves.

PROGRE'SSION *Arithmetical*, a Consequence or Train of Numbers or Quantities, in continued Arithmetical Proportion.

PROGRE'SSION *Geometrical*, is a like Train of Numbers or Quantities in geometrical Proportion continued.

PROGRESSIONAL, pertaining to Progression.

PROGRE'SSIVE, which proceeds or goes on. *F.*

To **PROHI'BIT** [*prohiber, F. prohibitum, L.*] to forbid, to bar, or keep from.

PROHI'BITED Goods, such Commodities as are not to be brought in or convey'd

vey'd out of the Nation. See *Contraband*.

PROHIBITIO *de vasto directa parti*, a Writ directed to a Tenant forbidding him to make waste upon the Land in controversy during the Suit. L.

PROHIBITION, a forbidding, an hindrance. F. of L.

PROHIBITION [among *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect, and in the mean time another Planet interposes either its Aspect or Body.

PROHIBITION, the Name of a Writ lying for one impleaded in the Court Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Cognizance of the King's Court.

PROHIBITORY [*prohibitorius*, L.] that prohibits, forbids, or hinders.

PROJE'CT [*projet*, F. of *projectus*, L.] Design, Purpose, Contrivance.

PROJE'CTED [*projettee*, F. *projectus*, L.] designed, contrived.

PROJE'CTED [in a *Mathematical Sense*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJE'CTILE [of *projectitius*, L.] any thing thrown or cast with a Force.

PROJE'CTILES [among *Philosophers*] are projected Bodies, i.e. such as being put into a violent Motion, are cast off from the Place where they received their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a distance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hand by a Sling, an Arrow from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, &c.

PROJE'CTION, a projecting. F. of L.

PROJE'CTION [among *Chymists*] is when any Matter to be calcin'd or fulminated, is put into a Crucible, spoonful by spoonful.

PROJE'CTION of the Sphere [in *Astronomy*] is a describing of the Lines and Circles of the Sphere, or so many as are requisite, in *Plano*, or on a flat Surface.

PROJE'CTION *Gnomonick* [*Astron.*] is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere or any Parts of them, upon the Plane of some Circle.

PROJE'CTION *Orthographick* [in *Astronomy*] is a Projection wherein the Eye is taken to be at an infinite distance from the Circle of Projection.

PROJE'CTION *Stereographick* [in *Astr.*] such as supposes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Plane of Projection, 90 Degrees distant from, and perpendicular to it.

Powder of PROJE'CTION [among *Alchymists*] a sort of Matter much boasted of, and said to be the Seed of Gold itself, having the Faculty of multiplying, or increasing Gold.

PROJE'CTOR, one who projects or contrives any Design.

PROJE'CTURE [*projectura*, L.] is the jutting or leaning out of any part of a Building, the Coping of a Wall, &c.

PROJE'CTURING Table [in *Architecture*] is that which puts out beyond the naked face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any part, to which it serves as an Ornament.

PROIN [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *Proin*, when she dresses or sets in order her Wings.

PRO *Indiviso* [*Law Term*] is a Possession of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, of which none knows his respective Portion or Share. L.

PROLA'BIA [among *Anatomists*] the utmost bunching-out parts of the Lips.

PROLA'TE *Spheroid* [*Geometry*] a Solid produc'd by the Revolution of a Semi-Ellipsis about its longer Diameter.

PROLEGO'MENA [*prolegomenes*, F. *προλεγόμενα*, Gr.] preparatory Discourses, Prefaces or Preambles, which the Reader ought first to be acquainted with, the better to understand any Book or Science. L.

PROLE'PSIS [*πρόληψις*, Gr.] a Figure of Construction in *Grammar*, in which the whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the whole are reduc'd to the same Verb or Adjective with which they do not agree.

PROLE'PSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which we prevent what might be objected by the Adversary, by making the Objection ourselves.

PROLE'PTICAL } [*prolepticus*, L.] be-
PROLE'PTICK } longing to the Fi-
gure *Prolepsis*.

PROLE'PTICK Disease [among *Physicians*] a Distemper which always anticipates or seizes the Patient sooner the next Day, than it did the Day before.

PRO'LES, an Offspring. L.

PROLI'FICAL } [*prolifique*, F.] fit for
PROLI'FICK } Generation, apt to
breed or bring forth.

PROLI'FICK Signs [among *Astrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

PROLIFICA'TION, making fruitful.

PROLI'X [*prolix*, F. of *prolixus*, L.] long, tedious, or large in Speech.

PROLI'XITY [*prolixité*, F. *prolixitas*, L.] Tediousness, length of a Discourse.

To PROLE, to look out, properly in order to pilfer. *Chaucer*.

PROLOCU'TOR, a Chair-man or Speaker of each House of Convocation, or of a Synod. L.

PROLOCUTORSHIP, the Office of a Prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE [*prologus*, L. of *πρόλογος*, Gr.] a Preface, properly a Speech before a Stage-Play. F.

To PROLONG [*prolonger*, F. *prolongare*, L.] to lengthen out, to make a thing last longer.

PROLONGA'TION, a lengthening out. F. of L.

PROME-

PROMENA'DE, a Walk in the Fields. F.

PRO'MINENCE [*prominentia*, L.] the jutting of a thing out or over.

PRO'MINENT [*prominens*, L.] jutting out or standing forward.

PROMI'SCUOUS [*promiscuus*, L.] mingled together, confus'd.

To PROMISE [*promittere*, F. *promittere*, L.] to make a Promise, to engage or give one's Word.

A PRO'MISE [*promesse*, F. *promissum*, L.] an Assurance by Word of Mouth to do any thing.

PRO'MISE [in Law] when a Man binds himself by his Word, to perform such an Act as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon a valuable Consideration.

PRO'MISSORY, of or concerning a Promise; so a Promissory Note, is a Note promising to pay a Sum at an appointed time.

PROMI'SSORS } [among Astrologers]

PROMITTORES } are certain Directions so called, because they promise in the Radix, something to be accomplish'd when the Time of the direction is fulfilled.

PRO'MONTORY [*promontoire*, F. *promontorium*, L.] a Mountain, Hill, or any high Ground running out a great way into the Sea.

To PROMOTE [*promouvoir*, F. of *promovere*, L.] to advance or prefer, to further or carry on.

PROMOTER [*promoteur*, F. *promotor*, L.] one who promotes or carries on a Business.

PROMOTERS } [in Law] Informers

PROMOOTERS } who, for prosecuting such as offend, have part of the Fines for their Reward; tho chiefly belonging to the spiritual Courts, the Exchequer, and King's Bench.

PROMOTION, Preferment, Advancement. F. of L.

PROMPT [*promptus*, L.] ready, quick, nimble. F.

PROMPT Payment, ready Money.

To PROMPT [q. d. *promptum facere*] to tell or whisper one; also to put one upon.

PROMPTMENT. See Pronto.

PRO'MPTER, at a Play-house, one who dictates to the Actors when they mistake or forget.

PRO'MPTITUDE } [*promptitude*, L.]

PRO'MPTNESS } readiness, quickness. F.

PRO'MPTUARY [*promptuarium*, L.]

a Store-house, a Buttery.

To PROMU'LGATE } [*promulgatum*,

To PROMU'LGE } L.] to publish or proclaim.

PROMULGA'TION, a publishing, &c.

PRONA'OS [*πρναος*, Gr.] a Church-Porch, a Portico to a Palace. L.

PRONATO'RES Musculi [in Anatomy]

two Muscles which move the Radius, one whereof is round, the other four-square. L.

PRONE [*pronus*, L.] bending forward, or hanging the Face downward; also inclin'd to a thing.

PRO'NITY } [*prinitas*, L.] Inclination,

PRO'NENESS } nation, Readiness, Propenseness.

PRONG [Minsheu derives it of *Prangen*, Du. to compress] a Pitchfork. C.

PRONO'MINAL [*pronominalis*, L.] belonging to a Pronoun.

PRO'NOUN [*pronomem*, L. *quod pro nomine ponitur*] a Personal Noun, as I, Thou, He, &c.

To PRONOU'NCE [*prononcer*, F. *pronunciare*, L.] to utter or speak, to pass one's Judgment.

PRO'NTO [in Musick Books] signifies quick or nimbly, without losing time. Ita.

PRONUNCIA'TION, Utterance of Speech, speaking out, Delivery. F. of L.

PRONUNCIA'BLE [*pronunciabilis*, L.] which may be pronounced.

PROOF [*preuve*, F. *pruova*, Ital.] a Trial or Essay; an Argument or Reason to prove a Truth; Testimony, Mark.

To PROP [*Proppen*, Du.] to support or bear up.

A PROP [*Proppe*, Du.] a Supporter, or under-set.

To PRO'PAGATE [*propagatum*, L. of *pro* and *pango*, q. d. to fix at a Distance] to cause to multiply or increase; to spread abroad.

PROPAGATION, a spreading abroad or increasing; also the Generation and Multiplication of Creatures. F. of L.

PROPALED [of *propalare*, L.] published abroad. L.

PRO Partibus Liberandis, a Writ for the Partition of Lands between Coheirs.

PROPELLED [of *propellere*, L.] driven or thrust afar off, or forward.

PROPEMPTICON [of *προπημπικον*, Gr.] a farewell or sending away.

PROPENSE [*propensus*, L.] prone, inclinable to.

PROPE'NSION } [*propensitas*, L.] Inclination,

PROPE'NSITY } nation of Mind, Readiness, Proneness. F.

PROPER [*propre*, F. *proprius*, L.] peculiar, convenient, fitting.

PROPER [Herald.] when a thing is borne in the colour it grows in, or is made of.

PROPER [q. d. *procer*, of *procerus*, L.] a ll in Stature.

PROPERA'TION, a hastening. L.

PROPER Fraction [Arithmetick] a Fraction more or less than Unity, having the Numerator less than the Denominator.

PROPER Motion [among Astrologers] is the Motion of a particular Planet from West to East.

PRO-

PROPER Name, that which is peculiar to certain Persons or Things.

PROPER Navigation, is the guiding of a Ship to a proposed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vast Ocean.

PRO'PERNESS [q. d. *Proceritas*, L.] Tallness.

PRO'PERTY [*propriété*, F. of *proprietas*, L.] natural Quality or Virtue; Right or Due which belongs to every Man, rightful Possession of a thing; also a Stalking-Horse, Tool or Blind.

PRO'PERTY } [in *Law*] is the high-
PRO'PRIETY } est Right or Title that a Man has or can have to any thing, and no ways depending upon another Man's Courtesy; also Quality.

PRO'PHASIS [*πρόφασις*, Gr.] an Excuse, a Pretence or Colour.

PRO'PHASIS [among *Physicians*] a fore-knowledge of Diseases.

PRO'PHESY [*prophetie*, F. *prophetia*, L. *προφητεία*, Gr.] a Prediction or Foretelling.

To **PRO'PHESY** [*prophetiser*, F. *prophetizare*, L. *προφητεύω*, Gr.] to foretel things to come, to expound divine Mysteries.

PROPHESIES } [in *Law*] are taken
PROPHECIES } for wizzardly Foretellings of Matters to come, in certain hidden and enigmatical Speeches.

PRO'PHET [*prophète*, F. *propheta*, L. *Προφήτης*, Gr.] one who foretels future Events; a Person inspir'd by God to reveal his Will, warn of approaching Judgments, &c.

PROPHETESS [*prophetesse*, F. *prophetissa*, L. of *Προφήτις*, Gr.] a Woman who prophesies.

PROPHE'TICAL } [*prophetique*, F. *pro-*
PROPHE'TICK } *pheticalis*, and *pro-*
pheticus, L. of *προφητικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Prophet or Prophecy.

PROPHYLA'CTICE [*προφυλακτική*, Gr.] that part of Physick which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

To **PROPINE** [*propinare*, L.] to drink to one. *Chauc.*

PROPI'NQUITY [*propinquitas*, L.] nearness, nighness.

PROPITI'ABLE [*propitiabilis*, L.] to atone, to pacify, or appease.

PROPITIA'TION [q. d. *propitium facere*] an Atonement. F. of L.

PROPI'TIATORY [*propitiatoire*, F. of *propitiatorius*, L.] that serves, or is of force to propitiate or atone.

The **PROPI'TIATORY** [of *propitiatorium*, L.] the Mercy-Seat; a Table or Cover lined on both sides with Gold Plates, set over the Ark of the Covenant among the Jews.

PROPI'TIOUS [*propice*, F. *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

PRO'PLASM [*proplasma*, L. of *πρόπλασμα*, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal or soft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is cast.

PROPLA'STICE [*πρόλαστική*, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for casting. L.

PRO'POMA [*πρόπομα*, of *πρόπινω*, Gr.] a first Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar; a Whet.

PROPORE'ITAS [*Law-Term*] the Declaration, Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPO'RTION, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness. F. of L.

PROPO'RTION [in *Architecture*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has separately to the whole Building.

PROPO'RTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the Similitude or Likeness of Ratio's, when several Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with respect to their greatness or smallness.

PROPO'RTION [in *Quality*] is either the Relation or Respect that the Reasons (*Ratio's*) of Numbers have one to another, or else that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPO'RTION Arithmetical, is when several Numbers differ according to an equal Difference, as 3, 7, 9, 13, the Excess being 4.

PROPO'RTION Geometrical, is a Similitude of geometrical Ratio's; thus these four Numbers, 2, 4, 8, 16, are in geometrical Proportion, the Ratio of 2 to 4, being the same with that of 8 to 16.

To **PROPO'RTION** [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable, to commensurate.

PROPO'RTION Harmonick [*Geometry*] that wherein the first Term is to the last in a *Geometrical Ratio*, equal to that of the Difference of the two first, to the Difference of the two last, dividing, &c. by the means of Compasses and Scaling Rules.

PROPO'RTIONABLE [*proportionné*, F.] agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPO'RTIONAL Scales, are the artificial Logarithms placed on Lines for the ease of multiplying.

PROPO'RTIONAL [*proportionnel*, F.] of like Proportion.

PROPORTIONA'LITY, a likeness of Proportion.

PROPO'RTIONALS [in the *Mathematicks*] Numbers of Quantities which are in Mathematical Proportion.

To **PROPORTIONATE** [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable or commensurate.

PROPO'SAL [*propos*, F.] Proposition or Offer.

To **PROPO'SE** [*proposer*, F. q. d. *ponere pro oculis aliorum*] to speak, to offer, to declare, to move or make a Motion.

PROPO'SITION, a thing proposed to be proved, made out, or demonstrated; any thing predicated of any subject. F. of L.

PROPO'TISMA [*προπότισμα*, Gr.] the taking a Dose of Physick. L.

To **PROPOU'ND** [*proponere*, L.] to propose or set on foot some Discourse, or some Question or Doubt to be resolved.

A **PROPOU'NDER**, one who propounds a Matter.

PROPOU'NDERS [in Law] are Monopolizers or Ingrossers of Commodities.

PRO-PREFECT, an Officer under the Prefect, a deputy Prefect.

PRO-PRETOR, a Deputy Pretor.

PROPRI'ETARY [*proprietaire*, F. *pro-*

PROPRI'ETOR [*prietarius*, L.] an

Owner, one who has a Property in any thing.

PROPRI'ETATE *probanda*, a Writ for him who will prove a Property before the Sheriff.

PROPRI'ETY [*propriété*, F. *proprietas*, L.] proper Sense.

PROPRI'ETY [of Speech] is the Properties, the Peculiar Phrases or Expressions in a Language.

PRO'PTOSIS [*πρόπτωσης*, Gr.] the falling down of some part of the Body. L.

PROPYLE'UM [*προπύλαιον*, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall. L.

PROPU'LSION, a beating off. L.

PROROGA'TION, a deferring or putting off, especially of a Sessions of Parliament, to a certain time appointed by the King; in which Case all Bills pass'd in either or both Houses, that have not had the Royal Assent, must begin afresh at the next Meeting, but not so in an Adjournment.

To **PROROGUE** [*proroger*, F. of *pro* and *rogo*, q. d. *to demand a longer time*, L.] to put off till another time, also to prolong.

PRO'SAICK [*prosaïque*, F. *prosaicus*, L.] being in or belonging to Prose.

To **PRO'SCRIBE** [*proscribere*, F. *proscribere*, L.] to outlaw, to banish; to sequester and seize one's Estate; to post up in writing, and publish any thing to be sold.

PROSCRI'PTION, a Banishment, Outlawry; a Confiscation of Goods; and setting them to open Sale. F. of L.

PROSE [*prosa*, L. *quod prosa viâ progreditur*] the plain usual way of Expression, opposed to Verse; a part of the Popish Mass in Latin Verse. F.

To **PRO'SECUTE** [*poursuivre*, F. *prosequuntur*, L.] to pursue, carry on, or go on with, to sue one at Law.

PROSECU'TION [*poursuite*, F. *prosecutio*, L.] a Pursuit, Continuance.

PRO'SECUTOR, one who follows a Cause, or sues in another's Name. L.

PROSELY'TE [*profelytus*, L. of *προσήλυτος*, Gr. *one come over*] a Stranger converted to any Religion. F.

To **PROSELY'TE**, to bring a Person over to one's Persuasion.

PRO'SODIA [*prosodie*, F. *προσωδία*, Gr.] that part of Grammar which teaches to accent right, or rightly to distinguish Syllables either long or short. L.

PRO'SODIAN, one skilled in Prosodia.

PROSONOMASI'A [*προσωνομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when Allusion is made to the Likeness of Sound in several Names or Words. L.

PROSOPOPE'IA [*prosopepée*, F. *προσωποποιία*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker addresses himself to things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them speak as if they had rational Souls. L.

PRO'SPECT [*prospectus*, L. q. d. *porro aspicere*] a View or Sight afar off; an Aim or Design.

PROSPECTIVE Glass, a Glass set in a Frame to view things at a great Distance.

To **PRO'SPER** [*prosperer*, F. of *prosperare*, L. q. d. *porro sperare*] to make prosperous, to give success, to succeed or be successful.

PROSPE'RITY [*prosperité*, F. of *prosperitas*, L.] Flourishingness in the World, Success, Happiness.

PRO'SPEROUS [*prosperare*, F. *prosperus*, L.] favourable, thriving, fortunate, lucky.

PROSPHERO'MENA [*προσφερόμενα*, Gr.] Meats or Medicines taken inwardly. P. T.

PRO'SPHYSIS [*πρόσφυσις*, Gr.] a Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSTATÆ [among Anatomists] is a conglomerate Gland, situated at the Neck of the Bladder.

PROSTERNA'TION, an overthrowing, a beating or bearing down. L.

PRO'STETHIS [*πρόσθις*, Gr.] the fore-side of the Breast; also a fleshy Part in the Hollows of the Hands and Feet. L.

PROSTETHIS [among Surgeons] that which fills up what was wanting, as when Fistulous Ulcers are filled up with Flesh.

PROSTHAPHÆ'RESIS [in Astronomy] is the Difference between the true and mean Motion of the Planets; also the Angles made by the Lines of the Planets mean Motion.

PRO'STHESIS [with Grammarians] a Figure when a Letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of a Word, as *tetuli*, for *tuli*.

To **PRO'STITUTE** [*prostituter*, F. *prostitutum*, L. q. d. *pro omnibus statuere*] to expose

expose or set open to every one that comes; to yield up one's Honour or Body to Lust, sensual Pleasure, or mercenary Interest.

A PRO'STITUTE [*une prostituée*, F. *prostituta*, L.] a common Whore.

PROSTITUTION, the Act of prostituting. F. of L.

PROSTOMI'A [*προσῳμία*, Gr.] the red tinctur'd part of the Lips.

PRO'STRATE [*prosterné*, F. *prostratus*, L. q. d. *porro stratus*] laid flat along.

To PRO'STRATE [*prosterner*, F. *prostratum*, L.] to throw one's self down, or cast down to the Ground.

PROSTRA'TION, a lying flat along, a falling at one's Feet. L.

PRO'STYLE [*prostylus*, L. *πρόστυλος*, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillars in the Front.

PRO'TASIS [*πρότασις*, Gr.] a Maxim or Proposition; the first Part of a Stage-Play, which explains the Argument of the Piece.

PROTA'TICK [*protaticus*, L. *πρωτατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Protasis.

To PROTE'CT [*proteger*, F. *protectum*, L. q. d. *porro tegere*] to defend, maintain, countenance.

PROTE'CTION, Defence, Shelter. F. of L.

PROTE'CTION [in Law] that Safety and Benefit which every Subject has by the Law. F. of L.

PROTE'CTOR [*protecteur*, F.] a Defender, one who undertakes to defend the Afflicted and Miserable. L.

PROTE'CTOR [of a Kingdom] one made choice of to govern it, during the Minority of a Prince.

PROTE'CTRIX [*protectrice*, F.] a Defendress. L.

To PROTE'ND [*protendere*, L. q. d. *porro tendere*] to stretch out at length.

PROTERVE [*protervus*, L.] forward.

PROTE'RVITY [*protervitas*, L.] Forwardness, Waywardness, Peevishness.

To PROTE'ST [*protester*, F. *testari*, L. q. d. *se pro teste præbere*] to make a Protest, solemn Promise, or Declaration.

To PROTE'ST [in Law] is to affirm openly that one does not at all, or at most but conditionally, yield himself to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, &c.

A PROTE'ST, a Declaration against a Person charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refusing to pay it.

PROTESTANCY } the Religion or
PROTESTANTISM } Principles and
Doctrine of Protestants.

PROTESTANTS [*Protestantes*, L.] a Name given to the first Reformers in Germany, on account of the publick Protestation they made at *Spire* in Germany, An.

Chr. 1529. to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperor *Charles V.* to a General Council.

PROTESTA'TION, a free and open Declaration of one's Mind; a protesting against, a solemn Vow or Assurance. F. of L.

PRO'TEUS [*Πρωτεύς*, Gr.] a Sea-Deity, who, as the Poets feign, could change himself into what Shape he pleased; from whence crafty and deceitful Persons, who can comply with all Humours and Dispositions, are called *Proteus's*. L.

PROTHY'RIS [*προθύρίς*, Gr.] a Coin or Corner of a Wall, a Crow-Beam or over-thwart Rafter.

PROTHO'NOTARY } [*protonotaire*, F.
PROTO'NOTARY } *protonotarius*, L.]
a Chief Scribe or Secretary; a Chief Clerk of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas: in the last there are three, who enter and inrol all Declarations, Pleadings, Recognizances, &c. in that Court, and make out all Judicial Writs; in the King's Bench there is one who records all Civil Actions, &c.

PROTHY'RUM [*πρόθυρον*, Gr.] a Porch at the outward Door of an House, a Portal.

PRO'TOCOL [*protocole*, F. *protocollum*, L. *πρωτόκολλον*, Gr.] the first Draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument.

PROTO-Forester [*proto forestarius*, L.] he whom our Kingus'd to make Chief of *Windsor Forest*, to hear all Causes of Death or Maim, or of Slaughter of the King's Deer, in the Forest.

PROTO'LOGY [*protologia*, L. of *πρωτολογία*, of *πρῶτος*, the first, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Preface.

PROTOMA'RTYR [*πρωτομάρτυρ*, of *πρῶτος*, and *μάρτυρ*, a Martyr, Gr.] the first Witness or Martyr, who suffered Death in testimony of the Truth, as *Abel* in the Old Testament, and *St. Stephen* in the New.

PROTOPA'THY [*protopathia*, L. of *πρωτοπάθεια*, of *πρῶτος*, and *πάθος*, Affection, Gr.] a primary or original Disease.

PRO'TOPLAST [*protoplastus*, L. of *πρωτόπλαστος*, of *πρῶτος*, and *πλάσσω* to form, Gr. i. e. first formed] a Title given to *Adam* our first Father; also the first Former of all Things.

PROTOTY'PE [*prototypon*, L. of *πρωτότυπον*, of *πρῶτος*, and *τύπος* a Type, Gr.] an original Type, the first Pattern or Model of a Thing. F.

PROTOTY'PON [in Grammar] a primitive or original Word.

To PROTRA'CT [*protractum*, L. q. d. *porro trahere*] to delay or prolong the Time,

to draw out in Length; also to lay down the Draught of a Map, &c.

PROTRA'CTER, an Instrument used by Surgeons to draw out any foreign or disagreeable Bodies from a Wound or Ulcer, in the Manner as the *Forceps* is used.

PROTRA'CTING [among *Surveyors*] laying down the Dimensions of a place by help of a Protractor.

A PROTRACTION, a putting off, a deferring, or delaying. *L.*

PROTRA'CTING *Pin* [among *Mathematicians*] an Instrument to prick off Degrees and Minutes from the Protractor.

PROTRA'CTOR, an Instrument to lay down Angles of any assigned Quantity of Degrees; or to find the Quantity of Degrees an Angle contains. *L.*

PROTRE'PTICON [*πρὸς τρεπτικόν*, *Gr.*] an Exhortation.

To PROTRU'DE [*protrudere*, *L.* q. *porro trudere*] to thrust or push forward.

PROTU'BERANCE [of *protuberare*, *L.*] a rising or swelling out; also the Process or Knob of a Bone.

PROTU'BERANT [*protuberans*, *L.*] bunching or standing out.

PROUD [*Þrūt*, *Sax.*] puffed up with Pride.

To be PROUD [*Þrūtian*, *Sax.*] to be elated or puffed up in Mind.

PROVEDITOR [*provediteur*, *F.* *proveditore*, *Ital.*] a Provider, a great Military Officer in *Italy*, an Overseer joined to the General of an Army.

PRO'VENDER [*Provande*, *Du.* *provende*, *F.* *proventus*, *L.*] Food for Cattle.

To BE PRO'VENDER pricked, to be pampered, or saucy by too high feeding.

PRO'VER [in *Law*] or Approver, a Person who having confess'd himself guilty of Felony, accuses another of the same Crime.

PRO'VERB [*proverbe*, *F.* of *proverbium*, *L.*] a common or old pithy Saying.

PROVE'RBIAL [*proverbialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Proverb. *F.*

To PRO'VIDE [*pourvoir*, *F.* *providere*, *L.*] to furnish with, take care of, prepare.

PRO'VIDENCE [*providentia*, *L.*] foresight, forecast, wariness; more especially the Foresight or supreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings. *F.*

PRO'VIDENT [*providens*, *L.*] having good Forecast, wary, saving, thrifty.

PROVIDE'NTIA [in *Old Records*] Provision of Meat or Drink. *L.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL, belonging to Divine Providence.

PROVINCE [*provincia*, *L.*] a considerable Part of a Country or Kingdom; also the Extent of the Jurisdiction of an Archbishop; also Office or Business. *F.*

PROVINCE *Rose* [either of *Provence* in *France*, or, as *Skinner* says, of *provin*, *F.* the Layer of the Vine] a kind of *Rose*, a Flower.

The United PROVINCES [of the *Netherlands*] the Northern Provinces of the Low Countries, which made a firm and perpetual Alliance at *Utrecht*, *An. Chr.* 1579.

PRO'VINCIAL [*provincialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Province. *F.*

A PRO'VINCIAL [*provincialis*, *L.*] a chief Governor of all the Religious Houses of the same Order in a Province. *F.*

A PRO'VINCIAL *Synod*, an Assembly of the Clergy of a particular Province.

To PROVI'NE [*provigner*, *F.*] to lay a Vine Stock or Branch in the Ground to take Root.

PROVI'SION, any thing got or procured which is necessary for the Subsistence of Life; a providing or taking care of. *F.* of *L.*

PRO'VISION [in *Canon Law*] the Pope's providing a spiritual Living for a Bishop, before the Death of the Incumbent.

PROVI'SION [in *Traffick*] the Wages due to a Factor.

PROVI'SIONAL [*provisionel*, *F.*] done by, or belonging to a Proviso.

PROVI'SO, a Clause, Caveat, or Condition, made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which, the Deed becomes void. *Ital.*

PROVI'SO [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to Moor a Proviso, when she has one Anchor out, and a Hawser a-shore; being moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVI'SOR [in a College] a Title of Dignity, a Patron or chief Governor.

PROVI'SOR *Monasterii*, the Steward or Treasurer of a Religious House. *O. L.*

PROVI'SOR [*provisenr*, *F.*] he who sueth to the See of *Rome* for a Provision; the Patron or chief Governor in some Colleges.

PROVISORS, Acts made in the Parliament at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1258, to restrain the exorbitant Use of arbitrary Power.

PROVOCA'TION, an urging, incensing, inciting, or stirring up. *F.* of *L.*

PROVO'CATIVE, apt to provoke, or stir up.

A PROVO'CATIVE, a Medicine which strengthens Nature in order to *Venery*.

PROVO'CATORY [*provocatorius*, *L.*] of or belonging to Provocation.

To PROVO'KE [*provoquer*, *F.* *provocare*, *L.*] to anger, urge, move or stir up.

To PROVO'KE [among *Physicians*] to dispose or cause.

PRO'VOST [*Þriakayt*, *Sax.* *Propos*, *Teut.* *Þroost*, *Du.* all of *propositus*, *L.*] a President of a College, a chief Magistrate of a City.

PROVOST [in France] a Magistrate whose Office is to take cognizance of Enemies, and such as commit Outrages, as Robbers, &c.

PROVOST Marshal [at Land] an Officer whose Business is to seize and secure Deserters, and other Criminals; as also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

PROVOST Marshal [at Sea] an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has the Charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea.

PROVOST of Merchants [at Paris] the chief Magistrate of the City.

PROVOST [of the Mint] an Officer appointed to approve all the Moneyers, and to oversee them.

PROVOSTAL [prevotable, F.] belonging to a Provost.

PROVOSTSHIP } the Office or Dignity

PROVOSTRY } of a Provost.

PROW [proue, F. proda, Ital. prora, L.] the Forepart of a Ship, i. e. that part of the Forecastle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROW, Honour. O. Valiant. Spenc.

PROWEST, most Valiant. Spenc.

PROWESS [prouesse, F.] Valour, a valiant or mighty Act.

To **PROWL** [probably of *proyuler*, F. dim. of *proier*, to prey] to go about filching or pilfering, to gape after Gain.

To **PROXIMATE** [proximatum, L.] to approach or draw near to.

PROXIMITY [proximité, F. of *proximitas*, L.] Nearness, Neighbourhood, Kindred, Alliance.

PROXY [procuratio, L. Mer. Cas. derives it of *πρόξενος*, Gr.] a Deputy, one who does the Part of another, or acts for him in his Absence.

PROXY [among Civilians] the Commission of a Proctor from his Client, to manage a Cause on his behalf.

PROYND, pruned. Spenc.

A **PRUDE**, a precise Woman. F.

PRUDENCE [prudentia, L.] Wisdom in managing Affairs.

PRUDENT [prudens, L.] discreet, wisely managing.

PRUDENTIAL, wise, discreet.

PRUDERY [pruderie, F.] an affected or conceited womanish Reserve, a Shyness.

PRUNE [prunum, L.] a Plum, a dry'd Plum. F.

To **PRUNE** [in Gardening] to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Twigs and Branches.

To **PRUNE** [in Falconry] as the Hawk prunes, i. e. picks herself.

PRUNEL [prunella, L.] an Herb.

PRUNE'LLO [of *Brignoles*, the Name of a Place whence they are brought] a

sort of Plums; also a sort of Silk.

PRUNI'FEROUS Trees [among Botanists] such whose Fruit have a Stone in the middle, and is soft on the outside.

PRU'NING Chizzel, an Instrument for pruning Trees.

PRU'RIENT [pruriens, L.] itching, or having an itching Desire.

PRURI'GINOUS [pruriginosus, L.] full of the Itch, itchy.

PRU'RITUS [prurit, F.] the Itch, a Disease, any dryness and roughness of the Skin, caused by sharp Humours, which stagnate in, and corrode the Miliary Glands. L.

PRUTA'NICK Tables, Astronomical Tables for finding the Motions of heavenly Bodies, framed by *Erasmus Rheinoldus*, and dedicated to *Albert Marquis of Brandenburg*, and Duke of *Prussia*.

To **PRY** [preuver, F. to make a Trial of] to search, inquire, or dive into.

PRYA'N Tin, a sort of Tin found mixed with a gravelly Earth, sometimes white, but usually red.

PSALM [pseume, F. psalmus, L. ψαλμός, Gr.] a Hymn upon a sacred Subject.

PSA'LMIST [psalmiste, F. psalmistes, L. ψαλτής, Gr.] one who makes or sings Psalms.

PSA'LMODY [psalmodie, F. psalmodia, L. ψαλμοδία, of ψαλμός, and ᾠδή, a Song, Gr.] a singing of Psalms; a singing and playing together on a Musical Instrument.

PSALMO'GRAPHER [psalmographus, L. ψαλμογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Psalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [psalmographia, L. ψαλμογραφία, of ψαλμός, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] a writing of Psalms.

PSA'LTR [pseautier, F. psalterium, L. of ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a Book of Psalms, a Collection of David's Psalms.

PSA'LTR [pseautier, F. psalterium, L. ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a kind of Musical Instrument.

PSAMMI'SMUS [ψαμμισμός, Gr.] a Bath of dry and warm Sand, to dry the Feet of dropical Persons. L.

PSAMMO'DEA [of ψαμμοδής, Gr.] sandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

PSA'MMOS [ψάμμος, Gr.] Sand or Gravel; that which breeds in Mens Bodies.

PSEUDA'NGELIST [pseudangelus, L. ψευδάγγελος, Gr. of ψευδής, and ἄγγελος, Angel] a false Messenger.

PSEUDAPO'STLE [pseudapostolus, L. ψευδαπόστολος, of ψευδής, and ἀπόστολος, Apostle, Gr.] a false Apostle.

PSEU'DISODOMON [of ψευδῆς, falsely, ἴσος, equal, and δομή, a Building, Gr.] a kind of Building, whose Walls are made of Stone of an unequal thickness.

PSEUDO-

PSEUDO-ADELPHUS [*ψευδής*, false, *ἀδελφός*, Brother, Gr.] a false Brother. L.

PSEUDOPIPTERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple which is surrounded but with one Row of Pillars, at the distance of two Rows, &c.

PSEUDO'GRAPHY [*pseudographia*, L. of *ψευδογραφία*, of *ψευδής*, and *γράφω*, to write, Gr.] false writing, a counterfeit Hand.

PSEUDO'LOGY [*pseudologia*, L. of *ψευδολογία*, of *ψευδής*, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a false speaking, or lying.

PSEUDO-MA'RTYR [*ψευδομάρτυρ*, Gr. of *ψευδής*, and *μάρτυρ*, a Martyr] a counterfeit Martyr, a false Witness.

PSEU'DO-MEDICUS, one who pretends to be a Physician, a Quack.

PSEUDO'MENOS [*ψεύδομενος*, Gr.] a sophistical Argument, a Fallacy in reasoning.

PSEUDO'NYMOUS [*pseudonymus*, L. of *ψευδώνυμος*, of *ψευδής*, and *ὄνομα*, a Name, Gr.] that has a counterfeit Name.

PSEUDOPERI'PTERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple where the Side-Pillars were set in the Wall on the inside, so as to inclose the Space usually allowed for the Porticoes of the Peripteron. Gr.

PSEUDO-PHILO'SOPHER [*pseudophilosophus*, L. of *ψευδοφιλόσοφος*, of *ψευδής*, and *φιλόσοφος*, a Philosopher, Gr.] a false or counterfeit Philosopher.

PSEUDO-PHILO'SOPHY [*pseudophilosophus*, L. of *ψευδοφιλοσοφία*, Gr.] false or counterfeit Philosophy.

PSEUDO-PO'RTICUS, a false Porch. Gr. and L.

PSEUDO-PROPHET [*pseudo-propheta*, L. of *ψευδοπροφήτης*, of *ψευδής*, and *προφήτης*, a Prophet, Gr.] a false Prophet.

PSEUDO-STE'LLA [among *Astronomers*] any Comet or Phenomenon newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star. Gr. and L.

PSEUDOTHY'RUM [*ψευδοθύρον*, of *ψευδής*, and *θύρα*, a Door, Gr.] a postern Gate. L.

PSO'AS Magnus [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Loins, which proceeds from all the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Loins, and their transverse Processes, within the lower Belly, inserted into the lower Part of the lesser Trochanter of the Thigh-bone. L.

PSO'AS Parvus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, inserted into that part of the Share-Bone, which is joined to the Os Ilium.

PSO'RA [*ψώρα*, Gr.] Scabbiness, Manginess.

PSORIA'SIS [*ψωρίασις*, Gr.] a dry itch-

ing Scab, accompanied often with an Exulceration.

PSO'RICKS [*psorica*, L. *ψωρικά*, Gr.] Medicines good against Scabbiness.

PSORO'PTHALMY [*psorophthalmia*, L. of *ψωροφθαλμία*, of *ψώρα*, a Scab, and *ὄφθαλμία*, a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes, with itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA [of *ψυχή*, the Soul, and *ἀγωγός*, a Leader, Gr.] Medicines which suddenly raise the Spirits in Faintings.

PSYCHO'LOGY [*ψυχολογία*, of *ψυχή*, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] an Account of the Soul or Mind.

PSYCHO'MACHY [*psychomachia*, L. of *ψυχομαχία*, of *ψυχή*, and *μαχή*, a Combat, Gr.] a Combat between the Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUSI'A [*ψυχρολυσία*, of *ψυχρός*, cold, and *λύσις*, Solution, Gr.] cold Baths.

PSYCHROPHOBY [*ψυχροφοβία*, of *ψυχρός*, and *φοβή*, Fear, Gr.] a Fear of, or Aversion to cold things.

PSYDRACIUM [*ψυδρακίον*, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; also little Pimples which break out upon the Skin, by reason of the Winter cold.

PTA'RMICKS [of *πταρμικά*, Gr.] Medicines which cause sneezing.

PTE'RNA [*πτέρνα*, Gr.] the second Bone of the Foot.

PTE'RON [*πτερόν*, Gr.] the Wing of a Bird.

PTE'RON [in *Architecture*] the Wing or Isle of a Building.

PTERY'GIUM [*πτερύγιον*, Gr.] a little Wing.

PTERY'GIUM [among *Anatomists*] the Wing or round rising of the Nose or Eye, the Process of the Sphenoides, or Wedge-like Bone.

PTERYGOI'DES [*πτερυγίδες*, Gr.] the Wing-like Processes of the Sphenoides.

PTERYGOI'DEUS Externus [in *Anatomy*] **PTERYGOI'DEUS Internus** [in *Anatomy*] two Processes arising from the Processus Pterygoideus of the same Sphenoides.

PTERY'GOPALATIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Gargareon, arising from the Process of the Sphenoides.

PTERY'GOPHARINGEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle taking its rise from the Pterygoid Processes of the Sphenoides, and the Ends of the Os Hyoides.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLI'NUS Externus [of *πτερόν*, a Wing, and *σταφυλή*, Gr. the Uvula, in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which moves the piece of Flesh in the Mouth, called the Uvula.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle having its Insertion in the Forepart of the *Uvula*.

PTISAN [*ptisana*, L. of *πτισάνη*, Gr.] a kind of cooling Physick Drink.

PTOLEMA'ICK System [of the *Heavens*] was that System which was invented by *Ptolemy*.

PTOLEMY [of *πτόλημος*, Gr.] War.

PTYELISMUS [*πτελισμός*, Gr.] a too great Spitting.

PTY'LOSIS, a Disease when the Brims of the Eyelids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eyebrows fall off.

PTYSMAGO'GUE [from *πτύω*, to spit, and *ἄγω*, to lead, Gr.] that which discharges the Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation or not.

PUBBLE, fat, full, usually spoken of Corn, Fruit, &c. N. C.

PU'BERTY [*puberté*, F. of *pubertas*, L.] the Age of 14 Years in Men, and 12 in Women.

PUBES, the privy Parts of both Sexes, or the Hair which grows near them. L.

PU'BLICAN [*publicain*, F. *publicanus*, L.] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues; also a Keeper of a publick House, a Victualler or Alehouse-keeper.

PUBLICA'TION, a making publick or giving publick notice of a thing. F. of L.

PU'BLICK [*public*, F. *publicus*, L.] common, belonging to the People; manifest, known by every body.

The **PU'BLICK** [*le public*, F.] the generality of the People.

PUBLI'CITY [*publicité*, F. *publicitas*, L.] publickness.

To **PU'BLISH** [*publier*, F. *publicare*, L.] to make publick, to spread abroad.

A **PU'BLISHER** [*publier*, F.] one who makes publick; who publishes new Books.

PU'CELAGE, a Maiden-head, Virginity. F.

PUCCELL, a Virgin or Maid. *Chauc.*

PUCHIA, a Pouch or Purse. O. L.

PUCK-FIST } a kind of Mushroom full

PUFF-BALL } of Dust. C.

To **PU'CKER** [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *πυκνάζω*, or *πυκνύω*, Gr. to thicken] to shrink up or lie uneven, as Clothes are apt to do.

PU'CKER, a Nest of Caterpillars or such like Vermin. C.

A **PU'DDER** [of *Polterem*, Teut. to make a noise] Noise, Bustle.

PU'DDING [*boudin*, F. of *betulus*, L. or of *boyaux*, F. *budella*, Ital. Intestines] a sort of Food well known, chiefly in England, as Hogs Puddings, &c.

PU'DDING of the Anchor [*Sea Term*] the binding of Ropes about the Anchor-Rings.

PU'DDINGS [in a Ship] Ropes nailed

to the Arms of the Main and Fore-Yards near the Ends, to save the Robbins from galling.

PU'DDING-Gross, Penny-royal.

PU'DDOCK, a small Inclosure. C.

PUDE'NDA, the Privy-Parts; also an Artery of the *Penis*. L.

PU'DIBUND [*pudibundus*, L.] bashful, shame-faced.

PUDICA Planta [among *Botanists*] the sensitive Plant. L.

PUDI'CITY [*pudicité*, F. of *pudicitas*, L.] Chastity, Modesty.

PUDI'COUS [*pudique*, F. of *pudicus*, L.] chaste, modest.

PUERI'LE [*puerile*, F. of *puerilis*, L.] belonging to a Child, childish.

PUERI'LITY [*puerilité*, F. of *puerilitas*, L.] Boyishness, Childishness.

PUE'RITY [*puerities*, L.] Childhood, Infancy.

PUE'RPEROUS [*puerpera*, L.] that beareth Children.

PUET, a kind of Bird.

To **PUFF** [*hossen*, Teut. to blow or pant, by reason of shortness of Breath.

A **PUFF** [of *hoss*, Du. the Swelling of the Cheeks] a Blast or Breath of Wind; also an Utensil for powdering the Hair.

A **PUFF** [in a *Gaming-house*] one who is hired to play to decoy others.

A **PU'FFIN** [*puffino*, Ital.] a sort of Coot or Sea-Gull, a Bird.

PUG, a Nickname for a Monkey, or Dog.

PU'GGERED, as the red puggered Attire of a Turkey, i.e. the Wattles.

PU'GGY [of *Piza*, Sax. *Dige*, Dan. a little Maid] a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour; as, *my little Puggy*.

PUGH [q. d. *ap-Hugh*, i.e. the Son of Hugh] a *Welsh* Surname.

PU'GIL [in *Medicine*] a small Handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two Fingers and Thumb. L.

PUG'NACITY [*pugnacitas*, L.] eagerness to fight.

PUISNE, Puny, a Law Term for younger, as a *Puny Counsellor*.

PUI'SSANCE, Power, Force, Might. F.

PUI'SSANT, powerful, mighty. F.

PUKE, a sort of Colour.

A **PUKE**, a Vomit.

To **PUKE** [*fuyeken*, Du. to thrust forth] to be ready to vomit or spue.

PU'LCHRITUDE [*pulchritudo*, L.] Fairness, Beauty.

PULICO'SITY [*pulicositas*, L.] abundance of, or being full of Fleas.

PU'LICOUS [*pulicosus*, L.] full of or abounding with Fleas.

PU'LING [*piuler*, F. to sing small] sickly, weakly, crazy.

A **FULK**, Hole of standing Water. N. C.

To

To PULL [*Pullian, Sax. Bullen, Du. Beller, Dan.*] to pluck, drag, hale, &c.
 PULLA, a Pool or Lake of standing Water. O. I.
 PULLAILE, Poultry. *Chauc.*
 PULLA'TION, a hatching Chickens. L.
 PULLEN [*poulain, O. F.*] Poultry.
 PU'LLET [*poulet, F.*] a young Hen.
 PU'LLET [*in a Ship*] a close Room in the Hold.
 PU'LLY [*poulie, F. or of Bull, Eng.*] one of the Mechanick Powers; a Wheel which by means of a Rope running in its Channel, heaves up great Weights.
 PU'LLY-Piece, an Armour for the Knees; also that part of the Boot which covers the Knee.
 To PU'LLULATE [*pulluler, F. pullulum, L.*] to spring or come up young, to bud forth.
 PULMONA'RIA Arteria [*in Anatomy*] a Vessel in the Breast, which conveys the Blood from the Right Ventricle of the Heart to the Lungs. L.
 PULMONA'RIA Arteria Venosa [*Anatomy*] a Vessel that having received the Blood out of the Pulmonary Artery, discharges it self into the left Ventricle of the Heart.
 PULMONA'RIOUS, one who is diseased in the Lungs. L.
 PU'LMONARY [*pulmonarius, L.*] belonging to the Lungs.
 PULMO'NICK [*un pulmonique, F.*] a Consumptive Person.
 PULP [*pulpa, L.*] that part of Fruit which is good to eat.
 PULP [*in Pharmacy*] the soft Part of Fruits, Roots, &c. which is extracted by soaking or boiling.
 PU'LPIT [*pulpitum, L.*] antiently the higher Part of a Stage, on which the Musicians were; a Desk to preach or make an Oration in.
 PULPO'SITY [*pulpositas, L.*] fulness of Pulp, Substance, &c.
 PUL'POUS [*pulposus, L.*] full of Substance, fleshy, nourishing, rich.
 PULSA'TION, a knocking or striking, the beating of the Pulse. F. of L.
 PULSE [*puls, L.*] all sorts of Grain, contained in Hoods, Husks, or Shells.
 PULSE [*pulsus, L.*] a beating or knocking against.
 PULSE [*among Physicians*] the beating of the Arteries.
 PULSE [*among Naturalists*] is the Stroke with which any Medium is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, &c.
 PU'LSION [*pulsus, L.*] the driving or forcing of any thing forward.
 PULVERIZA'TION [*pulveratio, L.*] a reducing to Powder.

To PULVERI'ZE [*pulveriser, F. pulverizare, L.*] to reduce any Body to Powder.
 PULVE'RULENT [*pulverulentus, L.*] full of Dust or Powder, dusty.
 PU'LVIS, Powder. L.
 PU'LVIS Fulminans [*among Chymists*] a Composition, which being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, will go off with a Noise like that of a Musker.
 PULVINA'TA [*in Architecture*] a Freeze which swells out like a Pillow. L.
 PU'MICATED [*pumicatus, L.*] made smooth like or with a Pumice Stone.
 PU'MICE Stone [*pumex, L.*] a spongy crumbling Stone, useful in engraving, polishing, &c.
 PUMP [*Bompe, Du. Bumpe, Dan.*] an Engine for drawing Water.
 To PUMP [*Bompen, Du.*] to draw Water, &c. to lift a Person by a fly Enquiry.
 The PUMP Sucks [*Sea Term*] is when the Water being out it draws up nothing but Wind and Froth.
 PUMP Brake [*in a Ship*] the Pump-handle.
 PUMP Can, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.
 PUMP Dale } [*in a Ship*] the Trough
 PUMP Vale } in which the Water that is pump'd out runs, and so out at the Scupper Holes.
 PUMPS, a sort of Shoes without Heels.
 To PUN [*Punian, Sax.*] to pound or beat; also to quibble or play with Words.
 TO PUNCH [*poinconner, F.*] to bore with a Punch; to thrust one with the Fist, Elbow, &c.
 A PUNCH [*poincon, F.*] a Tool to make Holes with, &c.
 PUNCH, a Composition made of Brandy, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c. for common drinking.
 PUNCH } a short and thick
 PUNCHINE'LLO } Fellow, a Stage Poppet.
 PU'NCHINS [*in Architecture*] are short pieces of Timber, placed to support some considerable Weight.
 PU'NCHION [*poinson, F.*] a Vessel of Wine containing 84 Gallons.
 PU'NCHION [*poincon, F.*] a Chizzel.
 PUNCTATED Hyperbola [*in Mathematicks*] is an Hyperbola, whose oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a Point.
 PUNCTI'LIO [*puntillo, Span. pointille, F. punctulum, L.*] a little Point or Trifle.
 PUNCTU'AL [*punctuel, F.*] that does a thing as it were to a Point given.
 PUNCTU'ALITY [*punctualité, F.*] exactness.
 PUNCTUA'TION [*punctuation, F.*] the Method

Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PU'NCTUM, a Point or Prick. *L.*

PU'NCTUM *Lacrymale* [among *Anatomists*] an Hole in the Nose, by which the Matter of Tears passes to the Nostrils. *L.*

PU'NCTUM *Saliens*, a little Speck or Cloud, which appears in a brood Egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatch'd. *L.*

PU'NCTUM *Lineans* [in *Mathematicks*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which in the Formation of either Simple Cycloids, or Epicycloids, produces any part of a cycloidal Line. *L.*

PU'NCTURE [*punctura*, *L.*] a Prick, or Pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PU'NCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull Bone, by a pricking Instrument.

PU'NDBRETCH [*Pun'd-brech*, *Sax.*] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUNFA' LDA, a Pound, a Pinfold. *O. L.*

PU'NDLE, an ill shaped and ill dress'd Creature; as, *she is a very Pundle.*

PU'NGENCY [of *pungens*, *L.*] a pricking or sharpness.

PU'NGENT [*pungens*, *L.*] pricking, sharp.

PU'NGER [*pagurus*, *L.*] a Sea Crab-fish.

PUNICE, to punish. *Chauc.*

PU'NICK [*Punicus*, *L.* of *Pœni*, *L.* the *Carthaginians*, who were accounted a perfidious People] as, a Punick Faith, Falshood, Treachery, Perjury.

To PU'NISH [*punir*, *F.* of *punire*, *L.*] to inflict bodily Pain upon one, who has committed an Offence, to correct, to chastize.

PU'NISHABLE [*punissable*, *F.*] fit to be punished.

PUNISHMENT [*punitio*, *F.* *punitio*, *L.*] Correction, Chastisement.

PU'NITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PU'NITORY Interest [in *Civil Law*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or breach of Trust.

PUNK [*Skinner* derives it of *Punz*, *Sax.* a Lether Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivell'd Whore, like a piece of shrivell'd Leather] an ugly ill-favour'd Strumpet.

PUNTER, a Term at the Game of Basset.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PU'NY [*puisne*, *F.*] little, peaking, weakly; also younger; as, a *Puny Judge.*

PU'PIL [*pupille*, *F.* *pupilla*, *L.*] a Fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University.

PU'PPIS *Vena* [among *Anatomists*] a Vein which spreads it self about the hinder part of the Head.

PU'PPY [of *Puppt*, *Du.* and *Teut.* *poupée*, *F.* of *pupus*, *L.* a little Infant or Baby] a whelp of Bitches, &c. also an unexperienc'd raw Fellow.

PU'RA *Eleemosyna* [*i. e.* pure Alms] a Tenure or Holding of Lands in *Scotland*, peculiar to Churchmen. *L.*

PU'RBLIND [*q. d.* *Pore-blind*] short sighted.

To PU'RCHASE [*pourchasser*, *F.*] to obtain or get by buying, &c.

To PU'RCHASE [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, &c. or by any other Agreement.

To PU'RCHASE [among *Sailors*] is to draw; as, they say, *the Capstan purchases apace*, *i. e.* draws in the Cable apace.

PU'RCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PU'RE [*purus*, *L.*] simple, uncompounded; chaste, clean, neat; mere, downright.

PURE *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematicks*] is one without any Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PU'RFLE [*pourfilee*, *F.*] a sort of Trimming for Womens Gowns; also an Ornament about the Edges of Musical Instruments, such as Viols, Violins, &c.

PURFLED [of *pourfiler*, *F.*] flourished with a Needle. *Spenc.*

PU'RFLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears, Gules, a Bordure Perflew verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry*.

PURGA'NTIA [among *Physicians*] purging Medicines. *L.*

PURGA'TION, a Scouring or Cleansing. *F.* of *L.*

PURGA'TION [among *Physicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGA'TION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's self of a Crime.

PURGA'TION [*Canonical*] is when the Party suspected makes Oath in the Spiritual Court, that he is clear of the Crime laid to his charge, and brings Neighbours to swear upon their Consciences, that he swears truly.

PURGA'TION *Vulgar*, was either by Combat, or Trial by Fire or Water.

PURGA'TIVE, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. *F.*

A PU'RGATIVE [*purgatif*, *F.*] a purging Medicine.

PU'RGATORY [*purgatoire*, *F.* *purgatorium*, *L.*] an imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the Roman Catholick Creed, where they

they are to be purified by Fire before they are admitted to the State of Perfect Bliss.

PU'RGATORY [*purgatorius*, L.] of a purging Quality.

TO PURGE [*purges*, F. of *purgare*, L.] to cleanse the Body from all Humours; also to clear one's self of a Crime.

A PURGE, a cleansing Medicine.

PURIFICA'TION, the Act of purifying and cleansing. F. of L.

PURIFICA'TION [among *Chymists*] the cleansing of a Metal, &c. from the Mixture of other Metals and Dross. F. of L.

PURIFICA'TION [of the *Virgin Mary*] a Festival called Candlemas-Day.

A PURIFICA'TORY [*purificatoire*, F. of *purificatorium*, L.] a linen Cloth, with which a Romish Priest wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Absolution.

TO PU'RIFY [*purifier*, F. *purificare*, L.] to make pure or clean.

TO PU'RIFY [in *Alchymy*] is to separate Gold or Silver from other Metals which are mixed with them.

PU'RIM [פֶּחְמִיז H. i. e. Lots] a Feast among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in memory of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conspiracy.

PURIST [*puriste*, F.] one who affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

PURITANS [*puritaine*, F. of *purus*, L.] a Nickname given formerly to the Dissenters from the Church of *England*.

PURITANICAL, of or concerning the *Puritans*.

PURITY } [*pureté*, F. *puritas*, L.]

PURENESS } being pure, unmix'd or clear; Honesty, Innocence, Uprightness.

PURL [contract of *purle*, of *pourfile*, F.] a kind of Edging for Bone-Lace.

PURLE, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infus'd.

TO PURL [*proliquare*, L.] to run with a murmuring Noise as a Stream does.

TO PURLOIN [*pourloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch.

PURLEU } [*pour lieu*, F.] all that

PURLIE'U } Space, near any Forest, which being antiently Forest is afterwards separated from the same by Perambulation.

PURLIE'U-MAN, who has Land within the Purlieu, and 40 s. a Year Freehold.

PU'RLINS [in *Architecture*] pieces of Timber which lie across the Rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

PU'RPARS [Old Law] is that Share of an Estate, which being held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

PURPLE [*pourpre*, F. *purpura*, L. *Perpelin*, Teut. *πορφύρα*, Gr.] a purple Co-

lour; also the Dignity of an Archbishop, Bishop, &c. or of a great Magistrate.

PU'RPLE } [in *Heraldry*] a Colour
PU'RPURE } consisting of much red and a little black.

PU'RPLE Fever, a Fever with an inflamed Skin, particularly in the Face.

PURPO'RT [q. d. *quod scriptum propositat*, L.] Meaning; the Tenor or Substance of a Writing.

PU'RPOSE [*propos*, F. of *propositum*, L.] Design, Resolution; also Subject, Matter of Discourse.

TO PU'RPOSE [*proposer*, F. *propositum*, Sup. of *proponere*, L.] to design, to intend, to resolve.

PURPRESTURE. See *Powpresture*.

PURPRI'SUM [Old Law] a Close or Inclosure; the whole Compass of a Manour.

PURR, a Bird; also small Cyder, a Drink.

TO PURR, to make a Noise like a Cat.

PU'RREL [Old Law] a Lift ordered to be made at the End of Kersey Cloths.

PU'RROCK, a small Inclosure or Close of Land. O.

PURSE [*Bourse*, F. *Borsa*, Ital. *Burs*, C. B. of *Βύρα*, Gr. a Hyde] a little Bag to put Money in; also a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Seignior.

PURSE NET [among *Hunters*] a sort of Net to take Hares and Rabbits.

PU'RSER [in a *King's Ship*] is an Officer, who has the Charge of the Victuals, and is to see that they be good, well laid up and stored. He keeps a Lift of the Ship's Company, and sets down exactly the Days of each Man's admittance into pay.

PURSEVANT } [*poursuivant*, F.] a
PURSUIVANT } Messenger attending upon the King in an Army; also at the Council-Table, in the Exchequer, and elsewhere to be sent upon any Message.

PURSEVANTS at Arms, the Marshals who attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them, when they die or are prefer'd.

PU'RSINESS } [in *Horses*] a Dis-
PU'RSIVENES } ease, a Shortness of Breath.

PU'RSLAIN [*porcelaine*, F. *portulaca*, L.] an Herb for Sallads.

PURSU'ANCE, what follows, Consequence, a Pursuing.

PURSU'ANT [*poursuivant*, F.] following, according or agreeable to.

TO PURSU'E [*poursuivre*, F. *persequi*, L.] to follow or run after, to go on with, to carry on.

PURSUIT [*poursuit*, F.] running after, Diligence, or Trouble to get any thing.

PU'RSY [*poussif*, F.] over-fat, short or broken winded.

PURTE-

PURTENANCE, what belongs to a Thing.

PURVEYABLE, Careful, Provident. *Chauc.*

To **PURVEY** [*pourvoyeur*, F.] to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE, providing of Corn, Fewel, Victuals, &c. for the King's House.

PURVEY'OR [*pourvoyeur*, F.] an Officer to whom is committed the Purveyance.

PURVIEW [*pourvueque*, F. *Law Term*] the Body of an Act of Parliament beginning with, *Be it enacted*.

PU'RULENT [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, mattery. F.

PUS, Corruption or thick Matter, which issues out of a Wound or Sore. F. and L.

To **PUSH** [*pousser*, F.] to thrust or shove.

A **PUSH** [of *φύσα*, of *φυσάω*, Gr. to inflate] See *Pustule*.

PU'SHERS, Canary Birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themselves.

PUSILLA'NIMITY [*pusillanimité*, F. of *pusillanimitas*, L.] Faint-heartedness, want of Courage or Generosity.

PUSILLA'NIMOUS [*pusillanime*, F. *pusillanimus*, L.] Faint-hearted, Cowardly.

A **PUSLE** [*Doesele*, Du.] a Dirty Wench.

PUSMA [*Rhetorick*] an earnest Question.

PUSS, a Name given to a Cat.

PU'STLE [*pustula*, L.] a Push, Blister, or little Wheal on the Skin. F.

PU'STULOUS [*pustulosus*, L.] full of Wheals or Blisters.

To **PUT** [*Minshew* derives it of *poser*, F. *Skinner* of *boufer*, F.] to lay, place, dispose, &c.

To **PUT UPON**, to impose upon.

PU'TAGE [*Law Term*] Whoredom. F.

PUTAIGNE, a Whore. *Chauc.*

PU'TANISM [*putanisme*, F.] a Whore's Trade, or way of living.

PU'TATIVE [*putativus*, L.] reputed, supposed, commonly taken for, in opposition to evident or unquestionable. F.

PU'TID [*putidus*, L.] stinking, nasty, affected, unpleasant.

PUTI'DITY [*putiditas*, L.] stinkingness.

PUTLOCK } a short piece of Timber,

PUTLOG } to be put in a Hole in building of Scaffolds.

PU'TNEY, [of *Put*, Du. a Well, and *Ea*, Sax. Water] a Town in *Surrey* on the Bank of the River *Thames*.

To **PUT OVER** [among *Falconers*] a Term used of a Hawk when she removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly into her Neck.

PUTOURS, Whoremongers. *Chauc.*

PUTRE, Whoredom. *Chauc.*

PUTREFACIE'NTIA [*Physick*] such Things as cause the Flesh to putrify. L.

PUTREFA'CTION, Corruption, Rotteness. F. of L.

PUTREFA'CTION [among *Chymists*] is the dissolving of a concrete or solid Body, with a moist Heat.

PUTREFA'CTIVES, the same as *Putrefacientia*, which see.

PUTRE'SCENCE [of *putrescere*, L.] Rotteness, Corruption.

PU'TRID [*putride*, F. *putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID Fever, is that kind of Fever where the Humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and putrify.

To **PU'TRIFY** [*putresier*, F. *putrere*, L.] to corrupt or rot, or grow rotten.

A **PUTTOCK** *Candle*, the least in the Pound, put in to make weight. N. C.

PUTTOCK, a long-winged Kite.

PUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] small Shrouds which go from the *Main*, *Fore*, and *Mis-sen* Masts, to the round Top of those Masts, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of those Masts.

PUTTY, Powder of calcined Tin; also a Composition used by Painters to fill up Holes in Wood, and by Glaziers to fasten Glass in Windows.

PU'TURA [*Old Law*] a Custom of taking Man's, Horse's, and Dog's Meat of the Tenants gratis, within the Bounds of a Forest, claimed by the Keepers of Forests.

A **PU'ZZLE**, a dirty Slut. See *Pusle*.

To **PU'ZZLE** [q. d. to *Posse*, of to *Pose*] to Confound, to put to a *Non-plus*.

PYCNO'STYLUS [*πυκνόςτυλος*, Gr.] a Building, the Pillars whereof stand so very close, that their distance from one another is only a Diameter and half of the Column. L.

PYCNO'TICKS [*pycnotica*, L. of *πυκνωτικός*, Gr.] Medicines which are of a thickening Quality.

PYE [*pie*, F. *pica*, L.] a Mag-pye, a Bird; also a Dish of baked Fruit, Meat, &c.

PYE'BALD, of two Colours.

PYE'LOS [*πύελος*, Gr.] a Cavity in the Brain, thro' which the Phlegm passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

PY'GME [*πυγμή*, Gr.] the length from the Elbow to the End of the Hand, when the Fist is closed.

PYGMIES, very small people.

PYLO'RUS [*πυλωρός*, Gr.] a Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. L.

PYLO'RUS [*Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Ventricle which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Intestines.

PYNANDE, painful. *Chauc.*

PYRAMID [*pyramide*, F. *pyramis*, L. *πυραμὶς*, Gr.] an Obelisk, &c.

PYRAMID [among *Geometricians*] is a solid Figure, whose Sides are bounded by plain Triangles, and ending in a Point at the *Vertex*, the Base whereof may be a Triangle, a Square, &c.

Optick PYRAMID [in *Opticks*] the Figure which the Rays drawn out in length from any Object, thro' any transparent Medium (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

PYRAMIDS [of *Egypt*] vast Piles of Building, which were raised up Spire-wise, and serv'd as Monuments for the Kings of that Country; antiently accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

PYRA'MIDAL } [*pyramidalis*, L.]

PYRAMI'DICAL } belonging to, or in the form of a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LES *Musculi* [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Nostrils and the Abdomen, which take their Name from their Figure, resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [in *Anatomy*] the Pyramidal Vessels, certain Vessels which prepare the Semen.

PYRAMIDA'LIS *Succenturiatus Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly, lying on the *Rectum*, L.

PYRAMIDO'GRAPHY [of *πυραμὶς*, a Pyramid, and *γραφὴ*, Description, Gr.] a Description of Pyramids.

PYRENOI'DES [*πυρηνοειδής*, Gr.] a Process of the second Vertebra of the Back.

PYRE'TICKS [of *πύρετος*, Gr. a Fever] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETO'LOGY [*πυρετολογία*, of *πύρετος*, and *λογία*, Discourse, Gr.] a Discourse, Description, or Treatise of Fevers.

PYRIFO'RMIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its resembling a Pear.

PYRI'TES [*πυρίτης*, Gr.] the Fire-stone.

PYRO'BOLI [*πυροβόλος*, of *πῦρ*, Fire and *βόλος*, a Cast, of *βάλλω*, Gr.] certain Fire-works used by the Antients. L.

PYROE'NUS [of *πῦρ*, Fire, and *οἶνος*, Wine, Gr.] rectified Spirit of Wine.

PYRO'MANCY [*pyromantia*, of *πῦρ*, and *μαντεία*, Divination Gr.] Soothsaying by Fire.

PY'ROTECHNY [*pyrotechnie*, F. of *πῦρ*, Fire and *τέχνη*, Art, Gr.] the Art of making Fire-works; also the Art of Chymistry, which makes use of Fire as the chief Instrument in its Operations.

PYROTE'CHNICK, of *Pyrotechny*.

PYRO'TICKS [*pyrotica*, L. of *πυροτὶκὸν*, Gr.] Causticks, Medicines, which apply'd to the Body grow violently hot, and cause Redness, Blisters, Ripeness, &c.

PYRRHI'CHIUS [*πυρρῆχιος*, Gr.] a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two short Syllables.

PYRRHONISM, the Doctrine of *Pyrrho* the Greek Philosopher, the first Founder of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no Certainty of any thing.

PYRY [of *pyrus*, L.] a Pear-Tree. *Ch.*

PYTHA'GORAS [of *πυθαγόρας*, to enquire, and *ἵκωρα*, a Sermon] a famous and learned Philosopher at *Samos*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3360, about the Time that *Nebuchadnezzar* besieged the Temple of *Jerusalem*; he, for Modesty sake, called himself *Φίλος σοφίας*, a Lover of Wisdom, whereas the learned Men before him were called *σοφοί*, i. e. Wise Men. He travelled for Knowledge as far as *Egypt* and *Babylon*, and at last set up in *Italy*. He held the Transmigration of Souls, and forbade the Eating of Flesh.

PYTHAGO'REAN } belonging to *Py-*
PYTHAGO'RICAL } *thagoras* the Phi-
losopher, or relating to the Transmigration of the Soul from one Body to another.

PYTHAGORE'AN System [in *Astronomy*] is the same as the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGO'RICK *Tetractys*, was a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PYTHO'N [*πύθων*, Gr.] a familiar or prophesying Spirit; and one possess'd with it. F. L.

PY'THONESS [*pythouisse*, F. of *pythouissa*, L. *πυθωνισσα*, Gr.] a Woman so possess'd, a Prophetess, a Sorceress.

PYU'LCUS [*πυελκος*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith corrupt Matter is evacuated.

PYX [*pyxis*, L. of *πύξις*, Gr.] a Vessel in which the Host is kept in Popish Countries.

PY'XIS [among *Anatomists*] the hollow part of the Hip-bone.

PY'XIS *Nautica*, the Mariner's Compass. L.

Q

Q. IS often an Abbreviation of Question; also of *Quasi*, L. as if, tho.

Q. D. is an Abbreviation of *quasi dictum*, L. as if it were said.

Q. E. D. [among *Mathematicians*] stands for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, L. i. e. which was to be demonstrated.

Q. PL. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Quantum placet*, L. i. e. as much as you please.

Q.S. [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *quantum sufficit*, i. e. as much as will do, or is a sufficient Quantity.

QUAB [quabb, Du.] a Fish, otherwise called a Water Weasel.

QUACK

QUACKSALVER } [Quacksalver, Teut. of Quack, frivolous, trifling, and Salve, Du. Pealy, Sax. an Ointment] a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Physick.

To QUACK [quacken, Du.] to make a Noise like a Duck.

QUA'CKING Cheat, a Duck. Cant.

QUA'CKING of Titles [among Book-sellers] the putting new and different Titles to Books which have not had a good Sale, and publishing them for new.

QUADRAGA'TA Terra, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by four Horses.

QUADRAGE'MINI [with *Anatomists*] four Muscles of the Thigh.

QUADRAGE'SIMA, the fortieth. L.

QUADRAGESIMA Sunday [q. d. forty Days from Easter] the first Sunday before Lent.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL [quadragesimalis, L.] belonging to Lent. F.

QUADRA'GESIMALS, Mid-Lent Contributions, Offerings made by People to their Mother-Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUADRA'NGLE [Quadrangulus, L.] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles and as many Sides. F.

QUADRA'NGULAR [quadrangulaire, F. of quadrangularis, L.] belonging to, or in the form of a Quadrangle.

QUA'DRANT [quadrans, L.] a fourth Part.

QUA'DRANT [in *Mathematicks*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle, or 90 Degrees.

QUA'DRANT [among *Mathematicians*] is an Instrument of great Use in Practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.

QUA'DRANT [among *Gunners*] is an Instrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUA'DRANT of Altitude [of an Artificial Globe] a thin Brass Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

QUA'DRANTLE [quadrantal, L.] belonging to a Quadrant.

A QUA'DRANTAL, a Figure which is every way square like a Dye. L.

QUADRANTAL Triangle [Geometry] a spherical Triangle, having a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one right Angle.

QUADRA'NTATA Terra, the fourth Part of an Acre of Land. O. L.

QUADRATE [quadratus, L.] four-square.

To QUA'DRATE [cadrer, F. quadratum, L.] to agree with or answer.

To QUA'DRATE a Piece [among Gunners] is to see that it be duly placed or well pois'd on the Carriage.

QUA'DRATE Line of Shadows [on a Quadrant] is a Line of natural Tangents placed on the Limb of it, for the more ready measuring of Heights.

QUADRA'TICK, four square.

QUADRA'TICK Equations [Algebra] square Equations, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a square.

QUADRA'TRIX, a square or squared Figure.

QUADRATS [among *Printers*] are certain square pieces of Metal, to fill up the void Spaces at the End of short Lines.

QUA'DRATURE of the Circle [among *Mathematicians*] is the finding of some other right-lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle or a Right Line equal to its Circumference.

QUA'DRATURE [quadratura, L.] a Square, or the squaring of any thing. F.

QUA'DRATURE of a Figure [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding of a Square equal to the Area of it.

QUA'DRATURE of the Parabola, the same as *Parabolick Space*, which see.

QUA'DRATURES of the Moon [in *Astronomy*] are the medial Points of her Orbits, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition.

QUA'DRATUS Femoris [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its square Figure. L.

QUA'DRATUS Genæ [among *Anatomists*] is a large square Muscle spread over the whole lower Region of the Face. L.

QUA'DRATUS Lumborum [among *Anatomists*] is a short thick Muscle, situate in the Region of the Loins.

QUADRE'NNIAL [quadrennis, L.] belonging to the Space of four Years.

QUADRIGATA Terra. See *Quadrata Terra*.

QUADRIGE'MINI [Anatomy] four small Muscles which turn the Thigh to the outside.

QUADRILA'TERAL [quadrilaterus, L.] having four sides.

QUADRILA'TERAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are Figures whose Sides are four right Lines, making as many Angles.

QUA'DRIN, a Mire, a small piece of Money in Value about a Farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL Root [among *Algebraists*] is a Root which consists of four Names or Parts.

QUADRIPARTITE [quadrupartitus, L.] divided into four Parts.

QUA-

QUADRIPARTITION [*in Mathematicks*] a dividing by four, or taking the fourth part of any Number or Quantity. *L.*

QUA'DRIREME [*quadriremis, L.*] a Galley or Vessel with four Oars on a side.

QUADRISY'LLABLE [*quadrisyllubam, L.*] a Word consisting of four Syllables.

QUADRIVIAL [*quadrivialis, L.*] consisting of four Ways or Turnings.

QUADRU'PEDE [*quadrupede, F. of quadrupes, L.*] a four-footed Beast.

QUADRU'PEDAL [*quadrupedus, L.*] having four Feet.

QUADRU'PEDAL } Signs [*in Astronomy*]

QUADRUPE'DIAN } *my* Signs which represent the Figure of Four footed Beasts.

QUA'DRUPLE [*quadruplex, L.*] four times as much, fourfold. *F.*

QUADRUPLICATE, a thing folded or repeated four times. *L.*

QUADRUPLICATION, a doubling of a thing four times. *L.*

QUÆ PLURA, a Writ which lies where an Inquisition has been made by the Escheater of such Lands and Tenements as a Man dies seiz'd of, when all that was in his Possession, was thought not to be found by the Office.

QUÆRE } a Doubt.

QUÆRY }
QUÆSTA, an Indulgence or Remission of Penance which was exposed to sale by the Popes. *O. L.*

QUÆSTUS, Gain, Advantage, Profit. *L.*

QUÆSTUS [*in Law*] Land gained by Labour and Industry, which does not descend by Hereditary Right.

To QUA'FF [*of Cay, Sax. nimble, q. d. to drink briskly*] to drink large Draughts, to ripple.

QUA'GMIRE [*Minshew derives it of Quatio, to shake, q. d. Quaking-mire*] a marshy or boggy Place.

QUAID, subdued. *Spenc.*

QUAI'L [*quaglia, Ital.*] a Bird.

To QUAIL [*coagulare, L.*] to curdle as Milk.

To QUAI'L [*queleu, Du.*] to languish. *Spenc.*

QUAINT [*Coint, F.*] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange.

QUAINT GIRES, strange Fits. *O.*

To QUAKE [*Cpacian, Sax.*] to tremble, to shake or shiver.

QUA'KERISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.

QUA'KERS, a modern Sect, who took their Name first from their strange Gestures and quaking Fits.

QUALE JUS, a Writ Judicial, which lieth where a Religious Person has Judgment to recover Land, &c. to enquire whether the Party hath any right to recover such Land, &c. *L.*

QUALIFICATION, a particular Faculty or Endowment. *F. of L.*

To QUA'LIFY [*qualifier, F.*] to give one a Qualification, to make him fit; also to temper, appease, or pacify.

QUA'LITY [*qualité, F. of qualitas, L.*] Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title of Honour, noble Birth.

QUA'LITY [*among Philosophers*] any Property or Affection of a Being whereby it affects our Senses so and so, and acquires such a Demonstration.

The Four First QUA'LITIES } [*among*
Tactile QUA'LITIES } *Naturalists*] are Heat, Cold, Moisture, Dryness.

The Four Second QUA'LITIES [*among Chymists*] are Volatility, Fixity, Corrosiveness, and Corruptibility.

Occult QUA'LITIES [*in Philosophy*] the Antients did so term those Qualities, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Sensible QUA'LITIES [*in Philosophy*] are such as are the more immediate Objects to our Senses.

QUALM [*Cpealmé, Sax. Death, of Cuellan, Sax. to kill, Mer. Cas. derives it of κῶνμα, Gr. Conception*] a fainting Fit; also a Scruple of Conscience.

QUA'LMISH, troubled with or subject to Qualms.

QUAM *diu se bene gesserit* [*i. e. as long as he shall behave himself well*] a Clause frequently us'd in Letters Patent for the Grant of Offices, particularly in those of the Judges.

QUANDA'RY [*Qu'n diary je, F. i. e. what shall I say?*] a Study or Doubt what to do, suspense of Mind.

QUA'NTITY [*quantité, F. of quantitas, L.*] any thing that is susceptible of more or less, of Number or Measure, as Bigness, Extent, Number.

QUA'NTITY [*among Grammarians*] is the Measure of Syllables, as to their being pronounced long or short.

QUA'NTITY [*among Logicians*] Universals, Predicaments, &c.

QUA'NTITY [*among Mathematicians*] is whatsoever is capable of being estimated, numbered, or measured.

Moral QUA'NTITY, is that which depends upon the Manners of Men, and the free Determinations of their Wills, as the Prices and Value of Things, &c.

Natural QUA'NTITY, what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extensions, and in the Powers and Forces of natural Bodies, as Gravity, Motion, Light, &c.

Rational QUA'NTITY, is that arising from the Operations of the Understanding,

Only, such as the Largeness or Narrowness of the Mind's Capacity.

QUA'NTITY *Discrete*, is that whereof the Parts are not united together by a common *Vinculum* or Band, as Number.

QUA'NTITY *Continued*, is that whereof the Parts are knit together, within some common Term or Terms, as *Magnitude*.

QUA'NTITY *Permanent*, is Extension into Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

QUA'NTITY *Successive*, is that which is applied to Time and Motion.

QUA'NTITY *Transcendental*, the Continuation of any Being, Existence, Time, &c.

The QUA'NTITY of Matter [in any mix'd Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of its Magnitude and Density.

The QUA'NTITY of Motion [in any Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Velocity of the Motion of that Body.

QUA'NTITIES *Compound*, [in Algebra] are such as are joined together by the Signs $+$ and $-$, and are express'd either by more Letters than one, or else by the same Letters unequally repeated, thus $a + b - c$ and $b d - b$ are compound Quantities.

QUA'NTITIES *Simple* [in Algebra] are such as have but one Sign, whether Positive or Negative.

QUA'NTUM *meruit* [*i. e.* as much as he deserved] an Action of the Case grounded on a Promise of paying a Man so much as he should deserve.

To QUAPPE, to quake, to shake, to pant, to tremble.

QUARANTA'INE [*i. e.* Forty] a denying of Entrance into a healthful Place for 40 Days, to those Persons who are suppos'd to come from any infected Place. F.

QUARANTA'INE [in Law] the Benefit which the Law of England allows to the Widow of a landed Man deceased, of continuing 40 Days, after his Decease, in his capital Messuage or chief Mansion-house.

QUARANTA'IN [among Ecclesiasticks] the Season of Lent, which is the forty Days preceding Easter.

QUARE *ejecit infra Terminum*, a Writ for a Lessee cast out of his Farm before his Term is expir'd. L.

QUARE *impedit*, a Writ for one disturbed in the Right of his purchased Advowson, against him who disturbs him. L.

QUA'RE *incumbravit*, a Writ against a Bishop's conferring a Benefice within six Month after a Vacancy, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presentation. L.

QUARE *intrusit Matrimonio non satisfacto*, a Writ which lieth against a Tenant, who after convenable Marriage offer'd to him by his Lord, marrieth another and entrench his Land, without Agreement made with his Lord and Guardian. L.

QUARE *non admittit*, a Writ which lies against a Bishop who refuses to admit his Clerk, who has recovered in a Plea of Advowson. L.

QUARE *obstruxit*, a Writ lying against him who fences up his Ground, so that they who have a Right cannot pass. L.

QUARE *non Permittit*, is a Writ which lieth for one who has a Right for a Turn to present against the Proprietary. L.

QUARELIS [*Carreaux*, F. *Quadrils*, O. F. *Quadrilli*, Ital.] short, thick, square Darts, shot out of Cross-bows. Chauc.

QUARE'NTENA, a Furlong, a quantity of Land containing 40 Perches. O. R.

QUARENTENA *habenda*, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarantain.

QUARE'RIA, a Quarry of Stone. O.

QUARREL [*querelle*, F.] Strife, Bangle, Dispute.

QUA'RREL of Glass [*quarreau*, F.] a Pane or square Piece.

QUA'RREL [in Law] any Action real or personal.

To QA'RREL [*quereller*, F.] to fall out, to dispute, to find fault with.

QUARRELOUS, quarrellome, full of Complaint. Shakesp.

QUA'RRELSOME [*querelleux*, F.] apt to quarrel.

QUARRINGTON [*Devonshire*] a very fine early sort of Apple.

QUA'RRY [*Carriere*, or *Quarriere*, F.] a Place where Stones are digged out.

QUA'RRY [among Falconers] any Fowl flown at and killed.

QUA'RRY [Hunt.] a Reward given Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To QUARRY [Hunting Term] to feed upon the Quarry.

QUART [*q. d. quarta pars*, L. the fourth part] an English Measure, the fourth part of a Gallon. F.

QUART [at the Game called Picket] a Sequence of four Cards. F.

QUA'RTA } [in Musick Books] signifies
QUA'RTO } Four, or the Fourth in number. Ital.

QUARTFAGOTTA, a small Bassoon. It.

QUA'RTAN Ague [*quartana*, L.] an Ague whose Fit returns every fourth Day.

QUARTATION [among Refiners] a way of purifying Gold by melting three Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then casting the Mixture into *Aqua fortis*, which dissolves the Silver and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the bottom.

QUAR

QUARTELOIS, Surtouts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quartered on them; the Habit worn antiently by English Knights, in warlike Expeditions.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F. *quarta pars*, L.] the fourth part of any thing.

QUARTER of a hundred [in Weight *Aver-du-pois*] is 28 Pounds.

QUARTER [in Measure] is eight Bushels, or the fourth part of a Chaldron.

QUARTER [in Carpentry] a piece of Timber, four square and four Inches thick.

QUARTER [in Heraldry] is a Partition made of just the fourth Part of a Field, made by two right Lines, as *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules*.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F.] is the sparing of the Lives, and giving good Treatment to a conquer'd Enemy.

QUARTER [of a Ship] is that Part of the Ship's Hull which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Transom.

FLAT QUARTER } a Ship is said to
BROAD QUARTER } have a Flat or Broad Quarter, when the Tuck or Trussing of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER [at a Siege] is an Encampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Passages near the Place besieged, to prevent Relief or Conveys.

To QUARTER [of *quartier*, F. of *quarta pars*, L. a fourth Part] to break or cut into Quarters or four Parts.

To QUARTER Soldiers, to provide Lodgings for them.

QUARTER Bullet, a Bullet quartered into four or eight Parts.

QUARTER Days, the Days which begin the four Quarters of the Year, viz. the 25th of March, called the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the 24th of June, Midsummer-Day, or the Feast of St. John Baptist; the 29th of September, Michaelmas-Day, or the Feast of St. Michael the Arch-Angel; the 25th of December, Christmas-Day, or the Nativity of Christ.

QUARTER-Deck [of a Ship] that aloft the Steerage, reaching to the Round House.

QUARTERIDGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind nor before a Wind, but as it were betwixt both, the Seamen say, *the Ship goes Quartering*; also when a Ship fails with a Quarter-Wind.

QUARTERING [in Gunnery] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be so travers'd as to shoot on the same Line, or the same Point of the Compass, as the Ship's Quarter bears.

QUARTER-Master [at Land] one whose Office is to see out for good Quarters for the whole Army, or any part thereof.

QUARTER-Master-General, one who

provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER-Master [of a Regiment of Foot] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER-Master [of a Troop of Horse] one who provides Quarters for his Troop, every Troop having one.

QUARTER-Master [at Sea] an Officer whose Business is to rummage, stow, and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in his Delivery of Victuals to the Cook, pumping, and drawing out Beer, &c. and to mind the Ship's Loading; these are more or fewer, according to the Ship's Burden.

QUARTER pierced [in Heraldry] is a Term used, when there is a Hole or square Figure made in the middle of a Cross.

QUARTER-Round [in Architecture] a Member or Ornament in Cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite Orders.

QUARTER Sessions, a Court held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace in every County, to determine civil and criminal Causes.

QUARTER-Staff, a long Staff used by Foresters, Park-keepers, &c.

QUARTER-Wind [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-Mast Shrouds, even with the Quarter.

QUARTERAGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERLY [in Heraldry] the dividing of a Shield into four equal Parts.

QUARTERN, a Measure, the fourth part of a Pint.

QUARTERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodg'd.

Winter-QUARTERS, the Place where Troops are lodg'd during the Winter; the Space of Time between two Campaigns: as, *The Winter-Quarters will be but very short*.

QUARTERS [of Refreshment] a Place or Places where Troops that have been harass'd are put in to recover Strength or Health, during some time of the Campaign.

QUARTERS [in a Clock] are little Bells which sound the Quarters of an Hour.

QUARTILE Aspect [among Astrologers] is an Aspect of the Planets when they are 90 Degrees or three Signs distant from each other, and is thus mark'd □.

QUARTO, a Book whereof four Leaves make a Sheet. L.

QUARTODECIMANS, Christians in the 2d Century, who maintain'd that Easter ought always to be kept upon the 14th of the Moon of the first Month, in conformity to the Custom of the Jews.

QUARTZUM, a metallick Stone.

To QUASH [*quassen*, Du. *quatschen*, Teut. *casser*, F. *quassare*, L.] to overthrow or make void, to spoil or bring to nothing, to disappoint, to defeat.

QUASI

QUASI *Modo Sunday* [of *Quasi modo geniti*, &c. being the first Words of the Latin Hymn sung at Mass on that Day] Low-Sunday, or the next after Easter.

To **QUASSA'TE** [*quassatum*, L.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSA'TION, a shaking or brandishing. L.

QUA'TER *Cousins* [*quatre cousins*, F. i. e. fourth Cousins] the last Degree of Kindred; whence when Persons are at Variance, 'tis said they are not *Quater* or *Cater Cousins*.

QUATE'RNARY [*quaternaire*, F. *quaternarius*, L.] belonging to a Quaternion.

QUATERNIO } a Book or Volume in
QUATERNUS } Quarto. O. R.

QUATE'RNION the Number four, as a Quaternion or File of four Soldiers. L.

QUA'TRAIN, a Staff of four Verses. F.

QUATUOR, *Four*, L. [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for four Voices. Ital.

QUAVER, a Measure of Time in Musick, being half a Crotchet; also a Shake or Trill in singing.

To **QUAVER** [of *quater*, L. to shake] to run a Division with the Voice.

QUAVI'VER [of *Aqua Viva*, L. i. e. living or running Water] a sort of Fish, delighting in Water of a strong Stream, a Sea-Dragon.

QUAY, a broad space of Ground upon the Shore of a River or Harbour, pay'd for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground full of Shrubs and Brambles.

QUE'AN [of *Cpen*, Sax. *quinde*, Dan. a Woman, *q. d.* a common Woman; or *quene*, Du. a prating Woman, or *Cpene*, Sax. a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

QUEASY [of *quetschen*, Teut. to offend] sickish at Stomach, apt to vomit.

QUEED, the Devil. O.

To **QUEEM** } [*Cpemen*, Sax.] to please.

To **QUEME** } *Spenc.*

QUEEN [of *Cpena*, Sax. a Wife, or *Konigin*, Teut.] the Wife or Consort of a King, or a Sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood; also a Term at Cards and Chefs-play.

QUEEN Dowager, the Widow of a King who lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN'S-College, a College in Oxford so called from Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward III.* founded by *Robert de Eglesfield* her Chaplain, A. D. 1340.

QUEEN Gold, a Royal Revenue belonging to every Queen of England, during her Marriage to the King, arising from

Fines, Offerings, Grants, Pardons, &c.

QUEEN'S Swan-Herd, a Keeper of the Royal Swans.

QUEER, odd, fantastical, sorry. *Cant.*

QUEEST [of *questus*, L.] a Complaint; a Ring-Dove.

QUE Estate [in Law] is a Plea whereby a Man intitling another to Land, &c. faith, that the same Estate he had, he had it from him.

QUE est mesme, a Term of Law in any Action of Trespass, &c. signifying a direct Justification of the very Act complain'd of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong. F.

QUEINT, quench'd; also strange. O.

QUEINTISES, Devices, Odnesses. O.

To **QUE'LL** [*Cpellan*, Sax. to kill, *qualen*, Teut. to afflict] to restrain or keep under, to conquer, to subdue. *Spenc.* To destroy, to kill. *Chauc.*

QUEM Redditum reddat, a Writ to cause a Tenant to attorn.

To **QUENCH** [of *Cpencan*, Sax.] to put out or extinguish.

QUE'NCHABLE, that may be quenched or extinguished.

QUENE [*Heraldry*] the Tail of a Beast.

QUEN'TIN, a sort of linen Cloth.

QUERELA, a Complaint. L.

QUERELA coram Rege & Concilio, a Writ calling one to justify a Complaint made before the King and Council. L.

QUERELA Fresca Forcia, a Writ of fresh Force.

QUE'RELOUS [*querulus*, L.] full of Complaints. *Chauc.*

QUE'RENT [*querens*, L.] an Enquirer, one who comes to consult an Astrologer.

QUERIMO'NIOUS [of *querimoniosus*, L.] complaining, making moan.

QUE'RIST [of *querere*, L.] an Enquirer.

QUE'RISTA, a Querister, a Boy who sings in the Quire of a Church. O. L.

QUERK } a Cavil, Shift, or Fetch.

QUIRK }

QUERN [*Cpeorn*, Sax. *Maandquern*, Dan.] a Hand-Mill.

QUERN, a Churn. *Shakesp.*

QUERPO. See *Cuerpo*.

QUERRIES [of *Ecurie*, F.] the Grooms of the King's Stables.

QUERROUR, one that works in a Quarry. *Chauc.*

A Gentleman of the **QUERRY** [*Ecuier*, F.] a Gentleman whose Office is to hold the King's Stirrup when he mounts on Horseback.

QUE'RULOUS [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, meanful, doleful.

To **QUE'RY** [*querere*, L.] to put a Question.

To **QUESE** [of *questus*, L.] to search after. *Milton.*

QUESTI-

QUE'SITED [among *Astrologers*] the Thing or Person enquired after. *L.*

QUEST [of an *Oven*] the Side of it. *N. C.*

QUEST, Exploit. *Spenc.*

To QUEST [of *quester*, *F.* *quæsitum*, *L.* to seek] to go in quest of, or seek out as Hunting Dogs do, to vent or wind as a Spaniel does.

QUESTA [Old *Law*] an Inquest or Inquiry made upon the Oath of a Jury.

QUEST-Men, Persons chosen yearly, in every Ward, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

QUESTED Pies, &c. Pies crusted by each other. *N. C.*

QUE'STION [questio, *L.*] a Demand to which an Answer is required, a Doubt. *F.*

To QUE'STION [questionner, *F.* of *questionari*, *L.*] to ask Questions, to call in question, to doubt.

QUE'STIONABLE, that may be called in question, doubtful.

QUE'STIONIST [at *Cambridge*] one who is a Candidate for his Bachelor of Arts Degree.

QUE'STOR [questor, *L.*] a publick Treasurer, the Chamberlain of a City.

QUE'STUS [in *Law*] Land which does not descend by Hereditary Right, but is acquir'd by our own Labour and Industry.

QUE'STUS est nobis, a Writ against him to whom the Thing is alienated that causeth the Nuisance. *L.*

To QUE'TCH, to budge or stir, to cry.

To QUETH, to bequeath. *Chauc.*

QUE'UE de Hironde [Fortification] a kind of Out-work, called a Swallow-Tail. *F.*

QUIA *Improve*, a *Supersedeas* granted for a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court. *L.*

To QUIBBLE, to pun or play with Words, to equivocate; to move as the Guts do.

A QUIBBLE, an Equivocation.

To QUIK, to stir. *Spenc.*

QUICK [Cpic, *Sax.* quick, *Du.*] agile, nimble, brisk.

To QUI'CKEN [Cpiccan, *Sax.* quicken, *Du.*] to make or become alive, as a Child in the Womb; also to hasten.

QUICK-Beam, a kind of wild Aih.

QUICK-Sands, the Sands which shake and tremble, and often swallow up what is passing over them.

QUICK-Scab, a Distemper in Horses.

QUICK-Silver, a Mineral.

QUIDDANY } [of *Cydonium*, or *Cydo-*

QUIDDENY } niatum, *L.*] a Conserve of Quinces.

QUIDDITY [of *quid*, *L.* what] the

Essence or Being of a Thing; also a Querk or subtle Question.

QUID *juris clamat*, is a Writ for the granting of a Reversion, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. *L.*

QUID pro quo [in *Law*] the reciprocal Performance of both Parties to a Contract.

QUID pro quo [among *Physicians*] is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another.

QUIDE or *Cud*, the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

QUIE'SCENCY, a State of Rest.

QUIESCENT [*quiescens*, *L.*] at rest.

QUIE'T [*quies*, *L.*] that is at rest, peaceable; also Rest or Peace. *L.*

QUIETA'RE [Old *Records*] to acquit or discharge. *L.*

QUIE'TE *Clamare* [in *Law*] to quit Claim, to renounce all Pretension of Right.

QUI'ETISM, the Doctrine or Opinions of the *Quietists*.

QUIETISTS, a Sect of religious Persons, among the Roman Catholics, who hold that Religion consists in the Rest and internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUIE'TUS est [*i. e.* he is acquitted] a Term used by the Auditors of the Exchequer, in Acquittances to Accomprants, &c.

A QUILL [*Minshew* derives it of *buhl*, Teut. of *Caulis*, *L.*] a Stalk, Feather, &c. pull'd from the Wing of a Fowl.

A QUILT [*Coistre*, or *Canette*, *F.*] a Covering for a Bed.

QUINA'RIUS, the Number 5. *L.*

QUINBOROUGH [*i. e.* the *Queen's-Borough*] a Castle in *Kent*, built by *Edward III.* in honour of his Wife *Philippa*.

QUIN'CE [*malum cotoneum*, *L.*] a sort of Apple with a downy or cottony Coat, of a sharp acrimonious Taste.

QUIN'CUNX, five Ounces or Inches. *L.*

QUIN'CUNX [in *Astrology*] an Aspect when Planets are distant five Signs.

QUINDE'CAGON [of *quindecim*, *L.* and *δενάγωνος*, *Gr.*] a plain geometrical Figure with 15 Sides and Angles.

QUINIBLE, a Treble. *Chauc.*

QUINQUAGE'SIMA Sunday [so called from its being about the 50th Day before Easter] Shrove-Sunday.

QUINQUE Five [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for five Voices. *Ital.*

QUINQUE-ANGLED Figure [of *quinque*, and *angulus*, *L.*] a geometrical Figure having five Angles.

QUINQUENNIAL [*quinquennalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Space of five Years.

QUINQUINA, a Drug called the *Jesuits Bark*. *F.*

QUINSEY [*squinance*, *F.* of *κυναγχία*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Throat.

QUINT, a Sequence of five Cards of the same

same Colour at the Game called Picquet. F.

QUINT *Exact*, the last Call of a Defendant, sued to an Outlawry. O. L.

QUINTA } signifies five, or the fifth,
QUINTO } *Ital.*

QUINTAIN, a Sport yet in use at Marriages in *Shropshire*, and elsewhere, in which they run a Tilt on Horseback with Poles against a thick Post fix'd in the Ground; and he who breaks most Poles has the Prize, formerly a Peacock, now a Garland. F.

QUINTAL [q. d. *Centale* of *Centum*, L. 100] an hundred Pound weight.

QUINTESSENCE [of *quinta essentia*, i. e. the fifth Essence] the purest Substance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, separated from all Feces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force or Virtue of any thing.

QUINTESSENTIAL, of *Quintessence*.

QUINTILE [in *Astrology*] the Disposition of two Planets distant from one another, a fifth Part of a Circle, or 72 Degrees. L.

QUINTILIANS [so called of *Quintilla*, whom they follow'd as a Prophetess] Christian Hereticks, Followers of *Montanus*, among whom Women were Priests and Bishops, and the Eucharist Bread and Cheese.

A QUINTINE, a Measure. *Shakesp.*

QUINTU'PLE [quintuplus, L.] five-fold, or five times as much as another.

QUINZAIN, a Staff of 15 Verses. F.

A QUIP, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

QUIRE [Chœur, F. Chorus, L. of Χóρος, Gr.] that Part of a Church where Divine Service is performed.

QUIRE of Paper [Cayer, F.] 24 or 25 Sheets.

QUIRISTER [Chorista, L.] one who sings in the Quire of a Cathedral, &c.

A QUIRK, a Shift or Cavil.

QUIRRY. See *Querry*.

QUISHIN, a Cushion. *Chauc.*

QUISTREL, a proud, twattling Gossip. O.

QUISTRON, [probably of *questionarius*, Lat. Barb.] one that goes about begging Alms, under pretence of preaching and selling Indulgences. *Chauc.*

QUIT [quite, F.] safe or free from.

To QUIT [quitter, F.] to leave or forsake, part with, leave off, or give over.

QUITCH-Grass, an Herb.

QUIT-Claim [in Law] is the releasing a Man from any Action one hath or might have against him.

QUIT-Rent [in Law] a small Rent of Acknowledgment, payable by the Tenants of most Manors.

QUITTED, requited. *Spenc.*

QUITE [of quite, F. of quietus, L.] wholly, thorowly, altogether.

QUITTASOLE, an Umbrello. *Spenc.*

QUI'TTER, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

QUI'TTER-Bone [with Farriers] a hard round Swelling on the Cronet, between a Horse's Heel and the Quarter.

QUI'VER [Cocep, Sax.] a Case for Arrows.

To QUI'VER, to shiver or shake.

QUO Jure [i. e. by what Right, a Writ to compel one to shew by what Right] he challenges common Pasture. L.

QUO Minus, a Writ which lies for one who has a Grant of *House-boot* and *Hay-boot*, in another Man's Wood. L.

QUO Warranto, a Writ against him who usurps a Franchise of the King's, or him who intrudeth himself as Heir into Land.

QUOD Clerici Beneficiati, &c. a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament. L.

QUOD Clerici non eligantur in Officio Balivi, a Writ which lies for a Clergyman, who is about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, or such like Officer. L.

QUOD ei deforciat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant, against him who entred and took away the Land recovered.

QUOD permittat, a Writ for his Heir that is disseized of his Common of Pasture, against the Heir of the Disseizor.

QUOD Persona nec Prebendarii, a Writ which lies for spiritual Persons distreined in their spiritual Possessions for a Payment of a Tax called the 15th, with the rest of the Parish.

QUO'DLIBET [i. e. what you please, or every thing] a Querk or Quibble. L.

QUO'DLIBETS } [in the
QUODLIBETICAL Questions } Schools
at an University] Questions ingeniously disputed *pro* and *con*.

QUODLIBETA'RIANS, such as follow their own Fancies.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

QUOIL } [of *Koller*, Teut. a Collar]
COIL } the Ring of a Cable, &c.
when the Turns are laid upon one another.

To QUOIL [Sea Term] to lay the Turns of a Rope round after such a manner.

QUOIN } [of *Coing*, F. *Cuneus*, L.] a
COIN } Wedge fastened on the Deck close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides.

QUOINS [in Printing] small Wedges of Wood, used in locking up Forms.

QUOINS [Architect.] Stones and Bricks plac'd in the Corners of a Building.

Cantick QUOINS, short, three-edged Quoins, to be put between Casks.

QUOIT

QUOIT [*Coete*, Du.] a round Iron to play with.

QUOOK, did quake. *Spenc.*

QUO'RUM [*i. e.* of which] as *Justice of the Quorum*, so called as being particularly named in the Commission to be one before whom all Matters of Importance must be transacted.

QUO'TA, a Share or Contribution. *L.*

QUOTA'TION [*Citatio*, *L.*] a quoting or citing.

To QUOTE [*Coter*, *F.* *Citare*, *L.*] to cite, allege, or bring in an Author or Passage.

QUOTH [of *Cyðan*, *Sax.* to say] saith.

QUOTI'DIAN [*quotidien*, *F.* *quotidianus*, *L.*] that happens every Day, daily.

QUO'TIENT [*quotiens*, *L.*] a Number that shews *Quoties*, or how many times the Divisor is contain'd in the Dividend. *F.*

QUOTED, cloyed, glutted. *L.*

QUYKE, a quick or living Beast. *O.*

QUYSSEN, a Cushion. *O.*

R A

R, In a Physician's Bill, stands for *Recipe*, *L.* Take.

R, frequently stands for *Rex*, a King.

To RABATE [*rabatre*, *F.*] a Hawk is said to *rabate*, when by the Motion of the Hand, she leaves pursuing her Prey or Quarry and recovers the Fist.

RABBET [*Robbe*, Du. *Minsheu* derives it of רבב *H.* to multiply, but *Skinner* of *Rapidus*, *L.* because of their Agility and Swiftness] a Coney.

To RA'BBET [among *Carpenters*, &c.] is to channel Boards.

RA'BBETING [with *Shipwrights*] the letting in the Planks into the Keel.

RA'BBIN רבבי *H.* *i. e.* Master, or

RA'BBI רבני a Doctor or Teacher of the Jewish Law.

RABBI'NICAL, of the Rabbies.

RA'BBINIST [*Rabiniste*, *F.*] one who follows, or is skill'd in the Doctrines or Opinions of the Rabbies.

RA'BBLE [of *Rabelen*, Du. to prate, or *Rabula*, *L.* a Brawler, or *Απαλος*, Gr. a Tumult] the Dregs of the People.

RA'BDOMANCY [*Ραβδομαντεία*, Gr.] Divination by Rods or Staves.

RABIATE [*rabiosus*, *L.*] enrag'd, mad. *Chaucer.*

RA'BID [*rabidus*, *L.*] mad, furious, enraged.

RABINET, a small Piece of Ordnance, between a Falconet and a Base,

RABIO'SITY [*rabiositas*, *L.*] Madness, Furioufness, Outrageoufness.

RA'BIOUS [*rabiosus*, *L.*] mad, outrageous, ravenous.

RACCOURCI [in *Heraldry*] shortned, not touching the Sides of the Escutcheon.

RACE [*razza*, Ital. *radix*, *L.*] Lineage, Family, Stock; a Root, as of Ginger. *F.*

RACE, the Course or Running of Persons on Foot or on Horseback, striving who shall get to the Goal before the other.

RACEMATION, a gathering of Grapes. *L.*

RACE, Renner. *N. C.*

RACEMI'FEROUS [*racemifer*, *L.*] Cluster-bearing.

RACHA [רקה *H.*] shallow, empty.

RACHEL [רחל *H.* *i. e.* a Sheep] one of *Jacob's* Wives.

RA'CHET [*Law Term*] a Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief. *F.*

RACINE, a Root. *F.* *Chauc.*

RACK of Mutton [רפאק *Sax.*] a Neck or Scrag of Mutton.

RACK [*Racke*, Du.] a torturing Engine, to force a Confession from an Offender.

RACK [in *Horsemanship*] a Pace in which a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACK, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder for Cattle; or to put Bottles in.

To RACK [*Racken*, Du.] to torture Offenders upon a Rack.

To RACK Wines [of *peccan*, *Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

RACK-Vintage, the second Voyage made into *France* for racked Wines.

RA'CKET [*raquette*, *F.* *rachette*, Ital.] an Instrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis-Play; also a Stir, a Hurly-burly, Noise, or Disturbance.

RACKOO'N, a Creature in *New England*, like a Badger with a Tail like a Fox.

RA'CY [spoken of Wine] a Wine that by Age has lost its luscious Quality.

RAD, did read. *Spenc.*

RADEVORE, Tapestry. *Chauc.*

RADIÆ'US *Externus* and *Internus* [in *Anatomy*], are two Muscles of the Wrist, one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it out.

RA'DIAL Curves [*Geometry*] Curves of the Spiral kind, whose Ordinates all terminate in the Centre of the including Circle, and appear like so many Semi-diameters.

RA'DIANCE } [of *radians*, *L.*] bright-

RA'DIANCY } ness.

RA'DIANT [*radioux*, *F.* *radians*, *L.*] casting forth Rays, bright, shining, sparkling,

RA'DIATE *Flowers* [among *Botanists*] such whose Flower-Leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

RA'DIATING *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point from whence the Rays of Light issue, or are darted out.

RADIA'TION, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light. *L.*

RA'DICAL [*radicalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Root, inbred. *F.*

RA'DICAL *Moisture* [among *Physicians*] the Fundamental Juice of the Body, said to nourish and preserve the natural Heat, as Oil does a Lamp.

RA'DICAL *Question* [among *Astrologers*] is a Question proposed when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RA'DICAL *Sign* [in *Algebra*] the Sign of the Root of any Number or Quantity, as ($\sqrt{}$) is the mark which expresses the Root, &c.

RA'DICALITY, a being radical, or a Quality which has Relation to a Root.

To **RA'DICATE** [*radicatum*, *L.*] to take root.

RA'DICATED [*radicatus*, *L.*] rooted, or that has taken root.

RADICLE (*Radicula*) [among *Botanists*] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which upon its Vegetation becomes its Root.

RA'DISH [*radic*, *Sax.* *radis*, *F.* *raphanus*, *L.* *ῥάδις*, *Gr.*] a Root well known.

RA'DIUS, a Ray or Beam of the Sun. *L.*

RA'DIUS [among *Anatomists*] is the upper and lesser Bone of the Arm; also the greater Bone of the Leg.

RA'DIUS [among *Astrologers*] is the Configuration or Aspect of two Stars.

RA'DIUS [in *Geometry*] is a right Line drawn from the Centre of a Circle to its Circumference.

RA'DIUS [in *Opticks*] a straight Line full of Light, or an inlightning made by a right Line.

RA'D-KNIGHTS, were certain Servitors, who held their Lands by serving their Lord on Horseback.

RA'DIX [*Anatomy*] the sole of the Foot.

RA'DIX, the Root of a Tree or Plant. *L.*

RA'DIX [in *Astrology*] the Ground-work, from whence is interred the Reason of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to such a Person or Thing.

RADIX [among *Grammarians*] a Primitive or Original Word.

RADLINGS, Windings of a Wall. *N. C.*

RA'ERS [of a Cart] the Rails on the Top of it.

To **RA'FFLE** [*raffler*, *F.*] to play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair or Pair-Royal wins.

RA'FFLE-NET, a sort of Fishing-Net.

RAFT, a Float-boat of Timber.

RAFT, bereft, deprived. *Spenc.*

RA'FTER [*rafter*, *Sax.*] a piece of Timber for Building. *Du.*

RA'FTICK *Quoins*, Stones and Bricks, which stick without the Brick-work (their Edges being scraped off) in the Corner of any Building.

RAFUL *Knaves*, a Rabble. *O.*

A **RAG** [*Rhwyg*, *C. Br.* *Junius* derives it of *ῥάγμα*, or *ῥαγῆ*, or *ῥάγος*, *Gr.*] a Tatter, an old piece of Cloth.

RAG [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RAG-Bolts [in a Ship] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each side.

RAGE [*rabbia*, *Ital.* of *rabies*, *L.*] Fury, Madness.

To **RAGE**, to play the Rogue. *Chauc.*

RAGERIE, Roguery, wanton Tricks. *Chauc.*

RAGGAMUFFIN, a sorry, rascally or ragged Fellow.

RA'GGED [*hjacode*, *Sax.* torn] beset with Rags, jagged or notched.

A **RA'GGED Hawk** [with *Falconers*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

RAGGU'LED or *Couped*, a Term applied to a Branch that is saw'd from the Tree, or to a Stock so separated from the Root.

RAGGU'LED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-lines of an Ordinary are ragged or notched after an irregular manner.

RA'GMAN, a Statute appointed by *K. Edward III.* for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before.

RAGOO' [*ragout*, *F.*] a high seasoned Dish of Meat.

RAGOUNCES, a sort of precious Stones. *Chauc.*

RAG-WORT, an Herb.

RAIDE, Drest. *Shakesp.*

RAILS [*Riegel*, *Teut.*] a Wooden Fence to enclose a Place.

To **RAIL**, to run along. *Spenc.*

To **RAIL** [*railler*, *F.* to deride, *Raller*, *Du.* to prate, *Ragler*, *Dan.* to cackle] to scold, to use harsh opprobrious Words.

RAIL [*raizl*, *Sax.*] a Woman's Garment, as a Night-rail.

RAIL, a certain Bird so called.

RAILERY } scolding or opprobrious
RAILING } Language.

RAI'MENT [*q. d.* *Arrayment* of *arrayer*, *F.* which *Minshew* derives of *Ἀπειν*, *Gr.* to fit, or *Reye*, *Teut.* Order] Attire, Garments.

To **RAIN** [*renian*, *Sax.* *Reigenen*, *Du.* *Regner*, *Dan.*] to fall down in Drops.

RAIN [*ren*, *Sax.* *Rigen*, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a Vapour exhaled by the Sun, which falls upon the Earth.

A RAIN-

A RAIN-Bow [*penboza*, *Sax.*] a Meteor of divers Colours.

RAIN Deer, a sort of Stag in *Muscovia* and other Places.

RAIN [*hjanay*, *Sax. rangier*, *F.*] a Rod to measure by.

To RAIN, to reign. *Spenc.*

RAINY [*jeni3*, *Sax.*] moist with, or apt to rain.

RAIP, a Rod to measure Ground.

To RAISE [*of Anian*, *Sax. Rissen*, *Du. Reiser*, *Dan.*] to lift or lift up; to levy or gather, to prefer or advance.

To RAISE a Siege [*Military Term*] to quit, give over, or leave it off.

RAISED in Flesh [among *Falconers*] is when the Hawk prospers or grows fat.

RAISIN, a dried Grape. *F.*

RAISING [in *Horsemanship*] is one of the three Actions of a Horse's Legs, the other two are the Stay and the T read.

RAISTY or RE'STY, a Term used of a Horse when he will stand still, and will not go backwards or forwards.

To RAIT, to put into Water, to season, as Timber, Flax, &c. *N. C.*

RAKE [*pacc*, *Sax. Raেকে*, *Du. Rachen*, *Teut.*] a Tool for Husbandry.

A RA'KE [*Paxia*, *Gr. Νῆτ Η.*] a profligate Man.

RA'KE-SHAME, or RA'KE-HELL, a base rascally Fellow.

To RAKE [*Raekelen*, *Du. Rechen*, *Teut. Racler*, *F.*] to gather with a Rake.

The RA'KE [of a Ship] so much of her Hull, as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

The RAKE [of the Rudder] the hindermost part of it.

RAKEE' [*Falconry*] a Term used of a Hawk that flies out too far from the Fowl.

RAKESTLE, a Handle of a Rake. *O.*

RA'KER, one who cleanses the Streets.

RA'KING a Horse, drawing his Ordure with the hand out of his Fundament.

RA'KING Table [among *Architects*] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

RAKLY, rash, hasty. *Chauc.*

RA'LLERY [*raillerie*, *F.*] a close or secret Jibe, pleasant drolling, or playing upon another in Discourse.

To RA'LLY [*railler*, *F.*] to play and droll upon, to banter, or jest.

To RA'LLY [*rallier*, *F.*] to gather together dispersed Troops.

RALPH [of *pad*, Council, and ulph, *Sax. Help*, *Rodolphus*, *L.*] a Name of Men.

RAM [*nam*, *Sax. Ram*, *Du. Ramm*, *Teut.*] a Male Sheep; also a Warlike Engine made use of antiently to batter Walls, &c.

To RAM [perhaps of *hjemman*, *Sax.* to trouble, or *Rammeln*, *Teut.* to make a noise in moving] to beat or drive in.

RAM'S Head, an Iron Lever, to heave up great Stones with.

RAM'S Head [in a Ship] is a great Block or Pulley into which the Ropes called Halliards are put.

RA'MADAM, the *Mahometan* Lent.

RA'MAGE [of *ramus*, a Branch] Boughs or Branches of Trees.

RA'MAGE, the chirping, singing, or warbling of small Birds. *F. Chauc.*

A RA'MAGE Hawk, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs preying for its self.

RA'MAGE [*Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Eyrie, being so call'd in May, June, July, and August.

To RA'MBLE [*q. d. re-ambulare*, *L.*] to go up and down, to go astray.

RAMBOO'ZE } a Drink chiefly drank

RAMBU'ZE } at Cambridge, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, and Sugar; but in Summer of Milk, Wine, Sugar, and Rosewater.

To RAME, to reach. *N. C.*

RA'MEKIN [*ramequin*, *F.*] toasted Bread and Cheese, a *Welch* Rabber.

RA'MENTS [*ramenta*, *L.*] Scrapings.

RA'MEQUINS [in *Cookery*] small slices of Bread cover'd with a Farce of Cheese, &c. bak'd in a Pie-pan. *F.*

RAMIFICA'TION, a Collection of small Branches, issuing out of large ones. *L.*

RAMI'LIA, the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down. *O. L.*

RA'MISH, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

RA'MIST, a Follower of *Peter Ramus*, a noted Writer.

RA'MMER, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.

RAMOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] Sauce made of Parsly, Anchovies, Capers, Chibbols, Pepper, Salt, &c.

RA'MOSE } [*ramosus*, *L.*] full of Boughs,

RA'MOUS } or Branches.

RAMO'SITY [*ramositas*, *L.*] fullness of Boughs.

To RAMP [*ramper*, *F.*] to rove, frisk, or jump about.

To RAMP, to paw like a mad Horse. *Spenc.*

RA'MPANT, ramping, wanton. *F.*

RA'MPANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Beast of Prey is reared on his hinder Legs, in a fighting Posture.

RA'MPERT } [*rempart*, *F.*] is a great

RA'MPIER } mally Bank of Earth, rais'd about the Body of a Place.

RA'MPICK, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top thro' Age. *O.*

RAMPIONS, a Root proper for Sallads.

RAMSEY [of *Ea*, *Sax.* Water, or an Isle, and *Ram*, *q. d.* Ram's-Isle] in *Huntingtonshire*.

RAMSONS, the Herb *Buckrams*.

RA'MUS, a Branch, or Arm of a Tree.

RA'MUS [among *Anatomists*] any Branch of the greater Vessels.

RA'MUS *Anterior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Muscles of the Bone of the Arms, called *Ulna*. L.

RA'MUS *Posterior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow. L.

RA'NCID [*rancidus*, L.] mouldy, musty.

RANCI'DITY [*ranciditas*, L.] Mouldiness, Mustiness.

RA'NCOUR [*rancune*, F. of *rancor*, L.] a concealed or Secret Grudge, Spite, Spleen; an inveterate Hatred which a Man keeps in his Breast till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

RAND [Rand, Teut. a Margin] the Seam of a Shoe.

A RAND [of Beef] a long fleshy piece, cut from between the Flank and Buttock.

RANDAL [Camden takes it to be a Corruption of *Ranulph*, and derives it of *Rin*, Teut. pure, and *ulph*, Sax. help] a proper Name.

RA'NDOM [*rendom*, O. F. uncertainly, *randello*, Ital. unadvisedly] without aim, rashly, inconsiderately.

RA'NDOM [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is rais'd above the horizontal Line, and is not design'd to shoot directly forward.

RA'N-FORCE-Ring [of a Gun] that which is next before the Touch-hole.

To RANGE [*ranger*, F.] to dispose, or place in its Rank or Order; to rove or stray about; also to sift thro' a Sieve.

RANGE [*rangée*, F.] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach.

RANGE [in *Gunnery*] is the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of a Piece.

RA'NGER [of a Forest] an Officer, whose Business is to walk daily thro' the Forest or Park, and to present all Trespasses done in his Bailiwick at the next Forest-court.

RA'NGES [in a Ship] two particular Pieces of Timber.

RANGLEER, a kind of Stag so called by reason of his lofty Horns, resembling the branches of Trees.

RA'NGLE [among *Falconers*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

RANINÆ *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] the Frog-Veins, certain Veins which appear under the Tongue. L.

RANK [Rancé, Teut. *rancidus*, L.] stinking, noisom, smelling strong.

RANK [Ranc, Sax.] that shoots forth too many Branches or Leaves, over-fruitful.

RANK Full, as a River rank, i. e. Full. *Shakesp.*

RANK as a Rook [Old Phrase] hoarse as a Rook.

A RANK [Milit. Discip.] the straight Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make, as they stand side by side.

To RA'NKLE [*rancere*, L.] to grow rank, to fester.

To RA'NSACK [q. d. *reinsaccare*, of *Re Neg. in*, and *saccus*, L. to rob Sacks] to plunder or rifle.

RA'NSOM [*rancon*, F.] Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Prisoner of War, or for the pardoning some notorious Offender.

To RA'NSOM [*ranconner*, F.] to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

To RANT [Randren, Du.] to rage, rave, or swagger.

A RANT, an extravagant Flight in Expression, Poetry, &c.

RA'NTERS, a Sect called the Family of Love.

RA'NULA [in *Anatomy*] a swelling under the Tongue. L.

RANULA'RES [among *Anatomists*] the Branches of the outward Jugular Veins which run to the Tongue. L.

RANU'NCULUS, a Flower called a Crow-foot. L.

To RAP [Hneppan, Sax. *ῥάπτω*, Gr.] to strike.

To RAP out Oaths, to swear very much and passionately.

RAPA'CIOUS [*rapace*, F. *rapax*, L.] ravenous, greedy.

RAPA'CITY } [*rapacité*, F. *rapacitas*, L.] Ravenousness, Extortion, Greediness.

RAPE [*rapa*, L.] a wild Radish; also the Stalks of Grapes dry'd.

RAPE [*rapt*, F. of *rapere*, L.] the Act of Violence committed on the Body of a Woman; also the carrying away a young Virgin with intent to ravish her.

RAPE [of the Forest] a Trespass done in it.

RAPES [in *Suffex*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.

RAPE-Wine, a sort of small Wine, made of Rape or Stalks of Grapes.

RAPHAEL [רפאל Heb. i. e. the Healing of God] the Name of an Angel.

RA'PID [*rapide*, F. *rapidus*, L.] swift, quick, that has a boisterous or violent Motion.

RA'PIDITY } [*rapidité*, F. *rapiditas*, L.] quickness, swiftness.

RA'PIER [*rapiere*, F.] a long Sword, made only for thrusting.

RAPILY, quickly, hastily. *Chauc.*

RA'PINE [*rapina*, L.] Robbery, Pil-lage, a taking a thing by open force. F.

RAPPAREE'S, certain Irish Robbers.

RAP-

RA'PSODY [*rapsodie*, F. *rapsodia*, L. of *ῥαψωδία*, Gr.] a connecting together or Repetition of a vast number of Heroick Verses; but more commonly a tedious and impertinent spinning out of a Discourse to no purpose or benefit to the Reader.

RAPT [*raptus*, L.] ravished, transported.

RA'PTOR, a Seizer or Taker-away by force. L.

RA'PTOR [*Law Term*] a Ravisher of Women.

RA'PTU Heredis, a Writ for the taking away an Heir holding in Soccage.

RA'PTURE [*raptura*, L.] an Extasy or Transport of Mind.

Poetical RA'PTURE, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

RA'PTURED, transported, ravished.

RARE [*rarus*, L.] that happens but seldom, uncommon, excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got. F.

RARE [*Physical Sense*] thin, rawish.

RARE [*in Philosophy*] thin, not compact.

RARE Bodies [*Philosophy*] such whose Parts are not so closely connected together, but take up more room, in proportion to their Matter, than other Bodies do.

RAREFACIE'NTIA [*in Physick*] rarifying Medicines, such as by dispersing the Humours enlarge the Pores of the Body. L.

RAREFA'CTION, a separating the Parts of a Body, and making them take up more room than they did before. F. of L.

RAREFA'CTIVE, that rarifies.

RARE Lines. See *Rattlings*.

To **RA'RIFY** [*rarefier*, F. *rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

RA'RITY [*rareté*, F. of *raritas*, L.] a rare thing, Curiosity; also a Rareness, Uncommonness, Scarcity.

RA'RITY [*among Philosophers*] Thinness, oppos'd to Density or Thickness.

RA'SANT Line of Defence [*in Fortification*] is a Line drawn from a Point in the Curtain, raising the Face of the Bastion, and therefore shews how much of the Curtain will clear and scowr the Defence.

RASBERRY. See *Rasp-berry*.

RASCAL [*racaille*, F. or of *ῥακία*, Gr. according to *Casaubon*] a Rogue, a Villain, a paltry Fellow.

RA'SCAL-Deer [*of jaycal*, Sax.] a lean Deer.

RASCA'LITY [probably of *racaille*, F. riff-raff] the base Rabble, Scum or Dregs of the People.

To **RASE** [*raser*, F.] See *Race*.

RASH [*rash*, Du. Mer. *Caf.*] derives it of *ῥαῖστος*, Gr. impetuous, but *Cambden* of *ῥαῖος*, G. bold] over-hasty, unthinking, precipitate.

A **RASH**, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit, &c.

RASH, loosned with dryness. N.C.

RASHNESS, Hastiness, Precipitateness.

RASION, a scraping, a shaving. L.

RASIS, a kind of hard Pitch. L.

RASKEL, Trash, Trumpery. O.

RA'SOR [*rasoir*, F. of *rasum*, L. to shave] an Instrument to shave with.

RASP [*raspa*, It. *raspe*, F.] a sort of File.

To **RASP** [*respen*, Teut. *raspare*, Ital. *resper*, F.] to file, to pare into Shavings.

RA'SPATORY, an Instrument to chip Bread with; also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and scaly Bones.

RA'SP-BERRY, a Fruit of an agreeable Taste, and fine Flavour, rough on the outside like a Rasp.

RA'SURE [*rasura*, L.] a shaving or scraping, a Dash thro' Writings.

A **RAT**, [*rat*, F. *ratta*, Span. *ratze*, Teut. *rattē*, Du.] an amphibious kind of Animal, infesting Houses, Ships, &c.

RATAFIA, a delicious Liquor made of Apricots, Cherries, &c. with their Kernels, bruised and infused in Brandy.

RATALLY, according to a certain rate, by equal Portions.

RATAN, a sort of Indian Cane.

RATCH [*in Clock-work*] a sort of Wheel, which serves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

RATCHETS [*in a Watch*] are the small Teeth at the bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up.

RATE [*of rata*, sc. *portione*, L. or *Lepade*, Sax. Condition] Price, Value, Proportion, Tax, Rank.

To **RATE**, to set a Price or Value upon, to tax or assess.

To **RATE** [*of Iratus*, L. angry, or *paðe*, Sax. fierce, or *ratelen*, Du.] to reprove or chide.

RATE-Tithe, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle, when kept in a Parish for less than a Year.

RATEE'N [*ratine*, F.] a sort of Stuff.

RATH [*pað*, Sax.] early ripe. *Spenc.*

RATHE, to choose. *Spenc.* Also soon, early. *Chauc.*

RA'THER [*paðop*, Sax.] to be more willing.

RATIFICA'TION, a ratifying or confirming. F. of L.

RATIFICA'TION [*in Law*] the establishing a Clerk in a Prebend.

To **RA'TIFY** [*ratifier*, F. *ratificare*, L.] to confirm or establish, especially by a publick Act.

RA'TIO, Reason, Consideration, Regard. L.

RA'TIO, [with *Mathematicians*] the Rate or Proportion which several Quantities or Numbers have one to another.

RA'TIO [*in Gunnery*] is the mutual

Habitude or Relation of two Quantities of the same kind, to one another.

RATIOCI'NABLE [*ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the Use of, or done with Reason.

To RATIOCI'NATE [*ratiocinari*, F. *ratiocinari*, L.] to reason.

RATIOCINA'TION, a rational debating, arguing, or disputing, a reasoning; the Art of exercising the Faculty of reasoning, F. of L.

RATIOCINA'TIVE [*ratiocinativus*, L.] belonging to Ratiocination.

RA'TION, a Share or Proportion of Meat, Drink, or Forage, given to Seamen or Soldiers, to subsist themselves and their Horses for one Day. F.

RATIONA'BILI *Parte Bonorum*, a Writ for a Widow claiming her Thirds. L.

RATIONA'BILIBUS *Divisis*, a Writ for the settling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordships or Manors. L.

RATIONA'BILITY [*rationabilitas*, L.] Reasonableness.

RA'TIONAL [*rationel*, F. *rationalis*, L.] endued with Reason, reasonable.

RA'TIONAL Quantities [in *Mathematics*] are those between which there is any expressible Reason or Proportion.

RA'TIONAL Way of erecting a Figure [*Astrology*] a particular Method of distributing the Spaces of the 12 Houses.

RATIONA'LE, a rational Account. L.

RATIONA'LITY [of *rationalis*, L.] Reasonableness, the Property of being a reasonable Creature.

RATIO'NIS Os [among *Anatomists*] the Bone of the Forehead.

RAT-LINES [in a *Ship*] are those Lines which make the Ladder-Steps, to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

RATS-Tails, a venomous Disease in Horses.

A RA'TTLE [*ratel*, Du.] a Child's Toy.

A RA'TTLE, a silly talkative Person.

To RA'TTLE [*hneotan*, Sax. *ratolen*, Du.] to make a noise.

To RA'TTLE [*rutteln*, Teut.] to scold at.

To RA'TTLE in the Sheath [spoken of a *Horse*] is when he makes a noise in the skinny Part of his Yard.

RATTLER, a Coach. *Cant.*

To RA'TTLE [of a *Goat*] to make a Noise thro' Desire of Copulation.

RA'TTLE-Snake, a large Snake in *Virginia*, having a Rattle in its Tail.

RATTLING Cove, a Coachman. *Cant.*

RATTLING Mumpers, Beggars at Coaches. *Cant.*

RATTLINGS. See *Rat-Lines*.

RATTOO'N, a *West-Indian* Fox.

To RA'VAGE [*ravager*, F.] to ransack, to lay waste.

RA'VAGE, Waste, Spoil, Havock. F.

RAU'CITY [*raucité*, F. *raucitas*, L.] hoarseness.

To RA'VE [*rever*, F. *reben*, Du.] to be light-headed, to talk idly, to doat.

To RA'VEL [*rabelen*, Du.] to snarl up as hard-twisted Thread.

To RA'VEL out, to run into Threads, as flight Cloth not closely woven does.

RA'VEL Bread, a middle sort of Bread. *Kent.*

RA'VELINS [in *Fortification*] are Works raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtain of a Place, and serve to cover the Gates of a Town and the Bridges; they consist of two Faces, forming a salient Angle, and are defended by the Faces of the neighbouring Bastions.

RA'VEN [*rabe*, Du. *rabe*, Teut. *pxen*, Sax. of *peaxian*, to snatch, from its Rapacity] a Bird well known.

RAVENING, Rapine, greedy eating.

RAVENISH, black as a Raven. *Chauc.*

RA'VENOUS [of *pxen*, or *rapina*, L. or *ravissant*, F. or *ravineaux*, F. violent] greedy, gluttonous.

RAVESHING, rapid. *Chauc.*

RAUGHT, reached. *Chauc.*

To RA'VIN [of *pxian*, Sax. to snatch] to devour or eat greedily.

RAVING, raging, delirious.

RAVISABLE, ravenous. *Chauc.*

To RA'VISH [*ravir*, F. of *rapere*, L.] to take or snatch away; to commit a Rape upon a Woman; also to please exceedingly, to charm.

RA'VISHMENT [*ravissement*, F.] the ravishing of a Woman; also a Rapture or Transport of Joy.

RA'VISHMENT *de Garde*, a Writ for him who took from the Guardian the Body of his Ward.

RAVISSANT [in *Heraldry*] the Posture of a Beast of Prey springing forward to catch the thing desired.

To RAUK, to scratch. *N.C.*

RAUNSOUNDE, put to ransom. *Chauc.*

RAW [*hneap*, Sax. *rauw*, Du.] spoken of Meat uncook'd; of a Sore, having the Skin flaid or rubbed off.

RAWLINS [of *Raoul*, F. *Radolph*, by adding the Patronymick Termination *Ing*, q. d. *Ralph's Son*] a Surname.

To RAY. See *To Ree*.

RAY [*raia*, L.] the Fish Thornback.

RAY [*raye*, *rayon*, F. *radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun, or any Star.

RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Line supposed to pass thro' the Eye toward the Object, or from the Object toward the Eye, and is termed a visual Ray.

Common RAY [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the two Optical Axes, thro' the middle of

of the right Line, which passes by the Center of the Eye.

RAY *Principal* [in *Perspective*] is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye, and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY [of *Reflection*] is the right Line whereby Reflection is made.

RAY [of *Reflection*] is a right Line whereby the Ray of Incidence changes in Rectitude, or is broken in traversing the second Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY of *Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Right Line, that falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-Glass, &c.

RAY of *Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that passes in a right Line, from a certain Point of the visible Object in one Medium, until it meet with a second Medium.

RAY *Cloth*, Cloth that was never coloured nor dyed.

RAY, Array. *Spenc.*

RAY *Grass*, a sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.

RAYMUND [of *re* and *mund*, a Mouth, *Teut. i. e.* one who abstains from wanton Discourses] a Surname or Christian Name.

RAYONNANT [in *Heraldry*] darting forth Rays.

RAYS, or *Beams of the Sun*, or *Rays of Light* [among *Philosophers*] are either according to the *Atomical Hypothesis*, those very minute Particles or Corpuscles of Matter, which continually issuing out of the Sun, do thrust on one another all around in physically short Lines; or else as the *Cartesians* assert, they are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous *Æther* and Air, and so are propagated every way in straight Lines thro' the Pores of the Medium.

RAYS *Convergent* [in *Opticks*] are those which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

RAYS *Divergent* [in *Opticks*] those which going from a Point of the visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed farther from the Object.

RAYS *Parallel* [in *Opticks*] those that keep an equal distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Object.

To RAZE [razor, *F.*] to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

RA'ZORS [among *Hunters*] the Tusks or Teeth of a Boar.

RAZOUR. See *Razor*.

To REACH [ræcan, *Sax.* recken, *Teut.*] to be extended; to take or lay hold of, to bring; also to strain to vomit.

REACH, the Distance as far as a Line

can be extended, a Bow, Gun, &c. can carry, or as a Man can come at. Hence,

REACH [in a *Figurative Sense*] Capacity, Power.

REACH [Sea Term] the Distance between any two Points of Land that lie in a right Line one from the other.

RE'ACTION [among *Philosophers*] as, the Reaction or reciprocal Motion of one part of Matter against another.

To READ [rædan, *Sax.* reden, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to read a Book.

To READ [Arædan, *Sax.* raeden, *Du.*] to guess, to divine or foretell.

READ [ræð, *Sax.* red, *Teut.*] Coun-REDE } sel or Advice. *O.* A Proverb, Doctrine, or Prophecy. *Spenc.*

To RE-ADJOURN, [re-adjourner, *F.*] to adjourn again.

RE-ADMISSION [of *re* and *admissio*, *L.*] the Act of re-admitting.

To RE-ADMIT [of *re* and *admittere*, *L.*] to admit or receive again.

READING [Camden derives it from *re* and *adin*, *C. Br.* Fern, which groweth thereabouts in great abundance; but Leland from the meeting together of other Waters with the River *Rhea*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

READY [ræpæda, and ræð, *Sax.* rhywðu, *C. Br.*] prepared; also prompt or inclined to.

To make READY [ræpædian, *Sax.* reeden, *Du.*] to prepare.

REAFAN [so called from a *Raven*, embroidered upon it by King *Lodbroke's* Daughter] the Banner or Flag of the *Danes*.

RE-AFFORESTED [Law Term] made Forest again.

REA'KS [of *rex*, *L.* a King, or *pice*, *Sax.* Dominion] as, to play Reaks, i. e. to domineer or hector; to shew mad Pranks.

REAL [realis, *L.*] that is indeed true.

REA'LGAL, red Arsenic.

REA'LITY [réalité, *F.* realitas, *L.*] real Existence; the Truth of the Matter.

REA'LITY [in Law] is opposed to REA'LTU } Personality.

To REALIZE, to cause a being real, to admit as a Reality.

REALM [royaume, *F.* reme, *Ital.* of regnum, *L.*] a Kingdom.

REAM [riem, *Du.* rame, *F.*] a Quantity of 20 Quires of Paper.

To RE-A'NIMATE [of *re* and *animatum*, *L.*] to revive, to put in heart again.

To REAP [rippan, *Sax.*] to cut down Corn.

A REAPER [rippe, *Sax.*] one who cuts down Corn.

REAR [Arrière, *F.*] the hindmost part of an Army.

REAR [hnepe, *Sax.*] thin, rawish, as Eggs, &c. boiled rear.

REAR

REAR Admiral, the Admiral of the third Squadron of a Royal Fleet.

REAR-Guard, the last of three Lines of an Army drawn up in Battalia.

REAR Half-Files [*Military Term*] the three hindermost Ranks when a Battalion is drawn up six deep.

REAR-Rank [*Military Term*] the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To **REAR** [*Apapan, Sax.*] to raise or set up an end, also to train or bring up a Child.

To **REAR a Boar** [*Hunting-Term*] is to dislodge him.

To **REAR an End** [*in Horsemanship*] is when a Horse rises so high before, as to endanger his coming over upon his Rider.

To **RE-ASCEND** [*of re and ascendere, L.*] to ascend or get up again.

REA'SON [*raison, F. ratio, L.*] thinking; that Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of Things; the Exercise of that Faculty; Argument, Proof, Cause, Matter.

REA'SON [*in Arithmetick*] the Reason or Rate betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, especially the Quotient of the Antecedent, divided by the Consequent.

REA'SON [*in Geometry*] is the mutual Habit or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the same kind, one to the other, in respect to their Quantity.

REA'SON [*among Logicians*] an Argument either necessary or probable; or a proper Answer to the Question, Why is it so?

To **REA'SON** [*raisonner, F. ratiocinari, L.*] to discourse upon, or about a thing, to dispute or argue.

REA'SONABLE [*raisonable, F. rationalis, L.*] agreeable to the Rules of Reason; just, right, conscionable.

REA'SONABLE Aid [*Law Term*] a Duty claim'd by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants, to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

REASONING, arguing or debating upon.

To **RE-ASSE'MBLE** [*rassembler, F.*] to summon again; to meet together again.

To **RE-ASSIGN** [*reassigner, F.*] to assign again.

A **RE'ASSIGNA'TION**, a new Assignment. *F.*

To **RE-ASSU'ME** [*of re and assumere, L.*] to re-take, to take upon one's self again.

A **RE-ASSU'MPTION**, a taking again, a re-assuming.

REATHEN, soon. *O.*

RE-ATTA'CHMENT [*Law Term*] a second Attachment of one formerly attached, and dismiss'd the Court without Day.

To **RE-BAPTIZE** [*of re and baptizare, L.*] to baptize again.

RE-BAPTIZERS, a Sect in the third Century, who re-baptized all Hereticks,

contrary to the Custom of the Church.

To **REBA'TE** [*rabbatre, F.*] to channel, to chamfer, to blunt, to check.

To **REBA'TE** [*in Traffick*] to discount in receiving Money, as much as the Interest comes to, for the Time 'tis paid before it becomes due.

To **REBA'TE** [*in Heraldry*] is to set a Mark of Dishonour in an Escutcheon.

REBA'TE } [*rabat, F.*] the Act
REBA'TEMENT } of rebating, a Discount upon the Payment of ready Money.

REBA'TEMENT [*in Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms.

REBATO, a Head-dress. *Shakesp.*

REBECCA [רַבֵּקָה *H. Fat and Full*] the Wife of Isaac.

REBE'CK, an old Trot. *Chauc.*

REBE'CK [*rebec, F.*] a musical Instrument, having three Strings.

RE'BEL [*rebelle, F. rebellis, L.*] one who openly rebels against the Prince or State.

RE'BEL [*in a Law Sense*] one who wilfully breaks the Law, or a Villain who disobeys his Lord.

To **RE'BEL** [*rebellere, F. rebellare, L.*] to rise up in Arms, to revolt against one's Sovereign.

REBE'LLION [*q. d. bellum re-facere*] a rising, or taking up Arms against the supreme Power. *L.*

REBE'LLIOUS [*rebelle, F. rebellis, L.*] apt to rebel, disobedient.

REBE'LLIOUS Assembly [*in Law*] a gathering of twelve or more Persons, intending to change any Laws, Statutes, &c. destroy Enclosures, break down Banks, &c.

REBELLUM [*Old Law*] a Re-joinder, Replication to an Answer in a Court of Equity.

REBESK. See *Arabesque*.

REBINARE Terram, to give a second stirring or ploughing to Land that lies fallow. *O. L.*

REBISO'LA [*with Chymists*] a Medicine for the Jaundice made of Urine.

To **REBOU'ND** [*rebondir, F.*] to leap back, to bounce up again as a Ball does.

REBU'FF [*rebuff, Ital. rebuffade, F.*] a notable Repulse or Opposition, a rough Denial, a disdainful or snappish Answer.

To **REBUILD**, to build up again.

To **REBU'KE** [*reboucher, F.* to stop the Mouth] to reprove or check.

RE'BUS [*rebus, L. to Things*] a Device or Symbol represented in a Picture, with a Motto alluding to one's Name.

REBUSES [*Heraldry*] such Coats as bear a resemblance to the Surname of the Person, as three Castles for *Castleton*, &c.

To **REBUT**, to rebound, recoil, repel. *Spencer.*

REBUT-

REBU'TTER [*Law Term*] is when the Donee repelleth the Heir, by Virtue of a Warrant made by the Donor. F.

To **RECALCITRATE** [*recalcitratum, L.*] to kick backwards, or to kick back with the Heel. L.

To **RECA'LL** [of *re* and *kallen, Du.*] to call back, or to call home.

To **RECA'NT** [*recantare, L.*] to recall what one has said or written before.

RECANTA'TION, a revoking or unsaying. L.

To **RECA'PACITATE** [of *re* and *capacitas, L.*] to put one again in a Capacity of doing any thing.

To **RECAPI'TULATE** [*recapituler, F. recapitulatum, L.*] to rehearse briefly, or sum up the Heads of a former Discourse.

RECAPITULA'TION, a recapitulating.

RECA'PTION [*Law*] a second Distress of one formerly distrain'd for the same Cause; a Writ lying for the Party thus distrained, in order to his obtaining a Remedy.

To **RECE'DE** [*recedere, L.*] to go back or retire, to depart from.

RECEI'PT [*recette, F. receptum, receptio, L.*] the Act of Receiving; an Acquittance for Money received; a Medicine prescribed for the Cure of Diseases.

RECEI'VABLE [*recevable, F. receptabilis, L.*] that may be received.

To **RECEI'VE** [*recevoir, F. recipere, L.*] to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hands; also to entertain or harbour, to admit or allow of; to embrace or follow; also to bear or suffer.

RECEI'VER [*receveur, F.*] a Person who receives; also the Name of a chymical Vessel.

RECEI'VER [of the *Fines*] an Officer who receives the Money of all such who compound with the King.

RECEI'VER General [of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*] an Officer who gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Assessments, &c. within that Dutchy.

The Receiver is as bad as the Thief.

Tho this Maxim seems more censorious than the Law, which inflicts only Transportation on the Receiver, and Death on the Felon; yet it is true in fact, because such Persons are in their Principles as dishonest, tho they have not Courage to venture their Necks in the Employment; according to the Greek, Ἀμφοτέρω καὶ ὁ κλέψας, καὶ ὁ δεξάμενος, καὶ ὁ κλέψας.

RECENT [*recens, L.*] new, fresh, lately done or happened. F.

RE'CEPTABLE [*receptabilis, L.*] that may be received.

RECE'PTACLE [*receptaculum, L.*] a Place to receive or keep things in, a Warehouse or Store-house; also a Nest, or lurking Hole.

RECEPTA'CULUM Chyli [among *Anatomists*] a Cavity into which all the Lacteal Veins empty themselves. L.

RECEPTA'RII Medici, those who set up for Physicians upon the Stock only of many Receipts, without being able to reason upon their Properties or Efficacies.

RECE'PTION, receiving any thing, or entertaining any Person. F. of L.

RECEPTION [in *Astrology*] an accidental Dignity, happening in two Planets, when they are received in each other's Houses.

RECEPTI'TIOUS [*receptitius, L.*] received or kept to one's use from another.

RECE'PTIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECEPTI'VITY, a being receptive.

RECE'SS } [*recessus, L.*] a retreat-

RECE'SSION } ing or withdrawing; a Place of Retreat or Retirement. L.

RECE'SSION of the Equinoxes [*New Astronomy*] is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds.

RECETATIVO. See *Recitatif*.

RECEVOI'RS, large Basins, Cisterns, or Receptacles for Water.

To **RECHA'CE** [*rechasser, F.*] to drive back to the Place where the Game was first started or roused.

RECHANGE [in *Commerce*] a second Payment of the Price of Exchange.

RECHARGE, a second Charge.

To **RECHE** [of *peccan, Sax.*] to care for, to value, to regard. *Chauc.*

A **RECHEAT** [among *Hunters*] a Lesson which Huntsmen wind upon the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a false Scent.

RE'CHLESS [*peccelay, Sax.*] careless, negligent, improvident.

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapsing or falling sick again.

RECIDI'VOUS [*recidivus, L.*] falling back.

RECIDI'VUS Morbus [among *Physicians*] a Relapse or falling back into the same Distemper, in which one was before. L.

RE'CIPE [*i. e. Take*] a Physician's Bill, ordering what Medicines and their Quantities the Apothecary should make up for a Patient.

RECI'PIENT [*recipiens, L.*] a Receiver, a Vessel made fast or luted to the Beak of an Alembick, Retort, &c. to receive the Matter which is raised or forced over the Helm by the Fire. F.

RECI'PROCAL [*reciproque, F. of reciprocus, L.*] mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both sides.

RECI'PROCAL [in *Logick*] is said of Terms which have the same Signification, and may be turned either way.

RECI'PROCAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have the Antecedents and Consequents of the *Ratio* in both Numbers.

RECI'PROCAL Proportion [in *Arithmetic*] is when of four Numbers, the fourth

is leſſer than the ſecond, by ſo much as the third is greater than the firſt.

To RECI'PROCATE [*reciproquer*, F. *reciprocatum*, L.] to requite to be even with.

RECIPROCA'TION, an Interchanging or returning like for like. F. of L.

RECIPROCO'RNOUS [*reciprocicornis*, L.] that hath Horns turned backward and forward again, as rams have.

RECI'SION, a cutting or paring off; a diſannulling and making void. F. of L.

A RECI'TAL } [*recit*, F. *recitatio*,

A RECITA'TION } L.] the Act of reciting, or making a Report; a Rehearſal, a ſaying without Book.

RECITA'TIVE [*recitativus*, F.] belonging to Recitation.

RECITATIVE Muſick, a ſort of Singing that comes near to plain Pronunciation, after the Manner as Dramatick Poems are rehearſed upon the Stage.

RECITATIF } [in Muſick Books] ſig-

RECITA'TIVO } nifies the Adagio or grave Parts, in Cantatas, Motets, and Opera's; a particular Way or Manner of ſinging which thoſe grave Parts require. Ital.

RECITA'TIVE Style, a way of Writing fitted for that purpoſe.

To RECI'TE [*reciter*, F. of *recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearſe.

RECI'TO, is an Abbreviation of Recitativo, which ſee.

To RECK, to reckon. Sp. To care. O.

RECK, Care. O.

RECKANS, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. N. C.

RECKETH, valueth, thinketh, reflecteth. Shakeſp.

To RE'CKON [*reccan*, Sax. *reckonen*, Du. *reconen*, Teut.] to caſt up or count; to eſteem, to believe or think.

He that reckons without his Croſs muſt reckon again.

This tho a tippling Proverb, has a farther Meaning than Perſons making their own Reckoning at a Tavern or Alehouſe, and is uſually applied to ſuch Perſons, who are apt to be partial in their own Favour, flattering themſelves with the Advantages they fancy to be on their ſide in any Affair, and making no Allowances for the Diſadvantages that will or may attend them; ſo *Chi fa conto Senza l'Hoſte fa conto due volte*, ſay the Italians; and *Qui compte ſans ſon hoſte il lui convient compter deux fois*, the French.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched.

This Proverb has its Riſe from the Vanity of anticipating our Enjoyments before we come at them; we are always brooding in our Deſires and hatching in our Minds what we would have to come to paſs, before Things are ripe for it: and this Haſtineſs

oftentimes makes us overſhoot our Reaſon, and forfeit our Prudence, in reckoning that our own, that is not ſo much as in Being. But this Proverb deborts us from ſpeaking confidently of our having, or as good as having Things in our Power and Poſſeſſion, which are far off ſtill, only in Expectancy and depend wholly upon Providence; and not as the Latins ſay, *Ante victoriam canere triumphum*. And the Greeks, *Πρὸ τῆς φωνῆς αὐξάνειν τὸν λοιπὸν*.

A RE'CKONING [*reckeninge*, Du. *recknung*, Teut.] an Account.

RECKONING [in Navigation] the Eſtimate of the Quantity of a Ship's Way betwixt Place and Place.

To RE'CLAIM [*richaimare*, Ital. of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to demand back, to reduce to an amendment of Life, to recall, or turn back from ill Courſes, to take up, to leave off Vices.

To RE'CLAIM [Falconry] as, to reclaim a Hawk, is to tame or make it gentle.

To RE'CLAIM; a Partridge is ſaid to reclaim, when ſhe calls back her young ones.

RECLAIMING, demanding back again, recalling from bad Courſes.

RECLAMA'TION, a crying out againſt. Lat.

RECLINA'TION of a Plane [in Dialling] is the Quantity of Degrees which any Plane lies or falls backwards from the Vertical or upright Plane. F. of L.

RECLI'NING Plane [in Dialling] a Plane which leans from you when you ſtand before it.

RECLI'NED [*reclinatus*, L.] lying upon the Back.

To RE'CLINE [*reclinare*, L.] to lean backwards.

A RECLU'SE [*reclus*, F. *reclusus*, L.] ſhut up; alſo a Monk or Nun that is ſhut up, and may not ſtir out of the Religious Houſe.

REC^o, is an Abbreviation of Recitativo, which ſee.

To RECOGITATE [*recogitatum*, L.] to conſider or think upon a thing over again.

RECO'GNISANCE } [*reconnaissance*, F.

RECOGNIZANCE } *recognitio*, L.] a Bond or Obligation, acknowledg'd in ſome Court of Record, or before ſome Judge.

RECO'GNIZANCE of Affixe [Law Term] the Verdict of twelve Men impanell'd upon a Jury, when a Man is attainted of Diſſeiſin with Robbery.

To RECO'GNIZE [*reconnoître*, F. *recognoscere*, L.] to take knowledge of, to acknowledge.

RECO'GNIZEE [in Law] the Perſon to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

RECO'GNIZOR [in Law] one who enters into ſuch a Bond or Obligation.

RE'COGNITION, Acknowledgment, Examination, Review. L.

RECOG-

RE'COGNITIONE *per Vim & duritiem facta*, a Writ to fend for a Record touching a Recognizance, which the Recognitor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force.

RECO'GNITIONEM *Adnullando*, &c. a Writ for disannulling a forged Recognizance.

RECO'GNITORS [in *Law*] a Jury impanell'd upon an Affize.

To RECOI'L [*reculer*, F.] to fly or draw back, as a Gun does.

A RECOI'L [*recul*, F.] the Motion or Run which a Cannon takes backward when fired.

To RE'COIN, to coin over again.

To RECOLLE'CT [*se recolliger*, F. *recolligere*, L.] to reflect in one's Mind, to call a thing to Mind.

RECOLLE'CTION, a searching after, a calling or bringing to mind those *Ideas* of which the Mind had formerly thought.

RE'COLLECTS [*recollets*, F.] a Branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

To RECOMFORT, to comfort again. *Chauc.*

To RECOMME'NCE [*recommencer*, F.] to commence or begin again, or anew.

A RECOMMENCEMENT, a beginning a thing anew.

To RE'COMMEND [*recommander*, F. *recommandare*, L.] to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care.

RECOMME'NDABLE [*recommandable*, F.] that deserves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDA'TION, a commending or setting forth any Person to another. F.

RECOMME'NDATORY, which serves to recommend.

RE'COMPENCE, Requital, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage arising to one upon account of some Service done, or good Action performed.

To RE'COMPENSE [*recompenser*, F. *recompensare*, L.] to requite, to make amends.

RECONCI'LABLE [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

To RECONCI'LE [*reconcilier*, F. *reconciliare*, L.] to make those Friends again who were at Variance; to make to agree what seems contrary.

RECONCILIA'TION } a making those
RECONCI'LEMENT } Friends which
were at Variance. F. of L.

RECONCILIATORY, belonging to Reconciliation.

RECONDI'TE [*reconditus*, L.] secret, hidden.

RECO'NDITORY [*reconditorium*, L.] a Store-house.

To RECONDU'CT [*reconduire*, F.] to conduct or lead back again,

To RECONNOITRE, to examine in order to make a Report.

RECONVENTION [*Civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To RECO'RD [*recorder*, F. *recordare*, L.] to register or enrol.

To RECO'RD [among *Fowlers*] to begin to sing, or tune Notes as a Bird does.

RECO'RD [*recordum*, L.] Testimony, Evidence, Witness; a publick Act enrolled; or an authentick and uncontrollable written Testimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in Courts of Record.

RECO'RDA, Records containing the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits tried before the Barons of the Exchequer. L.

RECO'RDARE *facias*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to remove a Cause from an inferior Court to the King's Bench or Common Pleas. L.

RECORDA'TION, a remembering.

RECO'RDER, a judicious Person, for the most part well skilled in the Law, whom the Mayor, or other Magistrates of any City or Town corporate, having a Court of Record, associates to himself, for his better Direction in the Execution of Justice, and Proceedings according to Law.

RECO'RDO & *processu mittendis*, a Writ to call a Record and the whole Process, out of an inferior Court, into the King's Bench Court.

To RECO'VER [*recouvrir*, F. *recuperare*, L.] to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending hand.

RECO'VERABLE [*recouvrable*, F.] that may be recovered.

RECO'VERY [*recouvrement*, F. *recuperatio*, L.] a regaining or getting again, &c. Remedy, Help.

RECO'VERY [in *Law*] is an obtaining any thing by Judgment or Trial at Law.

True RECO'VERY [in *Law*] is an Actual or Real Recovery of any thing, or the Value of it by Judgment.

Feigned RECO'VERY } is a certain
Common RECO'VERY } Form or Course
in Law, for the better assuring one's Title
to Lands or Tenements.

To RECOU'NT [*raconter*, F. *racontare*, Ital.] to relate.

To RE'COUPE [*recouper*, F.] to cut again, to reply quickly and sharply, to defalk or discount.

A RE'COUPE [in *Law*] is a quick and sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOUR'D, recovered. *Spenc.*

RECOU'RSE [*recours*, F. of *recursus*, L.] Application, Refuge, Address; also Passage, Return.

RE'CREANT [*retridente*, Ital. q. d. *recredens*, L.] a faint-hearted or cowardly Fellow; out of Hope, untrusty. *Spenc.*

RECREANTISE, Cowardise. O.

To RECREA'TE [*recreer*, F. *recreatum*, L.] to refresh, to divert or delight.

RECREA'TION [*q. d.* a creating anew] a pleasing Divertisement after Labour; Refreshment, Pastime. F. of L.

RECREA'TIVE, which serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant. F.

RECREAUNCE, Falshood, Treason. Ch.

RECREAUNT, one who betrays his Trust, cowardly; an Infidel.

RECREDE'NTIALS [*of re and creden-tia*, L.] an Answer to the Credential Letter of an Ambassador.

RE'CREMENT [*recrementum*, L.] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RE'CREMENT [with *Chymists*] a Term us'd when any Liquor is distilled over again several times.

RECREMENTI'TIOUS [*recrementitius*, L.] dreggy, coarse.

RE'CREMENTS [in *Physick*] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the Lympha, the Gall, &c.

To RECRIMINATE [*recriminer*, F. *recriminatum*, L.] to return an Accusation or Reproach; to charge one's Accuser, or lay the Fault that he is accused of to him that accuses him.

RECRIMINA'TION, an Accusation in which the Party accused charges the Accuser with the same Fault or some other. F. of L.

RECRUDE'SCENCE [*of recrudescere*, L.] a growing fresh, raw, or sore again.

RECRUDE'SCENCE [with *Physicians*] is when a Disease, being about to end, begins to grow worse again.

To RECRU'IT [*recruter*, F.] to supply or fill up; to re-enforce.

RECRUI'T [*recrue*, F.] new or fresh Supply.

RECRUI'TS [*Military Term*] are new Men raised to strengthen the Forces on foot.

RE'CTA Directrix [in *Conick Sections*] a Line made by the mutual Intersection of the Vertical Plane with that of the Base. L.

RECTA'NGLE [*of rectus and angulus*, L.] a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicular upon another. F.

RECTA'NGLE [in *Geometry*] besides the preceding, is a Parallelogram, the Angles whereof are right.

RECTA'NGLE [in *Arithmetick*] is the Product that arises from the Multiplication of two Lines, one by another.

RECTANGLED Triangle, is a Triangle that has one right Angle.

RECTA'NGULAR [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be Rectangular, when one or more of the Angles are equal.

RECTA Prisa Regis, a Right the King

claimed, of taking out of every Ship laden with Wines, one Butt before the Mast, and another behind it. L.

RECTA'TION, a Claim of Right, or an Appeal to the Law for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.

RECTIFIABLE, that may be put right, or reduced to its proper State.

RECTIFICA'TION, a rectifying or making right. F. of L.

RECTIFICA'TION [with *Chymists*] is the distilling over again any Spirit, in order to make it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICA'TION of Curves [in *Mathematicks*] is the assigning or finding a strait Line equal to the curved one.

RE'CTIFIER, a Person who rectifies.

RE'CTIFIER [with *Navigators*] an Instrument to find the Variation of the Compass, and to rectify the Ship's Course.

To RE'CTIFY [*rectifier*, F. *rectificare*, L.] to set to rights again, to correct or mend.

To RE'CTIFY [with *Chymists*] is to distil any Spirit over again, in order to make it more pure.

To RE'CTIFY a Globe, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe to the brass Meridian, &c.

To RE'CTIFY a Nativity [among *Astrologers*] is to bring the estimated Time of a Person's Birth to the real and true one.

RECTILI'NEAL Angle } [*rectiligne*, F.
RECTILI'NEAR Angle } *rectilineus*, L.] an Angle consisting of right Lines.

RECTI Minores [in *Anatomy*] are two small Muscles of the Head, let into the Middle of the Os Occipitis. L.

RE'CTITUDE [*rectitudo*, L.] rightness, uprightness. F.

RECTITU'DINES [in *Law*] Rights or legal Dues, belonging to God or Man. L.

RECTITY [*rectitas*, L.] rightness, evenness.

RE'CTO, a Writ of Right, trying both for Possession and Property, and if the Cause be lost there is no remedy.

RE'CTO de Advocatione Ecclesie, a Writ for him that claims the Advowson to himself and his Heirs in fee. L.

RE'CTO de Dote, a Writ whereby a Woman demands her whole Dowry. L.

RE'CTO de Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ whereby a Woman having a Dowry assured, she demands her Thirds. L.

RE'CTO de Custodia terre & heredis, a Writ for a Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the Ancestor's Will, against a Stranger that enters upon the Land, and takes the Body of the Heir. L.

RE'CTO de rationabili parte, a Writ for a Copartner to recover his Share. L.

RE'CTO quando dominus remisit, is when the Lord in whose Seigniorly the Land lies, remits the Cause to the King's Court. L.

RE'CTO

RE'CTO *sur disclaimer*, a Writ which lies where a Lord avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaims to hold of him.

RE'CTOR [*recteur*, F.] a Governor or Ruler; also the Parson of a Parish-Church, the Principal of a College, &c. L.

RECTO'RIAL, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

RE'CTORY [*rectorat*, F. *rectoria*, L.] a Parish-Church, Parsonage or Spiritual Living, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, &c.

RE'CTUM, a Trial in common Course of Law. O. L.

RE'CTUM *Intestinum* [among *Anatomists*] the straight Gut. L.

RE'CTUS *in Curia* [i.e. Right in Court] signifies one who stands at the Bar, and no Man objects any thing against him; also one that has reversed an Outlawry. L.

RE'CTUS *Femoris* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, inserted in the upper Part of the Bone called *Tibia*. L.

RE'CTUS *Internus Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, inserted in the fore Appendix of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RE'CTUS *Internus Minor* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head inserted in the *Os Occipitis* under the former.

RE'CTUS *Lateralis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, implanted in the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Processus Mammillaris* and *Styloides*. L.

RE'CTUS *Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head, inserted in the hinder part of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RE'CTUS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly.

RE'CTUS *Palpebrae Superioris*, a Muscle that lifts up the upper Eyelid.

To RECULE, to recoil. *Spenc.*

RECULVER [*Raculx*, *Sax.*] a Place in *Kent*.

RECU'MBENCY [of *recumbere*, L.] a relying or depending upon.

RECU'MBENT [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying Posture.

RECUPERABLE [*recuperabilis*, L.] recoverable. *Chauc.*

RECUPERA'TION, a recovering, L.

RECU'PERATORY [*recuperatorius*, L.] belonging to Recovery.

To RECUR [*recourir*, F. *recurrere*, L.] to run back or return.

To RECURE, to recover, to repair. *Spencer.*

RECU'RRENT [*recurrens*, L.] running back.

RECU'RRENT Nerves [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the *Par vagum*, first ascending and afterwards descending, and imparted to the *Larynx*.

RECU'RSION, a running back. L.

RECURVA'TION, a bending backwards. L.

RECU'RVITY [*recurvitas*, L.] a bending backwards.

RECU'SABLE [*recusabilis*, L.] refusable, or that may be refused.

RECU'SANCY [of *recusare*, L. to refuse] Non-conformity to the established Church.

RECU'SANTS [*recusantes*, L.] Roman Catholics who refuse to submit to the Discipline of the Church of England.

RECU'SSABLE [*recussabilis*, L.] that may be beaten back.

RECU'SSION [*recussus*, L.] a shaking again, or a beating back.

RED [*reð*, *Sax.* *rood*, Du. *rood*, Dan. *rhund*, C. Br. *rouge*, F.] a lively Colour, representing the Quality of Fire.

REDDOUR, Violence. *Chaucer.*

RED Gum, a Distemper to which newborn Children are subject.

RED Shank [*reð-scanca*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED Shanks, the Herb Arse-smart. N.C.

RED Start [*reð-stept*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED Streak [*reð-stpice*, *Sax.*] an Apple.

RED Water [in a Horse] that which issues from a Wound or Sore.

REDACTED [*reductus*, L.] forced back.

REDAN ? [in *Fortification*] an indent-

REDENT } ed Work made in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw, with salient and re-entring Angles. F.

REDBRIDGE [*Reeð-roþ*, *Sax.* i. e. Bridge of Reeds] in *Hampshire*.

REDARGU'ATION, a disproving or confuting. L.

REDDE'NDUM [to be yielded or paid] a Law-Word used for the Clause in a Lease, &c. whereby the Rent is reserved to the Lessor. L.

REDDITA'RIUM, a Roll or Rental in which the Rents and Services of a Manor are set down. O. L.

REDDITA'RIOUS, a Renter, a Tenant. O. L.

REDDI'TION, a giving again or restoring, the Surrender of a Place. F. of L.

REDDI'TION [in Law] a judicial Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in question belongs to the Demandant.

RE'DDITIVE [*redditivus*, L.] belonging to Reddition; the Answer to a Question.

REDE [*reðe*, *Sax.*] Advice, Counsel, Help.

REDELESS, Helpless. O.

To REDEE'M [*redimere*, q. d. *re-emere*, L.] to buy off, purchase again, recover.

REDEE'MABLE, that may be redeemed.

REDEE'MABLES, things sold with a Reserve of the Equity of Redemption.

REDEE'MER [*redempteur*, F. *redemptor*, L.] a Ransomer, Deliverer, Saviour.

To RE-DELI'VER [of *re* and *deliverer*, F.] to deliver, or give up again.

To RE-DEMAND [*redemander*, F.] to ask or require again.

REDEMPTION, a ransoming or delivering. F. of L.

REDEMPTIONAL [*redemptionalis*, L.] of or pertaining to redeeming.

REDICULUS, a certain imaginary Deity, worshipped by the Romans for frightening Hannibal from Rome.

To REDENIGRATE, to cover again with black.

REDHIBITION [*Civil Law*] an Action to make void the Sale of certain Goods, and to oblige the Seller to take them back again.

To REDINTEGRATE [*redintegratum*, L.] to restore or make new, to begin afresh.

REDI'NTEGRATED [*redintegratus*, L.] begun afresh, or renewed.

REDINTEGRA'TION, a making whole again, a renewing. L.

REDINTEGRA'TION [with *Chymists*] a restoring any mix'd Body whose Form is destroy'd, to its former Nature and Constitution.

REDISSEI'SIN, a second Disseisin.

REDITTA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat. *Ital.*

REDI'TUARIES, a Branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

RE'DOLENCE, a sweet Smell. *Chauc.*

RE'DOLENT [*redolens*, L.] yielding a sweet Smell or Scent.

REDONA'TION, a restoring or giving back that which was taken away. L.

To REDOU'BLE [*redoubler*, F. of *reduplicare*, L.] to double again, to increase, to grow violent.

REDOU'BTABLE, feared, honoured, reverenc'd. *Chauc.*

REDOU'BTED [*redoute*, F.] dreadful, much feared.

REDOU'BTS [in *Fortification*] small Forts of a square Figure, which have no defence but in the Front. F.

To REDOU'ND [*redonder*, F. *redundare*, L.] to abound over and above, to turn to.

REDOUR, turning or doubling. O.

To REDRE'SS [*redresser*, F.] to set to rights again, to reform.

REDRE'SS [of *redresser*, F.] amends.

To REDRE'SS a Stag [among *Hunters*] is to put him off his Changes.

REDU'BBERS [*Law Term*] are such as buy stolen Cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other Form or Colour, that it may not be known.

To REDU'CE [*reduire*, F. *reducere*, L.] to bring back, restore, subdue or bring under Subjection, to bring or turn into.

REDU'CIBLE [*reductible*, F.] that may be reduced.

REDU'CING Scale, a Mathematical Instrument to reduce any Map or Draught.

REDU'CT [among *Chymists*] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduc'd again to their *Regulus*, or pure Substance.

A REDU'CT [*reduit*, F.] an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrench'd and separated from the rest of the Camp by a Foss, for an Army to retire to in case of a Surprise. *Military Term.*

REDU'CTION, a reducing or bringing back. F. of L.

REDU'CTION [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing of Money, Weights, Measures, &c. into their least or greatest Parts.

REDU'CTION *Ascending* [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing a lower Denomination into a higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds, and the like in Weights, &c.

REDU'CTION *Descending* [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, &c. and the like of Weights, &c.

REDU'CTION of Equations [in *Algebra*] is the reducing them into a proper Order or Disposition for an Equation.

REDU'CTION [in *Astronomy*] is the difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentric Longitude.

REDU'CTIVE, that serves to reduce. F.

REDU'NDANCY an [*redondance*, F. *redundantia*, L.] an overflowing, abounding or exceeding, superfluity.

REDU'NDANT [*redondant*, F. *redundans*, L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, superfluous.

REDU'NDANT Nouns [in *Grammar*] are those that have a Number or particular Case more than is usual.

REDU'PLICATED [*reduplicatus*, L.] doubled again.

REDU'PLICATION, a redoubling. L.

REDU'PLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein a Verse ends with the same Word that the following begins.

REDU'PLICATIVE, that redoubleth or may be doubled often.

REDU'PLICATIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] those in which the Subject is repeated.

REE, a Portuguese Coin, 100 of which are equal to Sixpence *English*.

To REE } to handle Corn in a Sieve so
To RAY } that the chaffy or lighter part may gather to one Place. C.

REE, as, *All is on a Ree* [of *Pée*, Gr. to flow] all is on a River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*

REED [*Hærod*, Sax. *ried*, Teut.] a Plant growing in tenny or watry Places; Straw bound up for thatching.

REED, a Jewish Measure of three Yards three Inches.

To RE-E'DIFY [*reëdifier*, F. of *re* and *edificare*, L.] to rebuild or build up again.

REEF [*Sea Term*] a particular way of rolling or tucking up a Sail.

REEFED *Top-Mast* [*Sea Term*] is when the lower Part of the Top-Mast being cracked and cut off, the Remainder is set in the Step again.

REEK [*hpeac*, Sax.] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c.

REEK [*hec*, Sax. *reuck*, Du. *rauch*, Teut.] a Steam or Vapour.

To REEK [*hecan*, Sax. *ranchen*, Teut.] to cast a Steam or Smoke.

To REEK, to wear away, as, *His sickness reeks him*, i. e. wastes or wears him away.

REEK-*Stavel*, a Frame of Wood set on Stones, upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, &c. is raised. C.

REEKS, reckons. Spenc.

To RE-ENTER [*retrer*, F. of *re* and *intrare*, L.] to enter upon, or take Possession of again.

To RE-E'STABLISH [of *re* and *etablis*, F. of *stabilire*, L.] to establish or settle again.

To REEL [*rollen*, Du.] to stagger.

A REEL [*neol*, Sax.] a Device to skain Yarn, &c. O.

To REEM [of *hpeaman*, Sax.] to cry, lament or bewail. Lancash.

REEVE [of *Lepeya*, Sax.] the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manor.

To REEVE [probably of *peayian*, Sax. *raffen*, Teut. to snatch] a Term used by Sailors, for to put in or pull thro'.

REEVES [of *peya* or *Lepeya*, Sax. a Tax-gatherer] a Surname.

RE-EXAMINA'TION, a second Examination.

To RE-EXA'MINE [of *re* and *examinare*, F. or *examinare*, L.] to examine again, or anew.

RE-EXTE'NT [*Law Term*] a second Extent on Lands or Tenements.

REFE'CTION, a refreshing, a Repast, or Meal. F. of L.

REFE'CTIVES [*reficientia*, L.] Medicines which refresh and renew Strength.

REFE'CTORY } [*refectoire*, F. *refec-*

REFE'CTUARY } *torium*, L.] a Dining Room; a Room in a Monastery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To REFE'L [*refellere*, L.] to disprove by Argument, to confute.

To REFE'R [*referer*, F. *referre*, L.] to send back, to direct to a Passage in a Book; to leave to one's Judgment or Determination.

REFE'REE, an Arbitrator, to whom a Law Business, or any Matter in difference, is referred,

REFE'RENCE [of *referer*, F. or *referre*, L.] a Mark in a Book, directing the Reader to the Margin, or some other Place; also a giving up a Matter to be determin'd by Arbitrators.

REFERE'NDARY [*referendaire*, F. *referendarius*, L.] an Officer in the Court of Chancery, the Master of Requests.

REFERRA'BLE, that may be referred to.

To REFIGURE, to recollect. Chauc.

To REFI'NE [*rassiner*, F. *raffinare*, Ital.] to make finer, to purge and purify.

To REFI'NE upon, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks.

REFINEMENT, a purifying again or being purified.

REFI'NING, the Art of separating other Bodies from Gold and Silver.

To REFI'T a Ship [*reficere*, L.] to fit it out again; to make it fit for farther Service.

To REFLE'CT [*reflechir*, F. *reflectere*, L.] to beat or send back Light or Heat.

To REFLE'CT upon a Person, to speak ill of, to censure or reproach.

To REFLE'CT upon a thing, to think seriously of it.

REFLE'CTION } a beating or returning
REFLEXION } back; also Meditation, Consideration; also Reproach, Censure. F. of L.

REFLE'CTION [in *Catoptricks*] is when a Ray of Light falling on a hard or polished Body, is turn'd back into the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence.

REFLE'CTION [in *Natural Philosophy*] is the Regress or Return that happens to a moving Body, upon its meeting another Body which it cannot penetrate.

REFLE'CTION [in *Metaphysics*] is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations and the Manner of them.

Ray of REFLE'CTION } is that by
REFLE'CT Ray } which the Reflection is made upon the Surface of a reflecting Body.

REFLE'CTION [of the Moon] is her third Inequality of Motion.

REFLE'CTING Dials } are such as are
REFLE'XIVE Dials } made by a little piece of a Looking-glass-Plate, so plac'd as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of a Cieling, &c. where the Dial is drawn.

REFLEXIBI'LITY, an Aptness or Capacity of being reflected.

REFLE'XIVE, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or return back.

REFLE'XIVITY, a being reflexive, the Quality of that which reflects.

REFLORE'SCENCE [*reflorescens*, L.] a beginning to flourish or blossom again.

To REFLOW [*refluere*, F. of *refluere*, L.] to flow back.

REFLU-

RE'FLUENT [*refluens*, L.] flowing back.

RE'FLUX [*refluxus*, L.] a flowing back, the Ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

To REFOC'LLATE [*refocillatum*, L.] to refresh or cherish.

REFOCILLA'TION, a refreshing, &c.

To REFO'RM [*reformer*, F. *reformare*, L.] to put into the old or in a better form; to mend; also to take up or amend from ill Courses.

To REFO'RM [in *Military Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

To REFO'RM [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said so to do, when she prunes or picks her Feathers.

REFO'RM [*reformare*, F.] reforming, Reformation; a disbanding some part of an Army.

REFORMA'DO, an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in whole or half Pay; a Volunteer in a Man of War. *Span.*

REFORMA'TION, the Act of reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors or Abuses. F. of L.

REFO'RMED [*les reformez*, F.] the Protestants of the reformed Religion.

REFO'RMER [*reformateur*, F. *reformator*, L.] a Person who reforms.

REFO'RMISTS, Monks whose Discipline or Rules have been reformed.

To REFRA'CT [of *refragari*, or *refractum*, L.] to break back again, to resist.

RE'FRACTARY } [*refractaire*, F. *refractarius*, L.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong.

REFRA'CTED [*refractus*, L.] broken back again, as a *refracted* Beam or Ray of Light.

REFRA'CTED Angle [in *Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

REFRA'CTED Dial, such as shews the true Hour only by the Means of some refracting transparent Fluid.

REFRA'CTION *Astronomical*, the Refraction produced by the Atmosphere, whereby the Star appears more elevated above the Horizon than really it is. F. of L.

REFRA'CTION [in *Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light, from that right Line in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the Resistance made by the Thickness of the Medium, thro' which it passes.

REFRA'CTION [in a *Philosophic Sense*] Incurvation or Change of Determination in the Body moved, which happens to it just when it enters, or in some

Cases rather before it enters a different Medium.

REFRA'CTION *Horizontal*, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are as yet somewhat below it.

REFRA'CTION from the Perpendicular [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclin'd from a thicker Medium into a thinner, as from Glass into Air, in breaking departs further from the Perpendicular.

REFRA'CTION to the Perpendicular [in *Dioptricks*] is when a ray falling, inclin'd from a thinner or more diaphanous Medium, upon a thicker or less transparent one, in breaking comes nearer the Perpendicular.

REFRA'CTIVE, of or belonging to Refraction.

REFRA'GABILITY [*refragabilitas*, L.] Refractoriness.

REFRA'GABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be withstood.

To REFRAI'N [*refrenare*, F. *rassrenare*, Ital. of *re* and *franare*, L.] to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from.

REFRANGIBI'LITY [of *re* and *frangibilitas*, L.] the Quality of what is re-frangible.

REFRANGIBLE [of *re* and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFREID, to refrain. *Chauc.*

REFRENA'TION [with *Astrologers*] is when a Planet applying to another by Conjunction or Aspect, before it draws near, becomes retrograde. L.

To REFREIVE, to refrain for fear. O.

To REFRESH [*refraichir*, F. *refrescare*, Ital. *refrigerare*, L.] to recruit one's self, to renew, or revive.

REFRESHMENT [*refraichissement*, F.] that which serves to refresh.

REFRET [*refrein*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

REFRETE, full fraught. O.

To REFRIDEN, to cool. O.

To REFRI'GERATE [*refrigeratum*, L.] to refresh, to cool.

REFRIGERA'TION, a cooling, &c. F. of L.

A REFRIGERA'TIVE, a cooling Medicine. F.

REFRIGERA'TORY [*refrigeratorius*, L.] cooling.

A REFRIGERA'TORY [*refrigeratorium*, L.] that part of an Alembick which is placed about the Head of a Still, and is filled with Water to cool it.

A REFRINED Hawk [with *Falconers*] one who sneezes, and casts Water thro' her Nostrils.

REFT, bereft, deprived. *Spenc.*

RE'FUGE [*refugium*, L.] a Place of Safety to flee to. F.

RE'FUGEE, a French Protestant, fled for Refuge from the Persecution in France.

REFULGENCY [*refulgentia*, L.] brightness, splendor.

REFU'LGENT [*refulgens*, L.] shining, glittering, bright.

REFU'LLUS *Aque* [Old Law] High Water, the Return of a Stream, when it is stopped for the use of a Mill.

To REFU'ND [*refunder*, F. *refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; also to pay back the Costs and Charges of a Law-Suit.

REFU'SAL [*refus*, F.] a refusing, a denial.

To REFU'SE [*refuser*, F. *recusare*, L.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any thing.

RE'FUSE [*refus*, F.] the Dross of Metal, Ore, or any other thing that comes away in the trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worst of any thing, after the best has been taken out.

REFUTA'NTIA, an Acquittance or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim. O. L.

REFUTA'TIO *Fenda*, the Loss of a Feudal Tenure by forfeiting. C. L.

REFUTA'TION, a disproving by Arguments what has been alledged by another. F. of L.

To REFU'TE [*refuter*, F. *refutare*, L.] to disprove, to convince by Reason.

To REGAI'N [*regagner*, F.] to gain a second time, to get again.

RE'GAL [*regalis*, L.] Royal, belonging to the King or Queen.

REGAL of France, a costly Ring offered by a King of France to St. Thomas of Canterbury, worn afterwards by King Henry VIII.

REGAL *Fishes*, such Fishes as by the King's Prerogative belong to him, as Whales, Sturgeons, &c.

To REGA'LE [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feast, or entertain royally.

A REGA'LE } [*regal*, F.] a noble Treat

A REGA'LIO } or Entertainment.

REGALE [among *Chymists*] a kind of Cement with which Gold is purified.

REGALE *Episcoporum*, the Temporal and Legal Privileges of Bishops. O. L.

REGA'LIA, the Rights of a King or Queen; the Ensigns of the Royal Dignity.

REGA'LITY [*regalitas*, L.] Royalness, Grandeur.

To REGA'RD [*regarder*, F.] to look upon with Concern, heed, to have Respect to.

REGA'RD, Consideration, Respect, Account. F.

REGA'RD [of a Forest] the overseeing and viewing of it; also the Compass of it.

REGA'RDANT [in Heraldry] a Lion,

or such kind of Beast of Prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGARDED, respected.

REGA'RDER [of a Forest] an Officer whose Business is to take the Regard of it, and overlook all the other Officers.

RE'GEL, a fixed Star in Orion's Foot.

RE'GENCY [*regence*, F.] the Government or Governors of a Kingdom, during the Minority or Absence of a Prince, by one or more of the Subjects.

To REGE'NERATE [*regenerer*, F. *regeneratum*, L.] to beget again, to cause to be born again.

REGE'NERATE [*regeneratus*, L.] born a second time, new born.

REGENERATION [with *Divines*] a new and spiritual Birth. F. of L.

RE'GENT [*regens*, L.] ruling or governing.

A REGENT [*un regent*, F.] one who governs a Kingdom during the Minority of a sovereign Prince, or under one who is incapable of reigning.

To REGERMINA'TE [*regerminatum*, L.] to spring or bud out again.

REGIBLE [*regibilis*, L.] easy to be ruled, governable.

RE'GICIDE [of *rex* and *cado*, L.] a King-killer, a Murderer of a King. L.

REGIFI'CAL [*regificus*, L.] royal, stately, pompous, magnificent.

RE'GIMEN } [*regimen*, L. *regiment*,

RE'GIMENT } F.] Government, Rule.

RE'GIMEN [with *Grammarians*] the Cases of a Noun govern'd by a Verb, or Participle.

RE'GIMEN [with *Physicians*] the Method to be observed by a Patient, with respect to his Diet, &c.

RE'GIMENT [*Milit. Term*] a Body of several Companies of Foot Soldiers, or Troops of Horse commanded by a Colonel. F.

RE'GIO *Assensu*, a Writ whereby the King or Queen gives Royal Assent to the Election of a Bishop.

RE'GION [*regio*, L.] a Country, Coast, or Quarter. F.

RE'GION [with *Geographers*] a large Extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the same Nation.

RE'GION *Elementary*, a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmosphere of the Earth.

RE'GION *Ethereal* } [in *Cosmography*] is

RE'GION *Celestial* } that vast Extent of the Universe, that contains the Heavens with all their Host.

RE'GION *Planetary* [with *Astrologers*] that Part of the Heavens, where the neighbouring Planets move.

RE'GIONS [in *Astronomy*] are certain particular Divisions of the Air.

Upper RE'GION of the Air [with *Astronomers*] is that Part of it which is above the Tops of the highest Mountains.

The *Middle* RE'GION of the Air, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains, down to the lower Region of the Air.

Lowest RE'GION of the Air, that Part of it which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun-Beams.

Lowest RE'GION [among *Anatomists*] the lowest Part of the Abdomen, which is distinguished into three Regions, the Lower, Middle, and Upper.

RE'GISTER [registre, F. *registrum*, L. q. d. *iterum gestum*] a Memorial or Book of publick Records.

A RE'GISTER [registrarius, L.] an Officer who keeps Registers.

RE'GISTER [of a *Parish Church*] a Book wherein Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials are registred.

RE'GISTER [among *Chymists*] a Contrivance in Furnaces to make the Heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less Air come to the Vessel.

To make RE'GISTER [among *Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

To RE'GISTER, to record or enter in a Register.

REGISTRY [registrum, L.] the Office where Records are kept; also the Books and Rolls there kept, especially those wherein the Proceedings of the Chancery or any Spiritual Court are recorded.

RE'GIUS Professor [*i. e.* the King's Professor] a Title of every Reader of the five Lectures in the University, so called from King Henry VIII. who founded them. L.

RE'GIUS Morbus, the Jaundice, a Disease. L.

RE'GNANT [regnans, L.] principal, chief, governing.

RE'GNARDISM, the Subtilty of *Reynard*, or a Fox, Craftiness.

REGNATIFE, fit for reigning. *Chauc.*

REGNI, an antient People of *Britain*, who formerly had the Shires *Surrey* and *Sussex*, and part of *Hampshire* in Possession.

RE'GOLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Rule or Canon. *Ital.*

To REGO'RGE [regorger, F.] to bring or cast up, to vomit.

REGRA'TE, Regret, Sorrow; also Courtesy, Esteem. O.

REGRA'TER } [regratier, F.] a Huck-

REGRA'TOR } ster, or one who trimmeth up old Wares for sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.

To REGRA'TE [regrater, F.] to drive a Huckster's Trade.

REGRATE'RIA, a selling by Retail.

RE'GRESS [regress, F. *regressus*, L.] returning or coming back.

To RE'GRE'T [regretter, F.] to lament or grieve for.

RE'GRE'T [regretto, Ital. of *Re Neg.* and *gratum*, L.] Grief, Sorrow, Reluctancy, Unwillingness to do a thing. F.

REGUERDONED, rewarded. *Chauc.*

RE'GULA, a Rule or Pattern. L.

REGULA [in *Old Records*] the Book of Rules or Orders of a Monastery.

RE'GULAR [regulier, F. of *regularis*, L.] according to Rule, orderly.

RE'GULAR Body [in *Mathematicks*] is a Solid, the Surface whereof is composed of equal and similar Figures.

RE'GULAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another.

REGULA'RITY [regularité, F.] agreeableness to Rules, Exactness, strict Order.

RE'GULARS, such as live under some Rule or Obedience, and lead a Monastick Life, &c. regular Clergy.

To RE'GULATE [reguler, F. *regulatum*, L.] to set in order, to govern, direct, or guide; to frame or square; to determine or decide.

REGULA'TION [reglement, F.] the Act of regulating. L.

REGULA'TOR, one who regulates or directs. L.

REGULA'TOR [among *Watchmakers*] a small Spring belonging to the Balance of Pocket-Watches.

RE'GULUS } [among *Chymists*] is the
RE'GULE } purest Part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Feces or Dregs are separated or taken away.

To REGURGITATE [of *re* and *gurgitatum*, L.] to swallow again.

REHABILITA'TION [in the *Canon Law*] is a re-enabling or restoring to a former Ability. F.

REHEA'RSAL, Relation, Report; also private Practising, as the Rehearsal of a Play, &c.

To REHEA'RSE [of *re* and *hear*] to relate or tell, to repeat.

To REHEA'RSE, to practise in private in order to publick Performance.

REHOBOAM [רְחֹבָם Heb. *i. e.* the Breach of the People] King Solomon's Son.

To REJECT [rejetter, F. *rejetum*, L.] to cast off, to refuse, to slight or despise.

REJECTABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS [rejetaneus, L.] cast away, unprofitable, nothing set by.

REJECTION, a rejecting or casting off. Lat.

REIGHT, reached. O.

To REIGN [regner, F. *regnare*, L.] to rule

rule as a King or Sovereign Prince; to be in vogue.

REIGNOUS, ruinous. O.

REILETH, rolleth. *Chauc.*

To REIMBARK [*rembarquer*, F.] to take Shipping again.

RE'IMBARKATION [*rembarquement*, F.] a going on Ship-board again.

To REIMBU'RSE [*rembourser*, F.] to pay back again, to re-pay.

REIMBU'RSEMENT, a paying back.

REIMPRE'SSION, a second Impression or Edition of a Book.

REIN, Government. O.

REI'NARD [*Renard*] a Fox.

REI'NARD [of *rein*, Teut. uncorrupt, and *aerd*, Du. Nature, honestly-minded] a proper Name.

REI'NER } [of *rein*, Teut. and *ehr*,

RAI'NER } Du. Honour, *q. d.* one whose good Name is unstained] a Surname.

To RE-I'NFECT [of *re* and *infectum*, L.] to infect or corrupt again.

RE I'NFECTA, the Business not being done, without Success. L.

To REINFO'RCE [of *re* and *enforcir*, F.] to add new Force or Strength, to recruit.

REINFO'RCED Ring [of a Cannon] is that which is next after the Trunnions, betwixt them and the Vent.

REINFO'RCEMENT, Recruit, Supply.

To RE-INGRA'TIATE one's self with one, is to get into his Favour again.

REINS [*reines*, F. of *renes*, L.] the Kidneys; certain Bowels, whose Office is to strain the Urine, and cause it to run thro' the Vessels called *Ureters*, into the Bladder.

REINS [probably of *regere*, L. to rule] the Leather Thongs of a Bridle, or two long Slips of Leather, one on each side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider or Driver holds in his Hand to keep a Horse in subjection.

To RE-INSTA'TE [of *re*, *in*, and *statuo*, L.] to restore to the former State and Condition.

To REI'NTEGRATE [*reintegrer*, F.] to restore one to his own.

To REJOI'CE [*rejoir*, F.] to fill with Joy, to delight, to be merry or glad.

REJOI'NDER [in Law] is an Answer or Exception to a Replication, a second Answer. F.

To REJOIN [*rejoindre*, F.] to join again, to get together again, to reply.

To REJUMBLE, as it *rejumbles* in my Stomach, *i. e.* it rises or works in my Stomach. N. C.

REIT, Sedge, or Sea-Weed. O.

To REI'TERATE [*reiterer*, F. *reitera-*

tum, L.] to do the same thing over again.

To REKE [*pecan*, Sax.] to care for. O.

REKELAGIS, Rakings, Revellings. Ch.

REKILNESS, Rashness. O.

REJUVENE'SCENCY [of *rejuvenescere*, L.] a growing young again.

To RELAPSE [*relapsus*, L.] to fall sick again, to commit the same Fault.

A RELA'PSE [of *re* and *lapsus*, L.] a falling or sliding back, most commonly into a Disease or Sickness. F.

To RELA'TE [*relatare*, Ital. *relatum*, L.] to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreeable or answerable.

To RELATE, to bring back again. Sp.

RELA'TERS, they who stand at advantage with Darts to kill Deer. O.

RELA'TION, rehearsal of some Adventure, Battle, Siege, &c. F. of L.

RELA'TION [in Logick] one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Substance.

RELA'TION, Respect, Regard.

RELA'TION *Inharmonical* [in Musical Compositions] is a harsh Reflection or Flat against Sharp in a Cross Form, *viz.* when some harsh and displeasing Discord is produced in comparing the present Note of another Part.

RELA'TIONS, Kindred, Kinsmen, or Kinswomen.

RELATIST, a Reporter.

RE'LATIVE [*relativus*, L.] having relation or nearness to some other thing.

RE'LATIVE Gravity, the same with *Specifick Gravity*, which see.

RE'LATIVE Propositions [among Logicians] are those which include some Relation and Comparison.

RE'LATIVE Terms [in Logick] when there is a sort of Opposition, yet such as that the one cannot be without the other.

A RE'LATIVE [with Grammarians] a Word which in Concord answers to some Word foregoing, called the Antecedent.

To RE'LAX [*relaxare*, L.] to loosen or slacken; to yield or give way.

RELAXA'NTIA [among Physicians] loosening Medicines. L.

RELAXA'TION, loosening, slackening; a Respite or Breathing Time. F. of L.

RELAXA'TION [Anatomy] a Dilatation of the Parts or Vessels of the Body.

RELAXA'TION [in Law] a Release or Discharge; an Abatement or releasing Canonical Punishments.

A RELAY' [of *rallier*, F.] a Place where the Dogs are placed in readiness, to be cast off, when the Game comes that Way; or the setting of fresh Dogs upon a wild Beast.

RELAY'S [*relais*, F.] fresh Hounds or Horses; also the Stage where they are kept.

To RELEA'SE [*relâcher*, or *relaisser*, F. *rilasciare*, Ital. *relaxare*, L.] to set at liberty, to let go, to free from.

A RELEA'SE [*relaxatio*, L.] a Discharge, a setting at liberty, a general Acquittance.

A RELEA'SE [in *Law*] a Deed, by which Actions, Estates, Rights, &c. are extinguish'd, transferred, or abridged.

A RELEA'SEMENT [*relachement*, or *relassement*, F.] a releasing or discharging.

To RELEGA'TE [*releguer*, F. *relegatum*, L.] to banish for a time only.

RELEGA'TION, such a Banishment. L.

To RELE'NT [*ralenter*, F. *rallentare*, Ital.] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; to abate as the Extremity of Heat and Cold.

RELEVA'TION [*relevement*, F.] a raising or lifting up again. L.

To RELEVISH [in *Law*] is to admit one to Mainprise upon Surety.

RE'LICKS } [*reliques*, F. *reliquia*, L.]

RE'LIQUES } Remains of the Bodies or Clothes of Saints, preserved by Roman Catholicks with great Veneration.

A RELI'CT [*relicta*, L.] a Widow.

RELI'CTA *Verificatio* [Law Phrase] as when a Defendant relinquisheth his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff.

RELIE'F [*relevatio*, or *relevo*, Ital.] charitable Assistance, Comfort, Succour, Supply. F.

RELIE'F [*relevamen*, or *relevium*, L.] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held in *Capite*, or Military Service.

RELIE'F. See *Relievo*.

RELIE'F of a *Hare*, the Place where she goes to feed in the Evening.

To RELIE'VE [*reliever*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to succour.

To RELIE'VE the Guard } [Military

To RELIE'VE the Trenches } Phrase] is to bring fresh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to send those to rest, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIE'VO [in *Masonry*, *Carving*, &c.] imbossed Work; the protuberant setting or standing out of any Figures or Images above the Plain on which they are formed; it is distinguished into *Alto*, where it rises much or after the Life, and *Basso*, when it rises but a little.

Basso RELIE'VO [i. e. *Low Relief*] when the Work is but little raised.

Alto RELIE'VO [i. e. *High Relief*] when the Work is much raised.

RELIGA'TION, a binding fast, a tying back. L.

RELIGION, the Worship of a Deity, Piety, Godliness. F. of L.

RELIGIONIST, a Professor, or strict Observer of Religion.

RELIGIOUS [*religieux*, F. *religiosus*, L.] belonging to Religion, devout, godly.

RELIGIOUSITE, the Religious. *Chauc.*

To RELINQUISH [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up or part with.

RE'LIQUARY [*reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket, in which the Reliques of deceased Saints are kept.

RELIQUA'TOR [*reliquitaire*, F.] one who is behind hand in his Accounts.

To RE'LISH [*Minsheu* derives it of *re-lecher*, F. to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Relish or Taste; to like or approve.

RE'LISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well; that may be lik'd or approv'd.

To RELIVEN, to live again. *Spenc.*

RE'LLOLEUM [among *Chymists*] a certain peculiar Virtue of a Plant, or other mixed Body.

To RELU'CT [*reluctare*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.

RELU'CTANCE [*reluctatio*, L.] a wrestling or striving against, Aversion to, Unwillingness.

To RELY [of *Re* and *Lye*] to trust to, to depend upon.

To RE'MAIN [*remaindre*, F. *remanere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind.

RE'MAINDER [of *remaindre*, F.] that which remains or is left.

RE'MAINDER [in *Law*] is an Estate limited in Lands, Tenements, and Rents, to be left after the expiring of another particular Estate.

RE'MAINDER [in *Mathematicks*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

The RE'MAINS [*remanentia*, L.] all that is left of a Person or Thing.

To REMA'NCIPATE [*remancipatum*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him, who first sold it.

To REMA'ND [*remander*, F. of *remandare*, L.] to command back again.

RE'MANENT [*remanens*, L.] remaining.

To REMA'RK [*remarquer*, F.] to observe to take notice of.

A REMA'RK [*remarque*, F.] Note or Observation; Note or Worth.

REMA'RKABLE, [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, observable, notable.

To REMBLE [q. d. *remobiliare*, L.] to move or remove. *Lincolnsh.*

To REME, to take away, to deny. O.

REME'DIABLE, capable of being remedied.

REME'DILESS [of *remede*, F. of *remedium*, L. and *Less*] that is not to be remedied, past remedy.

RE'MEDY [*remede*, F. *remedium*, L.] Medicine, Physick, Cure, Help.

To RE'MEDY [*remedier*, F.] to help.

To REME'MBER [*remembrer*, O. F. *remembrare*, Ital. *rememorare*, L.] to call to mind, to have in one's Memory.

REME'MBRANCE [*remembranza*, Ital. *rememoratio*, L.] Remembling, Memory. F.

REME'MBRANCER, one who puts in mind.

REME'MBRANCERS [of the Exchequer] three Clerks there, viz.

The REME'MBRANCER [of the King] who enters into his Office all Recognizances, taken between the Barons for any of the King's Debts.

REME'MBRANCER [of the Lord Treasurer] one whose Office is to put the Lord Treasurer, and the rest of the Judges of that Court, in remembrance of such Matters as are for the King's benefit.

REME'MBRANCER [of the First-Fruits] an Officer who takes all the Compositions and Bonds for First-Fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as do not pay them.

REMERCY'D [of *remercier*, F.] thanked. O.

REMES, Realms. O.

To REMEW, to refuse. O.

REMIGA'TION, a rowing. L.

To REMIND, to put one in mind of.

REMINISCENCE [*reminiscentia*, L.] the Faculty or Power of remembling or calling to mind. F.

REMI'SS [*remis*, F. *remissus*, L.] negligent, slack, careless.

REMI'SSIBLE, that may be remitted or forgiven; pardonable. F.

REMI'SSNESS, Slackness, Carelessness.

REMI'SSION, Forgiveness, Pardon. L.

REMI'SSION [among Naturalists] the Abatement of the Efficacy and Power of any Quality.

REMI'SSION [among Physicians] is when a Distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

To REMI'T [*remettre*, F. of *remittere*, L.] to send back, to return; to slacken, to abate, or grow less; to forgive.

REMI'TMENT } a Return of Money,
REMI'TTANCE } &c.

REMI'TTER [in Law] the Restoration of a Man to his best and most antient Title.

RE'MNANT, that which remains or is left of any thing.

REMOLA'DE, a Charge or sort of Poul-tice for Horses.

REMO'NSTRANCE, a Complaint back'd with Reasons, an expostulatory Declaration; more especially made to a Prince or Superior. F.

REMO'NSTRANTS, a Sect of Armi-

nians, in Holland, so called from a Writing presented by them to the States of Holland, in the Synod of Dort, A.C. 1611. concerning Predestination.

To REMO'NSTRATE [*remontre*, F. of *re* and *monstratum*, L.] to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear.

REMO'RA, the Sea Lamprey, a Fish. L.

REMORA [with Surgeons] an Instrument to set a broken Bone. L.

To REMORD, to cause. O.

REMO'RSE [*remords*, F. of *re* and *mor-sus*, L.] check or sting of Conscience.

REMO'TE [*remotus*, L.] far, distant.

REMO'VABLE [of *removere*, L.] that may be removed.

REMO'VAL, removing, change of Place or Abode.

To REMO'VE [*removere*, L.] to carry or go from place to place, to take away.

To REMOU'NT [*remonter*, F.] to mount again, to set or get up again.

To REMOU'NT Cavalry [Milit. Term] to furnish Troopers whose Horses have been kill'd or disabled, with new Horses.

REMPLI [in Heraldry] i. e. filled up, denotes that the Chief is filled up with a square Piece of another Colour.

REMUABLE [of *remuer*, F.] moveable, ready, unconstant. O.

To REMU'NERATE [*remunerer*, F. *remuneratum*, L.] to recompense or reward.

REMU'NERABLE, that may be rewarded.

REMUNARA'BILITY, capableness of being rewarded.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompensing or rewarding. F. of L.

RENABLY, ready. O.

RE'NAL Artery [among Anatomists] an Artery, said to rise out of the Aorta, and to enter the Kidneys.

RENA'SCENCY [*renaissance*, F. of *re-nas-ci*, L.] a growing again.

RENASCIBI'LITY [*renascibilitas*, L.] Regeneration.

To RENAVIGA'TE [*renavigatum*, L.] to sail back.

RENAVIGA'TION, a sailing back. L.

To RENCOU'NTER [*recontrer*, F.] to meet, or meet with.

A RENCOU'NTER [*rencontre*, F.] an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

To REND [*Open*, Sax.] to tear or pull in pieces.

To RE'NDER [*rendre*, F. *reddere*, Ital. of *reddere*, L.] to return, to yield or give up; to translate out of one Language into another.

To RE'NDER, to separate, to disperse. C.

RENDEVOU'S } [*rendez-vous*, F.] a

RENDEZ-VOU'S } Place appointed for meeting, or a meeting Place of an Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

RENE,

RENEGA'DE } [*renegat*, F. of *re* and
 RENEGA'DO } [*negando*, L.] one who
 has deny'd, or renounc'd the Christian Re-
 ligion. *Ital.*

To RENEGE [of *re* and *negare*, L.]
 to deny. *Shakesp.*

RENES, the Reins or Kidneys. L.

RENES *Succenturiati* [with *Anatomists*]
 a pair of glandulous Bodies, plac'd above
 the Kidneys.

To RENE'W [*renouveller*, F. *renovare*,
 L.] to begin anew or afresh.

RENE'WAL [*renouiment*, F.] the A& of
 renewing.

RENGED, compassed about. O.

RENIE, to deny. *Chaucer.*

RENIMED [*q. d.* running Mead] a Place
 betwixt *Windsor* and *Staynes*, famous for the
 Meeting of the Barons against King *John*.

RENI'TENGY [of *renitere*, L.] a resist-
 ing or striving against.

RENI'TENCY [with *Philosophers*] that
 Resistance there is in solid Bodies, when
 they press upon, or are driven one against
 another.

RENKS, ranks. O.

RE'NNET } a sort of Pippin.
 RENNETING }

RENNET. See *Runnet*.

RENNISH, furious, passionate. N.C.

RENNS, runs. *Spenc.*

To RENODATE [*renodatum*, L.] to tie
 again, to tie a double Knot; to untie.

RENOME [of *renom*, F.] Renown.

RENO'VATION, a renewing, a making
 new.

RENOVELANCES, Renewings. O.

To RENO'UNCE [*renoncer*, F. *renun-
 ciare*, L.] to forsake, to quit claim, to
 deny absolutely, to disown.

RENO'WN [*renom*, F. of *re* and *nomen*,
 L.] Fame, great Reputation or Note.

RENO'WNED [*renomme*, F.] famous,
 very much noted.

REN-Radder, run readily. O.

RENT [*rente*, F. *reditus*, L.] a Sum of
 Money issuing yearly out of Lands and Te-
 nements.

RE'NTAL, an Account of Rent, &c.

RE'NT Charge [*Law Term*] is where a
 Man makes over his Estate to another,
 yet reserves for himself a Sum of Money,
 to be paid annually, with a Clause of Dis-
 tress for Non-payment.

RE'NT-Seck [*i. e.* dry Rent] is that
 which a Man, who makes over his Estate,
 reserves yearly to be paid him, without
 any Clause of Distress.

RE'NT Service [*Law Term*] is when a
 Man holds Lands, &c. of his Lord by
 Fealty, and a certain Rent; or Fealty,
 Service, and Rent.

RE'NTS of *Affize* [*Law Term*] were fixed

and determin'd Rents, antiently paid by
 Tenants, in a set Quantity of Money or Pro-
 visions.

RE'NTS Resolute [*Law Term*] such Rents
 as were antiently payable to the Crown
 from the Lands of Religious Houses.

RE'NTER-Warden, an Officer who re-
 ceives the Rents or Profits, belonging to a
 Company or Corporation.

RENTY, handsom, well shap'd, *spoken
 of Horses and Cows.* N.C.

RENVERSE'D [*renversé*, F.] over-
 turned, turned upside down, perverted. *Sp.*

To RENU'MERATE [*renumeratum*, L.]
 to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION [*renonciation*, F.] a
 renouncing or disclaiming a thing. L.

RE^o [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbrevia-
 tion of *Recitativo*, which see.

To RE-OBTAIN [of *re* and *obtinere*,
 L.] to get again.

To REPAIR [*reparer*, F. *reparare*, L.]
 to mend, to refit.

To REPAIR [*reparer*, F.] to go or
 betake one's self to.

REPAI'R, amending, refitting.

REPAI'RS [*Hunting Term*] the Haunts
 or Places that the Hare runs to.

REPAI'RER [*reparateur*, F. *reparator*,
 L.] a Restorer, a Maker new of a thing.

REPAI'RERS, Artificers who chase Fi-
 gures, and beautify Sword-hilts.

REPA'NDITY [*repanditas*, L.] Crook-
 edness, or swagging in the Back.

REPA'NDOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or
 bowed backwards.

REPARA'TION, a mending of Things
 fallen to decay, a making Satisfaction for
 Damages done, &c.

REPARATIO'NE *Facienda*, a Writ,
 when one joint Tenant is willing to repair,
 and the other not, against him who is not.

REPARTEE' [*repartie*, F.] a quick
 Reply, a witty sharp Answer.

REPARTITION, a dividing or sharing
 again. F.

REPARTITION, the regulating of a
 Tax, so that none can be over-burden'd.

To REPA'SS [*repasser*, F.] to pass over
 again.

REPAST [*repas*, F. *q. d.* *repastus*, L.]
 a single Meal.

REPA'STUM [*Old Law*] one Meal's
 Meat, given to servile Tenants, while they
 were at work for their Lord.

To REPAY, to pay back again.

REPAYMENT, a paying back, or over
 again.

To REPEA'L [*rappeller*, F. *q. d.* *re-ap-
 pellare*, L.] to revoke or make void a Law.

REPEA'LABEL, capable of being re-
 pealed.

To REPEA'T [*repeter*, F. of *repetere*, L.] to say the same Thing over again.

To REPE and Renne, to rap and rend, i. e. to procure by any Means. O.

REEPE'K, a Term used at the Game called Piquet.

To REPE'L [*repellere*, L.] to beat or drive back.

REPE'LENCE, a repealing or disannulling.

REPE'LENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another way.

To REPEOPLE [of *re* and *peupler*, F.] to people, or stock with People again.

To REPENT [*repentir*, F. of *re* and *pœnitere*, L.] to be sorry for what one has done or omitted.

REPE'NTANCE [*q.* of *re* and *pœnitentia*, L.] a Sorrow for past Deeds or Omissions. F.

REPENTAUNT, penitent. *Chauc.*

REPE'NTINE [*repentinus*, L.] sudden.

REPERCU'SSION, a driving back, or striking back. F. of L.

REPERCU'SSIVE, which striketh or reboundeth back. F.

REPERTITIOUS [*repertitius*, L.] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPE'RTORY [*repertoire*, F. *repertorium*, L.] a Book in which things are methodically placed for the more ready finding them.

REPETA'TUR [in *Musick Books*] signifies, let it be repeated, or repeat. *Ital.*

REPIA'NO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
REPIE'NO } full, and is used to distinguish those Violins in *Concerto's*, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole *Concerto*. *Ital.*

REPETI'TION, a Rehearsal, a saying over again. F. of L.

REPIGNORA'TION, a redeeming of a Pledge. L.

To REPI'NE [*q.* of *re* and *pœnir*, Dan. to torment] to grieve or grudge at.

To REPLA'NT [*replanter*, F.] to plant again.

REPLEA'DER [of *re* and *plaidier*, F.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

RE'PLEGIARE [*Law Term*] is to replevy or redeem a Distress.

RE'PLEGIARE *de averiis*, a Writ to release Cattle distreined, upon Surety to answer the Suit.

To REPLE'NISH [*remplir*, O. F. *replere*, or of *re* and *plenus*, L.] to fill.

REPLE'TE [*repletus*, L.] full, filled, replenished.

REPLE'TION, a being stuffed or filled up, a Surfeit. F. of L.

A REPLE'VIN } releasing of Cattle or
A REPLE'VY } other Goods distrein-

ed by virtue of a Writ called *Replegiare*, upon Surety to answer the Distreiner's Suit.

To REPLE'VISH [*Law Term*] to let one to Mainprise or Bail upon Surety.

To REPLE'VY [*replegiare*, L.] to recover by a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge.

RE'PLICA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat, *Ital.* as, *Se replica, si place*, i. e. repeat if you please. *Ital.*

REPLICA'TION [*replique*, F.] a making a Reply, a second Answer. L.

REPLICA'TION [in *Law*] the Plaintiff's Reply to the Defendant's Answer.

REPLI'CATO [in *Musick Books*] signifies repeat or play over again. *Ital.*

To REPLY [*repliquer*, F. of *replicare*, L.] to answer.

A REPLY' [*replique*, F.] an Answer.

REPO'NCES, a sort of small wild Radishes. F.

To REPO'RT [*rapporter*, F. *reportare*, L.] to tell, to relate.

A REPO'RT [*rapport*, F.] Talk, Tale, Story, Relation, Account, Reputation; also the Noise of a Gun that is discharged.

REPO'RT [in *Law*] is a Relation of Cases judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice.

To REPO'SE [*se reposer*, F.] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a thing to one's Care.

To REPO'SE [*se reposer*, F.] to take one's rest.

REPO'SE [*repos*, F.] Rest, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.

REPO'SE [in *Painting*] is the Place where the *Masses* or great Lights and Shadows are resembled.

REPOSEDNESS, Quietness, a being at rest.

REPOSI'TION [of *re* and *positio*, L.] a setting again.

REPOSI'TION [among *Surgeons*] the reducing or setting of a Member dislocated.

REPOSI'TION [of the *Forest*] an Act whereby several Forest Grounds, made Pur-lieu, were laid to the Forest again.

REPO'SITORY [*repositorium*, L.] a Store-house or Place where things are laid up.

To REPOSSE'SS [of *re* and *posseder*, F. or *possideri*, L.] to put or go into Possession again.

REPREFE, Reproof. O.

To REPREFE'ND [*reprehendere*, L.] to reprove or rebuke, to blame.

REPREFE'NSIBLE, that may be reprehended, reproveable. F.

REPREFE'NSION, a reproving, Reproof, Reprimand. F. of L.

REPREFSA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Repeat, or to repeat; a Character used to shew where the Repeat begins. *Ital.*

To

To RE'PRESENT [*representer*, F. *repraesentare*, L.] to make appear, to shew; to lay before; to supply one's Place; to describe, or express.

REPRESENTA'TION [*repraesentatio*, L.] a Representing, Pourtraiture, Figure, Description. F.

A REPRES'ENTATIVE [*repraesentator*, L.] one who represents the Person of another. F.

REPRES'ENTATIVE, serving to represent. F.

REPRES'ENTMENT, a Representing, a Representation.

To REPRES'S [*reprimer*, F. *repressum*, L.] to restrain, to keep back, to curb or quell, to stop or stay.

To REPRIE'VE [of *reprandre*, F.] to take back, or respite a Malefactor for some time.

A REPRIE'VE [*repris*, F.] a Warrant for the suspending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To REPRIMA'ND [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove sharply, and with Authority.

A REPRIMAND [*reprimande*, F.] reproof, check, rebuke.

To REPRI'NT [*r'imprimer*, F. *re-imprimere*, L.] to print again.

REPRI'SALS [*represailles*, F.] a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for the Loss sustained upon another's Account, or by another.

REPRI'SE, a retaking; also the Burden of a Song or Ballad. F.

REPRI'SES [*Law Term*] Allowances and Duties paid annually out of a Manor and Lands; as Rent Charges, Annuities, &c.

To REPROA'CH, [*reprocher*, F.] to upbraid or twit, to lay to one's Charge, or tax.

A REPROA'CH [*reproche*, F.] an Upbraiding, Disgrace, Shame.

REPROA'CHABLE, that deserves Reproach. F.

REPROA'CHFUL, abusive, shameful.

RE'PROBATES [*les reprouvez*, F. *reprobis*, L.] those whom (as some believe) God has predestinated to Damnation; also very wicked or leud Persons.

To RE'PROBATE [*reprobatum*, L.] to reject or cast off utterly.

REPROBA'TION, a casting out of Favour, a rejecting. F. of L.

REPRODU'CTION, a producing again, or anew. L.

REPROO'F [of *reprover*, F.] rebuke, check.

REPRO'VABLE, worthy of Reproof.

To REPRO'VE [*reprover*, F.] to check, to chide.

REP SILVER, Money antiently paid by servile Tenants to their Lords, to

be quitted of the Duty of reaping their Corn. S.

RE'PTILE [*reptilis*, L.] a creeping Thing, any thing that crawls upon its Belly. F.

REPTI'TIOUS [*reptitius*, L.] creeping.

RE'PTON [probably of *rein*, Teut. clean, and *Tun*, Sax. a Town, q. d. clean Town] a Town in Derbyshire, memorable for the Overthrows of Æthelbald and Buthtred two Kings of the Mercii.

REPU'BLCAN [*republicain*, F.] a Commonwealth's Man.

REPU'BLICK [*republique*, F. of *Res Publica*, L.] a Commonwealth, a free State.

To REPU'DIATE [*repudier*, F. *repudiatum*, L.] to reject, put away, or divorce.

REPU'DIATED [*repudiatus*, L.] put away, divorced.

REPUDIA'TION, a putting away, a Divorce. F. of L.

REPU'DIOUS [*repudiosus*, L.] villanous, hateful, to be rejected.

To REPU'GN [*repugner*, F. *repugnare*, L.] to be against, or contrary to, to clash with.

REPU'GNANCY [*repugnance*, F. *repugnantia*, L.] Aversion, Opposition, Contrariety.

REPU'GNANT [*repugnans*, L.] that clashes with, contrary to.

To REPU'LLULATE [*repullulatum*, L.] to bud forth, to spring up again.

To REPU'LSE [*repulsum*, L.] to thrust or turn away; to reject or deny.

A REPU'LSE [*repulsa*, L.] a Refusal, or Denial.

RE'PUTABLE, of good Repute.

REPUTA'TION } Fame, Report, Credit, Esteem. F. of L.

RE'PUTE }
To RE'PUTE [*reputer*, F. *reputare*, L.] to think, count, or look upon.

REQUE'ST [*requête*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

REQUE'ST [among Hunters] is putting the Dogs afresh upon the same Scent.

To REQUE'ST [*requerer*, F. *requisitum*, L.] to intreat or humbly desire.

To be in REQUE'ST, to be much sought after to be highly esteemed.

The Court of REQUE'STS, a Court much the same as the Chancery, now quite laid aside.

RE'QUIEM [*i. e.* rest, of *requiem eternam dona eis Domine*, part of the Prayer in Latin] as to sing a Requiem, *i. e.* to sing a Mass for the Rest of the Souls of deceased Persons. L.

REQUI'RABLE, desirable. Chauc.

To **REQUIRE** [*requerir, F. requirere, L.*] to ask or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

REQUISIT [*requis, F.*] necessary, convenient.

REQUITAL, Reward, Acknowledgment. *F.*

To **REQUITE** [*requiter, F.*] to reward or make amends for.

RERE BOIL'D, half boiled. *C.*

RERE County [in the *Statutes of Westminster*] some publick Place, appointed for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County Court is done.

RERE Mouse, a Bat.

RERE-Ward [*Arriere-garde, F.*] the Rear of an Army.

RES, a Thing, Matter, Affair. *L.*

RES naturales [*Physical Term*] natural Things which are reckoned three in number, viz. Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects.

RES non naturales [among *Physicians*] Things not natural, which are reckon'd six, viz. Air, Meat and Drink, Sleeping and Watching, Motion and Rest; Things which are let out of, or retained in the Body, and the Affections or Passions of the Mind; these are so called, because when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occasion Diseases. *L.*

RES præter Naturam [*Physical Term*] Things beside Nature, viz. Diseases, with their Symptoms, Causes, and Effects. *L.*

RESALUTA'TION, a saluting again.

RESARCELE'E [in *Heraldry*] a slenderer Cross charg'd on one that is larger.

RESCEIT [*Law Term*] an admitting of a third Person to plead his Right, in a Cause already begun between two others.

RESCEIT of Homage, the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant, at his Admission to the Land.

To **RESCI'ND** [*rescinder, F. rescindere, L.*] to cut off, to disannul, to repeal.

RESCI'SSION } a cutting off, a disannul-

RESCI'SION } ling or abolishing. *F. of L.*

RESCISSORY [*recissoire, F. rescissorius, L.*] making void or repealing.

RESCOUS, rescue. *Chauc.*

RESCRIBENDARY, an Officer in the Court of Rome, who sets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

RE'SCRIPT [*rescrit, F. rescriptum, L.*] a Writing in Answer to a Letter, &c.

To **RE'SCUE** [*rescourre, F.*] to save or deliver, to free from an Oppressor.

A **RE'SCUE** [*Law Term*] a Resistance against lawful Authority.

RE'SCUE, Help, Deliverance.

RESCU'SSOR [*Law Term*] he who commits an unlawful Rescue.

RESCU'SSU, a Writ which lies for a Rescuer or Rescuffor.

A **RESE'ARCH** [*recherche, F.*] a strict Inquiry; a diligent seeking after.

RESEARCH [in *Musick*] a sort of Prelude.

RESEARCHING [in *Sculpture*] the repairing of a cast Figure with proper Tools; or the finishing it with Art and Exactness.

RESE'MBLANCE, like. *Chauc.*

RESE'MBLANCE [*ressemblance, F.*] likeness, agreeableness.

To **RESE'MBLE** [*rassembler, F.*] to favour or be like.

To **RESE'NT** [*ressentir, F.*] to be sensible of, or to stomach an Action, or Affront.

RESE'NTMENT [*ressentiment, F.*] a sensible Apprehension of an Injury.

RESERA'TION, an unlocking. *L.*

RESERVA'TION, a reserving or keeping in store; a Reserve or Restriction. *F. of L.*

RESERVA'TION [in *Law*] a Rent or Service, which the Grantor in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

RESE'RVE [*reservatum, L.*] something kept to be used as there shall be occasion; also Exception or Limitation. *L.*

To **RESE'RVE** [*reserver, F. reservare, L.*] to keep in store, to lay up, to save.

To **RESE'RVE** [in *Law*] to keep or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself.

Body of RESE'RVE, the last of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battle.

RESE'RVE Pear, a Pear more beautiful to the Eye than pleasing to the Palate, ripe in July.

RESE'RVED [*reservi, F. reservatus, L.*] grave, close, not free in Discourse; laid up, kept close.

RESET [in *Law*] the receiving or harbouring an outlawed Person.

RESE'TTER, a Receiver of an outlawed Person.

To **RESETTLE**, to settle again.

RE'SIANCE, Residence, Abode, or Continuance in the same Place. *L. T.*

To **RESI'DE** [*resider, F. residere, L.*] to stay, continue, or abide; also to be lodged or placed in.

RE'SIDENCE, continual dwelling, or sojourning in a Place, Abode or Dwelling-place; the Abode of a Parson on his Benefice. *F.*

RESIDENCE [in *Chymistry*] the Settling.

RESI'DENT [*residens, L.*] residing, dwelling. *F.*

A **RE'SIDENT**, a Minister of State, sent to continue some time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State.

RESIDENTIA'RIOUS [old *Law*] a Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of Residence.

RESIDE'NTIARY, of a Resident.

A **RESIDE'NTIARY**, a Resident.

RESI'DUAL [*residuum*, L.] residue or remainder.

RESI'DUAL Figure [in *Geometry*] the remaining Figure, after the Subtraction of a lesser from a greater.

RESI'DUAL Root [in *Algebra*] a Root composed of two Parts or Members, only joined together by the Sign---

RESI'DUE [*Le residu*, F. *residuum*, L.] the rest, the remainder.

To **RESI'GN** [*resigner*, F. *resignare*, L.] to render, to yield, or give up.

RESIGNA'TION, a voluntary resigning, surrendering, or giving up. F. of L.

RESIGNA'TION [among *Divines*] an intire Submission to the Will of God.

RESIGNA'TION [in *Law*] giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary.

RESIGNEE' [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is resigned.

RESI'GNER, the Person resigning.

RESI'GNMENT [*resignatio*, L.] the Act of resigning or giving up.

RESI'LIENCY } [of *resilire*, F. of *resili-*
RESILI'TION } *live*, L.] the State or Quality of that which is resilient.

RESILI'ENT [*resiliens*, L.] leaping back, rebounding or recoiling.

RE'SINA, Rosin, a fat and sulphureous Juice, oozing partly spontaneously and partly by Incision out of several Trees. L.

RE'SINA Auri [among *Chymists*] a Crocus, or Extract drawn from Gold. L.

RE'SINA Terræ Potabilis, Sulphur sublimed and reduced to a Liquor. L.

RESINA'CIOUS [*resinaceus*, L.] rosin, yielding Rosin, partaking of its Nature.

RE'SINE [among *Chymists*] an artificial Rosin drawn from any Plant or Drug, that abounds with resinous Particles.

RESINI'FEROUS [*resinifer*, L.] bearing Rosin.

RE'SINOUS [*resineux*, F. *resinosus*, L.] full of Rosin.

RESIPI'SCENCE [*resipiscentia*, L.] Repentance, Amendment of Life. F.

To **RESI'ST** [*resister*, F. *resistere*, L.] to withstand, to oppose.

RESI'STANCE [*resistentia*, L.] the Act of resisting or withstanding. F.

RESI'STANCE [among *Philosophers*] the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

RESI'STANCE of the Medium [in *Philosophy*] the Opposition against, or Hindrance of the Motion of any natural Body moving in a Fluid.

RESO'LVABLE [*resolubilis*, L.] that may be resolved.

To **RESO'LVE** [*resoudre*, F. *resolvere*, L.] to solve or clear a hard Question; to soften or melt; to design or purpose; to reduce or turn into.

A **RESO'LVE** [*resolutio*, L.] Intention, Design; Debate, Deliberation.

RESO'LVEDNESS, firm Disposition.

RESOLVE'ND [in *Arithmetick*] a Term in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, &c. signifying the Number arising from increasing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESO'LVENTS [*resolventia*, L.] Medicines which dissolve and disperse.

RESO'LVENTS [*Chymistry*] Liquors for the dissolving of Metals or Minerals.

RE'SOLUTE [*resolu*, F.] fully resolved, stout, bold.

RESOLUTENESS, a full Purpose to do a thing, Courage, Bravery.

RESOLU'TION, a full Purpose or Intent to do a Thing; also Assurance, Boldness or Courage; also the solving or clearing of a Matter; also the reducing a Matter to its first Principles. F. of L.

RESOLU'TION [among *Chymists*] a violent separating the Parts of mixed Bodies, by means of a dissolving Ingredient.

RESOLU'TION [among *Mathematicians*] a Method by which the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition is discovered in an Order contrary to that of *Synthesis* or *Composition*.

RESOLU'TIVE, that is of a dissolving Quality. F.

REASONABLICHE, Reasonable. *Chauc.*

RE'SONANT [*resonans*, L.] sounding or ringing again, with an Echo.

To **RESO'RT** [of *ressortir*, F.] to repair or betake one's self to.

RESO'RT [*ressort*, F.] a meeting together of People.

To **RESOU'ND** [*resonner*, F. of *resonare*, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOU'RCE [*ressource*, F.] something to apply back to for Succour.

RESPECT [*respectus*, L.] Esteem, Honour, Regard, Relation. F.

To **RESPE'CT** [*respecter*, F. *respectare*, L.] to shew Respect, to consider or regard, to concern.

RESPECTABLE [*respectabilis*, L.] to be respected or revered. F.

RESPE'CTFUL [*respecteux*, F.] full of Respect, submissive.

RESPE'CTIVE, particular, relative. F.

RESPE'CTU Computi, &c. a Writ for the respiting of a Sheriff's Account. L.

RESPE'RSION, a besprinkling. L.

RESPIRA'TION, breathing, an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air is taken in by the Windpipe, and then driven out again.

To **RESPI'RE** [*respirer*, F. *respirare*, L.] to take or fetch Breath, to breathe.

To **RE'SPIT**, to give some Respit, to put off.

RE'SPIT } [*Respit*, F.] breathing
RE'SPITE } Time, Delay, Forbearance.

RESPLE'NDENCY [*resplendescencia*, L.] great Lustre or Brightness. RE-

RESPLE'NDENT [*resplendissant*, F. *resplendens*, L.] shining or glittering.

To **RESPOND** [*respondre*, F. *respondere*, L.] to make or give an Answer.

RESPONDEAT Superior [*Law Phrase*] as where the Sheriffs of London are removable for Insufficiency, 'tis said, *Respondeat Superior*, i. e. let the Mayor and Commonalty of that City answer for it.

RESPONDENT [*respondens*, L.] a Student in an University, who answers an Adversary in a Disputation.

RESPONDENT [in *Canon Law*] he who makes Answer to such Questions as are demanded of him.

RESPONSAL [*responsale*, L.] an answer made by a Parish Clerk and People, during the Time of Divine Service.

RESPONSA'LIS [in *Law*] is he that gives an Answer, or appears in Court for another at the Day assigned. L.

RESPONSE [*responsum*, L.] an Answer; also the same as Responsal.

RESPONSIBLE [*responsable*, F.] apt or able to answer for a Matter, or pay Money; answerable, accountable.

RESPONSIONS, certain Accounts made to the Knights Templars by such as occupied their Lands or Stocks.

RESPONSORY Song, an Anthem in which the Choristers sing by Turns.

REPORT, Respect or Care. O.

REST [*reste*, F. *reste*, Ital.] the remainder, or what is left.

REST [*reyt*, Sax. *rast*, Teut. *raße*, Du. *Rexzo*, Ital.] Quiet, Peace.

To **REST** [*rester*, F. *restare*, Ital.] to remain, to be left.

To **REST upon** [*Arrester*, F.] to lean or stay upon, as to *rest a Musket*, &c.

To **REST** [*reytan*, Sax. *rasten*, Teut. *rusten*, Du.] to take Rest, to ease when weary, to sleep, to be quiet or still.

REST [in *Musick*] the same as *Pause*.

REST-HARROW, an Herb.

RESTAGNANT [*restagnans*, L.] marshy, overflown.

RESTAGNA'TION, an overflowing or running over; a being all in a Plash. L.

RESTAURA'TION, a restoring or re-establishment. F. of L.

RE'STIBLE [*restibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired every Year.

RESTI'NCTION, a quenching or putting out. L.

RESTI'NCTION [in *Chymistry*] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in some exalting Liquor, to bring it to a greater Perfection.

RESTITU'TION, a restoring or giving back again. F. of L.

RESTITU'TION [among *Philosophers*] the returning of elastick Bodies to their natural State, which is called *the Motion*

of Restitution.

RESTITU'TION [in *Law*] the setting of one in Possession of Lands, &c. who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

RESTITU'TIONE extracti ab Ecclesia, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church, or Sanctuary, from which he had been forc'd away, being suspected of Felony. L.

RESTITUTIO'NE in Integrum, a Writ for the Bishop to recover the Temporalities or Barony of his Bishoprick.

RE'STIVE } [of *restare*, L. to with-
RE'STY } stand] drawing back as a Horse; headstrong, stubborn.

RE'STIVENESS, a being restive.

RESTO'RATIVE [*restaurativus*, L.] of a restoring or strengthening Quality.

A **RESTO'RATIVE** [among *Physicians*] a Medicine for restoring Strength.

To **RESTORE** [*restaurare*, or *restituere*, L.] to re-establish or settle again, to give up again, to return; to set again in its first State or Condition.

To **RESTRAIN** [*restreindre*, F. *restringere*, L.] to keep in, to bridle or curb.

RESTRAINT [*restrictio*, L.] is when any Action is hinder'd or stopp'd contrary to the Inclination or Choice of the Mind. F.

RESTRICT line [in *Palmistry*] is that which distinguishes and separates the Hand from the Arm.

RESTRI'CTION, Restraint, Limitation, Scint. F. of L.

RESTRI'CTIVE [of *restrictum*, L.] of a binding Quality.

To **RESTRI'NGE** [*restringere*, L.] to bind hard, to make coftive.

RESTRI'NGENT [*restringens*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESUL-ALLAH [i. e. the Messenger of God] a Title the Turks give Mahomet.

To **RESU'LT** [*resulter*, F. of *resultare*, L.] to follow, to accrue, or arise from.

RESU'LT [*resultat*, F.] Conclusion, Upshot, or Issue of a Business.

RESU'LTANCY [*resultatio*, L.] a rebounding back.

RESU'LTANT [*resultans*, L.] resulting. F.

To **RESU'ME** [*resumer*, F. of *resumere*, L.] to take up again, as, to *resume a Discourse*, &c.

RESU'MMONS, a second Summons to answer an Action.

RESU'MPTION, a resuming or taking up again.

RESU'MPTIVES, Medicines serving to restore decay'd Nature.

RESUPI'NE [*resupinus*, L.] with the Face upwards.

RESUPI'NATE [*resupinatus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.

To **RESU'RGE** [*resurgere*, L.] to rise again.

RESURRE'CTION, a rising again from the Dead. F. of L.

To RESU'SCITATE [*resuscitatum*, L.] to raise up again, to revive or renew.

RESUSCITA'TION, a raising up again. L.

To RETAIL [*detailler*, F.] to sell by Parcels.

To RETAI'N [*retener*, F. *retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a thing once delivered, and afterwards demanded again; to keep in Mind, to remember.

RETAI'NABLE, that may be retained.

RETAI'NER, one who does not continually dwell in the House of his Lord, but only uses his Name or Livery, or attends sometimes upon special Occasions.

A RETAI'NING Fee, a Fee given to a Sergeant or Counsellor at Law to keep him from pleading for the adverse Party.

To RETA'LIATE [*retaliatum*, L.] to do like for like, to return.

RETA'LIATION, a doing like for like. L.

To RETA'RD [*retarder*, F. *retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or stop.

RETARDA'TION [*Rétardement*, F.] a hindering or delaying. L.

To RETA'RE [*Old Law*] to implead or prosecute at Law.

To RETCH [*recken*, Teut. *recker*, Dan.] to stretch.

To RETCH [*Heacan Sax.*] to strain, to vomit.

RE'TCHLESS, slothful, lazy, careless. O.

RE'TCHLESNESS, carelessness. O.

RE'TE, a Net. L.

RE'TE [among *Anatomists*] the Caul that covers the Bowels. L.

RE'TE *mirabile* [in *Anatomy*] a fine Plexus or Weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain. L.

RE'TE-Penny [in *Old Records*] Rate-Penny; a customary Due of a Penny for every Person paid to the Parish Priest.

RETENEMENTUM [*Law Term*] Restraint, Detainment.

RETE'NTION, a Faculty of the Human Mind, whereby it retains those simple Ideas which it before receiv'd by Sensation or Reflection. F. of L.

RETE'NTION [of *Urine*, &c.] the Stay or holding of it in the Bladder, &c.

RETE'NTIVE, apt to retain or hold in.

RETI'CENCE [*Reticentia*, L.] Concealment, passing over in Silence. F.

RETICENCE, a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby mention is obliquely made of a thing; in pretending to pass it over unmentioned.

RETICULA'RIS Plexus [in *Anatomy*] the folding of the carotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. L.

RETI'CULUM [among *Anatomists*] the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also one of the four Stomachs of Animals which chew the Cud.

RETI'FORMIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] a

Coat of the Eye, so called because it resembles a Net.

RETINA, one of the inner Tunicks of the Eye.

RETINA'CLE [*Retinaculum*, L.] a Stay or Hold.

RETINE'NTIA [*Old Law*] the Retinue of a Prince or Nobleman.

RETI'NUE [of *Retenue*. O. F.] a Train of Attendants.

RETIRA'DE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a Parapet. F.

RETIRA'DE *Compure*, a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces, making a re-entering Angle.

TO RETI'RE [*retirer*, F.] to withdraw, to depart or go away.

RETI'RED [*retire*, F.] solitary, lonely; also withdrawn, departed.

RETI'REMENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company. F.

RETORNE'LLO, is a *Retornel* in Musick; so they call those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes play a few Bars here and there in the midst of a Song; and which also often play a few Bars after a Song is ended. *Ital.*

RETO'RTION, the returning of an Argument. F.

A RETO'RT [*retorte*, F. *retortum*, L.] a Chymical Vessel of a round Figure with a hollow Beak or Nose wreathed backward.

To RETO'RT [*retorquer*, F. *retortum*, L.] to throw back, to return.

RETOUR, return. *Chauc.*

To RETRA'CT [*retracter*, F. *retractare*, L.] to recant or unsay.

RETRACTA'TION, a retracting, a revoking one's Opinion. L.

RETRA'CT } a Prick in a Horse's Foot
RETRAI'TS } with a Nail, &c.

RETRACTION [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction or shortening of a Part.

RETRA'HENS *Auriculam* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear, inserted to the middle of the *Concha Auriculae*. L.

RETRAIT, Picture, Pourtrait. *Spenc.*

RETRA'XIT, a Term in Law, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes into Court, and says *he will proceed no farther*. L.

A RETR'EAT [*retraite*, F.] a retiring or going away; also a retiring Place; also a Beat of Drum so called.

RETRE'AT [in *Architecture*] a diminishing or making small.

To RETRE'AT, to retire from a Place.

TO RETRE'NCH [*retrancher*, F.] to cut off, to abridge, to diminish, to lessen; also to cast up a Retrenchment.

RETRE'NCHMENT [*retranchment*, F.] a cutting off, or paring away.

RETRE'NCHMENT [in *Fortification*] any

any Work raised to cover a Post, and fortify it against an Enemy.

RETRE'NCHMENT *Particular* [in *Fortification*] is that which is made in Bastions after some Part of them is won.

RETRIBU'TION, a making Recom-pense or Requital. *F. of L.*

To RETRIE'VE [*retrouver*, *F. retrouver*, *Ital.*] to recover, get again, or repair.

To RETRIE'VE [*Falconry*] the springing or finding Partridges again which have been once sprung, is *retrieving*.

RE'TRIMENT [*retrimentum*, *L.*] Drops or Dregs.

RETROA'CTION, a driving back. *L.*

RETROA'CTIVE, driving back. *L.*

To RETROCE'DE [*retrocedere*, *F. retrocedere*, *L.*] to go backward.

RETROCE'SSION, a going backwards. *F. of L.*

RETROCE'SSION of the *Equinoxes* [*Astronomy*] the going backward of the Equinoctial Points of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCOPULA'TION, a coupling backwards. *L.*

RETRODU'CTION, a leading or bringing back. *L.*

RETROGRADA'TION [in *Astronomy*] a going backward. *F. of L.*

RE'TROGRADE [*retrogradus*, *L.*] going backward. *F.*

RE'TROGRADE [in *Astronomy*] a Planet is so called, when it appears to move contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To RE'TROGRADE [*retrograder*, *F. retrogradi*, *L.*] to turn back, to go backwards.

RETROGRE'SSION, going backward. *L.*

RETROMI'NGENCY, a staling or pissing backwards. *L.*

RETROMI'NGENTS [*retro mingentes*, *L.*] Animals that piss backwards.

RETROPA'NNAGIUM [*Old Law*] the turning of Hogs into a Forest after the Mafts or Acorns are eaten.

To RE'TROSPECT [*retrospectum*, *L.*] to look backwards.

RETROSPE'CTION, a looking backwards. *L.*

RETRUSE [*retrusus*, *L.*] thrust back.

To RETU'RN [*retourner*, *F.*] to send or come back, to restore; to require, to give an Answer.

A RETU'RN [*retour*, *F.*] coming back, an Answer, or Acknowledgement.

RE'TURNABLE, that may be returned.

RETU'RNO *habendo*, a Writ for the Return of the Cattle (distreined and replevied) to him that has proved his Distress lawful. *L.*

RETU'RN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriffs and Bailiffs of what is done in the Execution of Writs, &c. directed to them.

RETU'URNS of a Trench [in *Fortification*]

are the Turnings and Windings which run from the Lines of the Trench.

RETU'URNS } Days in each Term
RETU'RN Days } peculiarly set apart for the several Parts of Proceedings in any Cause to be determined, wherein *Crastino* signifies the Morrow after the Day annexed; *Octabis* 8 Days after (inclusive) *Quindena* 15 Days after, *Tresthree* Weeks after, *Mense* that Day Month, *Quinque* that Day 5 Weeks.

RETU'RNUM *Averiorum*, a Writ for the return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not declare. *L.*

RETU'RNUM *Irreplagiabile*, a Writ for the final Restitution of Cattle to the Owners, found by the Jury to be unjustly distreined. *L.*

To REU, to sift. *O.*

REUBEN [*רִבְעָן*, *H. i. e.* the Son of Vision] *Jacob's* eldest Son by *Leah*.

To REVE, to bereave. *O.*

To REVE'AL [*reveler*, *F. of revelare*, *L.*] to lay open, disclose, or discover.

REVEI'LE [*reveil*, *F.*] the Beat of a Drum in a Morning, which summoneth the Soldiers from their Beds.

To RE'VEL [*of reveiller*, *F. to waken or keep awake*] to make merry, especially in the Night Time, to riot.

RE'VEL *Rout*, a riotous Concourse or Assembly of People.

RE'VELS, Dancing, Masking, Diceing, acting Comedies or Farces, in Noblemens Houses or Inns of Court.

Master of the RE'VELS, an Officer, who has the ordering or chief command in those Pastimes.

REVELA'TION, a discovering, laying open, or revealing. *F. of L.*

To REVE'NGE [*venger*, *F.*] to punish for an Injury done.

REVE'NGE [*vengeance*, *F.*] taking Satisfaction for an Affront or Injury done.

REVENGEFUL, full of Revenge.

REVENGEFULNESS, a Temper given to revenge.

REVENUE [*revenu*, *F.*] the annual Profits of Land, &c.

To REVERB [*of re and verbum*, *L.*] to repeat, to return, to reply, &c. *Shakes.*

To REVE'RBERATE [*reverberer*, *F. reverberatum*, *L.*] to strike or beat back.

To REVE'RBERATE [among *Chymists*] to cause the Flame of a Fire to beat back down on the Metal.

REVERBERA'TION, a beating back.

REVE'RBERATORY, serving to reverberate.

A REVE'RBERATORY [*reverberatorium*, *L.*] a sort of strong Furnace used for the calcining of Minerals, &c. by a reverberating Flame.

To REVE'RE [*reverer*, *F. of revereri*, *L.*] to stand in reverence, to honour with awful respect. *To*

To RE'ERENCE [*reverer*, F. *revereri*, L.] to honour or respect.

RE'ERENCE [*reverentia*, L.] submissive Carriage towards Superiors; also a Congee or Bow in token of respect. F.

RE'VEREND [*reverendus*, L.] worthy to be revered or honoured. F.

RE'VERENT } [*reverens*, L.] re-
REVERE'NTIAL } spectul, awful.

REVE'RIES [of *rever*, F. to rave or be light-headed] Deliriums, idle talking, Conceit or Fancy. F.

To RE'VERSE [*reverser*, F. *reversum*, L.] to repeal, to make void.

To RE'VERSE, to return. *Spenc.*

A RE'VERSE [*revers*, F.] that which is on the back or behind.

A RE'VERSE [*Fencing*] a back Stroke.

REVE'RSSED, repealed, abolished.

REVE'RSSED [in *Heraldry*] turned backward, or upside down.

REVE'RSIBLE, that may be reversed. F.

REVE'RSION, a returning, a coming back again. F.

REVE'RSION [in *Law*] is when the Possession and Estate, which was parted with for a Time, returns to the Donor or his Heirs; also the Right which a Person has to any Inheritance or Place of Profit, after the Decease of another.

REVE'RSION of *Series* [in *Algebra*] is a Method to find a Number from its Logarithm being given.

To RE'VERT [*revertere*, L.] to return, as an Estate or Honour does to the Crown.

REVES, Rents, Tithes. O.

To REVEST [*revestire*, L.] to clothe again. *Spenc.*

REVE'STIARY } [of *revestire*, L.] the
REVE'STRY } Place where the Church Vestments are kept.

REVICT'ION, a coming to Life again.

To RE-VICTUAL, to furnish with fresh Victuals or Provisions.

REVIEW [*revue*, F.] a second looking over or examination.

A REVIEW *Military*, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms, to be viewed.

Bill of REVIEW [in *Chancery*] a Bill taken out, when a Cause has been heard, but some Error in Law appears, or some new Matter is discovered after the making of the Decree.

To REVILE [of *re* and *vilis*, L.] to reproach, to taunt, or rail at.

RAVIN, to bereave. *Chauc.*

REVISAL, a second examination.

To REVISE [*revisum*, L.] to review, to look over again.

A REVISE [among *Printers*] a second Proof of a printed Sheet.

To REVISIT [*revisiter*, F.] to visit again.

To REVIVE [*revivere*, F. of *re* and *vi-vere*, L.] to bring to Life again, to renew; to come to Life again, to recover.

To REVIVE [with *Chymists*] is to restore a mixed Body which lies disguised by Things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition.

Bill of REVIVER [in *Chancery*] is when a Bill has been preferred against one in that Court, and before the Cause is heard either Party dies, a Bill is brought to revive the Cause.

REVIVICA'TION [among *Chymists*] the procuring again some Metals in their natural State, from the Mixtures they have been blended into by some Preparations, as Quicksilver is revived from Cinnabar, &c.

REVI'VING [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguished.

To REUL, to be rude, to behave one's self unmannerly. N.C.

A REU'LING *Lad*, a Rigsby. N.C.

RE-U'NION, [*reunion*, F.] the Act of re-uniting or re-joining.

To RE-UNI'TE [*reunir*, F.] to unite or join together again things which were separated.

RE'VOCABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that may be repealed or reversed. F.

REVOCA'TION, a repealing or revoking. F. of L.

REVOCA'TION [in *Law*] is the calling back of a Thing granted.

To REVO'KE [*revoquer*, F. of *revocare*, L.] to call back again, to repeal, or make void; to renounce an Error.

To REVO'LT [*revolter*, F.] to rebel or rise against a Sovereign Prince or State.

A REVO'LT [*revolte*, F.] rebellion, rising.

To REVO'LVE [*revolvere*, L.] to cast about in one's Mind.

REVOLU'TION, a rolling back, a notable Turn of Affairs or Change in Government. F. of L.

REVOLU'TION [*Astronomy*] the turning round or motion of any Body, till it return to the same Place it was in before.

REVOLU'TION of the *Anomaly* [in *Astronomy*] is the Return of a Planet to any Point of its *Eccentrick*, after it has parted from it.

The mean REVOLU'TION of a Planet [in the *Zodiack*] is the return of the Line of the mean Motion of a Planet from any one Point of the said *Zodiack* to the same Point again.

The true REVOLU'TION of a Planet [in the *Zodiack*] is the return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet from any Point of the said Circle to the same Point again.

REVOLU'TIONERS, Approvers of the great Turn of Affairs, after the Abdication of King *James*.

REVULSION [among *Physicians*] the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts. F. of L.

REVULSO'RIA [among *Physicians*] is when the Course of the Blood, which gushes out at one Part, is turned another way, by opening a Vein in a remote Part. L.

To **REUSE**, to extol or commend highly. N. C.

To **RE'VY** [*venir*, F.] a Term us'd in a Game at Cards.

REW, rank, spoil'd. O.

To **REWIND**, to take pity. O.

A **REWA'RD** [of Re and Weap'n, Sax.] a Rêcompence.

REWE'T, the Lock of a Gun.

RHABDOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sagittal Suture*.

RHABDO'LOGY [*ῥαβδολογία*, Gr.] the Art of Numbering or Computing by *Napier's* Rods or Bones.

RHA'BDOMANCY [*ῥαβδομαντεία*, Gr.] a Soothsaying by a Rod or Wand. L.

RHA'CHITIS [*ῥαχίτις*, Gr.] the Rickets, a Disease.

RHAGA'DES [*ῥαγάδες*, Gr.] little Ulcers in the Fundament. L.

RHAGO'IDES [*ῥαγοειδής*, Gr.] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwise call'd the *Uvea Tunica*.

RHA'NDIX, a Part in the Division of a County in *Wales* before the Conquest.

RHANTE'RES [among *Anatomists*] the inward Corners of the Eyes.

RHA'PSODY [*rhapsodia*, L. of *ῥαψωδία*, Gr.] a confused Collection of Poems; or a Contexture of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems.

RHE'GMA } [*ῥήγμα*, Gr.] a breaking
RHE'XIS } or bursting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, &c.

RHETO'RIANS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who maintained that all Hereticks had reason on their Side, of what Sect soever they were.

RHETO'RICAL [*rhetoricus*, L. of *ῥητορικὸς*, Gr.] of Rhetorick, eloquent.

To **RHETORICATE** [*rhetoricatum*, L. of *ῥητορεύω*, Gr.] to use rhetorical Figures, to speak like an Orator.

RHETORICA'TIONS, Turns of Rhetorick, empty or unsound Reasonings.

RHETORI'CIAN [*rhetoricien*, F. *rhetor*, L.] one skill'd in, or a Professor of Rhetorick.

RHE'TORICK [*rhetorique*, F. *rhetorica*, L. of *ῥητορικὴ*, Gr.] the Art of speaking well and eloquently.

RHEU'M [*rheume*, F. *rheuma*, L. of *ῥεῦμα*, of *ῥέω* to flow, Gr.] a Defluxion of Humours from the Head upon the Parts beneath, as upon the Eyes or Nose.

RHEU'MATICK [*rheumaticus*, L. of *ῥευματικός*, Gr.] troubled with Rheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM [*rheumatisme*, F. *rheumatismus*, L. of *ῥευματισμός*, Gr.] a wandering Pain in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Inflammation, Swelling, &c.

RHINE-Land-Rod [in *Fortification*] a Measure of twelve foot.

RHINE-Grave [in *Germany*] the Count Palatine of the Rhine.

RHINO'CEROS [*ῥινόκερος*, of *ῥίς* the Nose, and *κέρας* a Horn, Gr.] a large Beast in *India*, having a Horn upon his Nose.

A **RHIZO'TOMIST** [*rhizotomus*, L. of *ῥιζοτόμος*, Gr.] a Cutter of Roots.

RHOMBOI'DAL, belonging to the Rhomboides.

RHOMBOI'DES [*ῥομβοειδής*, Gr.] a kind of Muscle Fish. L.

RHOMBOI'DES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles of the Shoulder-Blade, so called from their Figure.

RHOMBOI'DES [in *Geometry*] a Quadrilateral Figure, whose opposite Sides and Angles only are equal.

RHO'MBUS [*rhombe*, F. of *ῥόμβος*, Gr.] a Turbot Fish. L.

RHO'MBUS [among *Surgeons*] a sort of Bandage, resembling the Figure of

RHO'MBUS [in *Geometry*] a Parallelogram that has all its Sides equal, but not all its Angles.

RHONCHI'SONANT [*rhonchifonus*, L.] imitating the Noise of Snorting.

RHU'BARB [*rhenbarbe*, F. *rhabarbarum*, L.] the Root of a Plant, good to purge Choler and Phlegm.

RHYA'S [*ῥόγας*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eyes that causes continual watering.

RHYME [*rythmus*, L. of *ῥυθμός*, Gr.] Metre or Verse, the likeness of Sound and Termination at the End of Verses.

It's neither Rhyme nor Reason.

This old Saw is usually applied to such Persons as are impertinent either in Discourse or Writing, and it is indeed an intolerable Fault to be neither; for tho Rhyme be but a jingle, it affords Delight by the Musicalness of its Cadence, when for want of both Rhyme and Reason it neither delights the Sense nor improves the Intellectuals. 'Tis probable it had its Original from the famous Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the Time of King *Henry the VIII.* of whom it is storied, that an Author asking Sir *Thomas's* Judgment of an impertinent Book, he bid him turn it into Verse, which he did, and shows it to Sir *Thomas*, who reply'd, *Why ay, now 'tis something like, now 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reason.*

RHYPARO'GRAPHER [*rhyparographus*, L. of

Li of *Ποταρυγός*, of *Ποταρός* filthy, and *γραφός* a Writer, Gr.] a Writer or Painter of Trifles or base Things.

RHYPTICKS [*rhypica*, L.] cleansing or scouring Medicines.

RHYTHM [of *ῥυθμίζω* Gr. to bring to a Calculation] it is us'd to signify a certain Number of Pulses in any given Time.

RHYTHMICAL [*rythmicus*, L. of *ῥυθμικός*, Gr.] of or made in Rhyme.

RIB [*ribbe*, Sax. and Du. *rippe*, Teut.] a Ride Bone of the Body.

A **RIB** [in *Archery*] a hard Goose-quill which lies between the Feathers.

To **RIB** *roast*, to beat or bang soundly.

RIBALD, noisy, impudent, &c. as *Ribald Crows*. *Shakes.*

RIBALDRY [*ribaude*, F. a Whore] Debauchery or obscene Talk. *Ital.*

RIBBAND } [of *re* and *band* or *bend*]

RIBBON } a narrow sort of Silk for Head Ornaments, &c.

RIBAUD, a luxurious Spendthrift, a Whoremonger. *F. Spenc.*

RIBBON [in *Heraldry*] the eighth part of a Bend.

RIBBLE RABBLE [of *rebbelen*, Du. to prate] a Mob.

RIBIBBLE, a Fiddle or Cittern. *O.*

RIBIBE, an old Baud. *Chauc.*

RIBS [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are off.

RIBS of the Parrels [in a *Ship*] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.

RIC [*Ryc*, Sax.] a Kingdom.

RIC [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Disease.

RICE [*ris*, F. of *Oryza*, L.] a Sort of Indian Pulse or Grain.

RICE [among *Husbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. *O.*

RICERCATE [in *Musick Books*] signifies a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the same the *English* call a *voluntary*. *Ital.*

RICH [*ric* or *pace*, Sax. *riche*, F. *reich*, Teut. *ricco*, Ital.] that has great Incomes; plentiful; very precious.

RICHARD [*Verstegan* derives it of *ric*, Sax. Rich, and *Heart*, i. e. liberal hearted, but *Skinner* of *ric*, Sax. and *aerd*, Nature, Du.] a proper Name of Men.

RICHBOROUGH [formerly called *Richberge*, in the *Saxon Rep'timu*, C. Br. *Rych Cusyth*, i. e. the Sandy Ford] a Place in *Kent*.

RI'CHES [*richesse*, F. *ricchezza*, Ital.] a vast or great Estate, Wealth.

RI'CHES [among *Hunters*] a Company of Martens or Sables.

RICHMOND [of *ric*, Sax. Rich, and *Wund* Peace, or *Wund* a Mouth, Sax.] a Town in *Surrey* near the *Thames*.

RICK } [*hneac*, Sax.] a Heap of Corn
REEK } or Hay.

RI'CKETS [*Paχίτης* of *Paχίς*, Gr. the Back-bone] a Disease common to Children.

RI'CTURE [*riatura*, L.] a gaping.

To **RID** [*hneðan* or *Apneðan*, Sax.] to free from or disengage; also to gain Ground in Walking.

RI'DDANCE, ridding or clearing, dispatch.

RIDELLED, plaited, wrinkled. *O.*

A **RIDDLE** [*hpiðel*, Sax.] a Sieve, an oblong Sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn. *S. C.*

A **RIDDLE** [of *Apneðan*, Sax. to guess] a hard Question, a dark Saying.

To **RIDDLE**, to sift in a Sieve.

To **RIDE** [*piðan*, Sax. *riden*, Du.] to go on Horseback, in a Coach, Waggon, &c. also to manage a Horse.

To **RIDE** [of a *Ship*] a Ship is said to ride, when she is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she does not drive away by Wind or Tide.

To **RIDE a Peek** [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with one End of the Yards peeked up, and the other End hanging down.

To **RIDE a-cross** [*Sea Phrase*] is to ride with the Main-Yards and Fore-Yards hoisted up; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To **RIDE a shot** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables fastened together, that it may be double in Length, which is called a Shot.

To **RIDE a-thwart** [*Sea Phrase*] to ride with the Ship's side upon the Tide.

To **RIDE betwixt Wind and Tide**, is when the Wind has equal Force over the Ship one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To **RIDE Hawse Full** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship talls so deep into the Sea with her Head, in stress of Weather, that the Water breaks into her Hawses.

To **RIDE Portoise** [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Yards are down or struck upon the Deck.

To **RIDE Wind Road** [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Wind has more Power over the Ship in her riding than the Tide has.

A **RIDE** of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU [in *Fortification*] a rising Ground commanding a Plain; also a Trench covered with Earth, in Form of a Parapet, to cover the Soldiers. *F.*

RIDERS [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [*hpiže*, Sax. *ryg*, Dan.] the Top of a Hill, Houle, &c. also a Piece of Land between two Furrows.

RIDGED,

RIDGED, having Ridges.

RIDGES [*Architect*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RIDGE BAND, a Part of a Horse's Harness, which runs over across his Back.

RIDGE CULLY, a Goldsmith. *Cant.*

RIDGLING } [of *rejiciendo*, L. with

RIDGEL } dim. [ing] the Male of any Beast that has been but half gelt.

To RIDICU'LE [*ridiculiser*, F.] to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

RIDICU'LE [*ridiculum*, L.] that which is ridiculous, Jest, Mockery, a laughing Stock.

RIDI'CULOUS [*ridicule*, F. *ridiculosus*, L.] fit to be laughed at, impertinent.

RID'ING Clerk, one of the six Clerks in Chancery.

RIDINGS [in *Yorkshire*] Divisions, in number three, West-Riding, East-Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDI'TTA, signifies the same as *Reditta*, and *Replica*, which see. *Ital.*

A RIDO'TTA, an Entertainment of Singing, Musick, &c. an Opera.

RIENS *ariere* [*Law Phrase*] a kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrearages of Account. F.

RIENS *passé per le fait* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action. F.

RIENS *per Descent* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of Pleading, when an Heir is sued for Debt of his Ancestor, and hath not Effects in his Hand. F.

RIER County, a Place appointed by the Sheriff (after his Court ended) for the Receipt of the King's Money.

RIFE [*nyk*, *Sax.*] frequent, common.

RIFENESS, Commonness, Frequency.

To RIFLE [*rifler*, F. *riiffelen*, Du.] to pillage or rob.

RIFLE'TUM, a Coppice or Thicket, a Place full of Bushes or Thorns. O. L.

RI'FFLING } [of *raffler*, F.] is when

RA'FFLING } a Company of Persons stake down a piece of Money against a Commodity, and he that throws most upon the Dice takes it.

RIFRAF [*Minshew* derives it of *rif-ken-rakken*, Du. a mangle-mangle] Refuse or Dregs, Scum of Things.

To RIFT [*rifver*, Dan. of *Reaxian*, *Sax.* to snatch] to split, to cleave.

A RIFT, a Clift, Chink, or Crack.

RIFT [of a Horse's Hoof] that Part of it which is pared or cut off.

RIFTS [in Horses] a Disease, when Corruption lodges in the Palate of the Mouth.

To RIFT [*raeffser*, Dan.] to belch. *Linc.*

RIG, the Back. *Chauc.*

RIG, a Horse which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.

A RIG [of *ridendo*, L. Laughing] a wanton, ramping Girl.

To RIG *about*, to be wanton, to ramp.

To RIG a Ship [of *pihtan*, *Sax.*] to furnish a Ship with Tackling.

RIGADOON, a Sort of Dance.

RIGA'TION, the sprinkling or moistening any thing. L.

WELL RIGGED; a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are of a fit size, in proportion to her Burden. *Metaph.* a person well dressed.

OVER-RIGGED; a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are too big for her.

RIGGING, is all the Cordage or Ropes whatsoever, belonging to the Masts or Yards, or any Parts about the Ship.

RIGGISH, rampant, ruttish, &c. *Shak.*

RIGHT [*piht*, *Sax.* *recht*, Du. and Teut. *ritto*, Ital.] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority, Privilege.

RIGHT [in Law] any Title or Claim, by virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

RIGHT [*piht*, *Sax.* *recht*, Teut. *rectus*, L.] straight, honest, just, true, proper, natural.

RIGHT Angle [in Geometry] is when one of its Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, and leans no more one way than another.

RIGHT angled Figure [Geometry] a Figure whose Sides are at right Angles, or stand perpendicularly one to another.

RIGHT angled Triangle, is that which has one right Angle.

A RIGHT Line [in Geometry] a Line which lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning any way.

RIGHT Sailing, is when a Voyage is performed on some one of the Cardinal Points.

RIGHT Sphere [in Astronomy] that which has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in the Zenith.

RIGHT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] is to keep the Helm even with the middle of the Ship.

To RIGHT one, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGHTEOUS, just, upright, equitable, reasonable.

RIGHTFUL [*pihtyul*, *Sax.*] that is grounded on just Right, lawful.

RIGHTWISE, Righteous. *Chauc.*

RIGID [*rigide*, F. of *rigidus*, L.] exact in the observing of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

RIGIDITY } [*rigidité*, F. of *rigiditas*,

RIGIDNESS } L.] Severity, Strictness.

RIGLETS [among Printers] thin Slices of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry; or to lessen or enlarge Margins, &c.

RIGOLS, a Musical Instrument, a *Clavicord*, or what makes merry or diverts. *Shak.*

RIGOR [*rigor*, F.] a great stiff Cold, roughness, stiffness; a convulsive shuddering occasioned by Cold, or an Ague Fit. *L.*

RIGOROUS [*rigoreux*, F. *rigorofus*, L.] full of Rigour, over harsh.

RIGOUR [*rigueur*, F. *rigor*, L.] severity of Manners and Disposition; sternness, harshness, utmost Extremity.

RIGOROUSNESS, overharshness.

A RILL [a Contraction of *Rivulus*, L.] a Rivulet, or little Brook.

RILLY, full of Rills.

A RIM [*pima*, Sax.] the Border or Edge of any thing.

RIMA, a Rift, Cleft, or Chink. *L.*

RIMA [in *Surgery*] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone. *L.*

RIME [*hime*, Sax. *rim*, Du.] a falling Mist which dissolves by degrees.

RIME } [*pime*, Sax. *rein*, Teut.

RHIME } *rime*, F. *rima*, Ital. *rhythmus*, L. of *ῥυθμος*, Gr.] the Likeness of Sound at the End of Words.

Dogrel RIME, paltry, pitiful Rhyme.

RIMO'SE [*rimofus*, L.] full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMO'SITY [*rimofitas*, L.] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMPELED, rumpled, wither'd.

RYMY [of *hime*, Sax.] hazy, foggy.

RIND [*pin*, Sax. *rinde*, Teut.] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.

To RIND [*Be pin*, Sax.] to take off the Rind.

RINDLE, a small Gutter.

To RINE [*hpinan*, Sax.] to touch. *N.C.*

A RINER, a very good cast at Bowls. *Chauc.*

RING [*hpin*, Sax. *ring*, Dan. *ringh*, Du. *rinck*, Teut.] an Ornament for the Finger, &c.

To RING [*pin*, Sax.] to make a Sound as Bells, or any Vessel of Metal.

RING of Saturn [in *Astronomy*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an Artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it.

RING Bolts [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins, which serve for bringing the Planks to.

RING BONE [in a *Horse*] a callous Substance growing in the Hollow of the Pastern, above the Cronet.

RING-Dove, a Wood-Pidgeon.

RING-Head, an Instrument to stretch woolen Cloth with.

RING-Leader, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

RING-Streaked [spoken of *Cattle*] marked with round Streaks.

RING-Tail, a kind of Kite with a whitish Tail.

RING-Walk [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.

RINGWOOD [*Regnewood*, antiently the Metropolis of the *Regni*, q. d. the

Wood or Forest of the *Regni*, into which they fled for Protection] in *Hampshire*.

RINING, running. *Chauc.*

RING-WORM, a Tetter, a Disease.

To RINSE [*rinser*, F. *renser*, Dan.] to wash lightly, to wash the Soap out of Linen, after the first Lather.

RIOT [*riote*, F.] Excess, Luxury, Debauchery; also Rout, Rabble, Tumult.

RIOT [in *Law*] denotes the forcible doing an unlawful Act, by three or more Persons met together for that purpose.

To RIOT [*rioter*, F.] to make a Rior, to live riotously.

RIOTING, Excess, Debauchery.

RIOTISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spenc.*

RIOTOUS [*rioteux*, F.] given to Luxury, leud, disorderly, tumultuous.

RIOTOUSNESS, an irregular Course of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.

To RIP [*pippan*, Sax.] to cut up.

RIPA'RIÆ [Old *Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.

RIPA'RIOUS [*riparius*, L.] belonging to Water-Banks.

RIPE [*pipe*, Sax. *rispe*, Du.] come to Maturity, as Fruits, &c.

To RIPEN [*pipian*, Sax.] to grow to Maturity.

RIPIANO, the same as *Repiano*, Ital. which see.

RIPIERS, Men who bring Fish from the Sea Coasts, to sell in the inland Parts.

A RIPPER, a Pedler, Dorser, or Badger. *Suffex.*

To RIPPLE Flax, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Vessels. *N.C.*

RIPRESA, the same as *Represa*, Ital. which see.

RIPT [*nypt*, Sax.] unsewed, cut open.

RIPTOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reap'd their Lord's Corn.

To RISE [*Aprian*, Sax. *risen*, Du. *reiser*, Dan.] to spring up, to proceed or come from, to get up.

RISE, Cause, Occasion, Preferment; the Head or Spring of a River.

To RISE the Tacks [*Sea Phrase*] to hoist the Ropes called Tacks.

RI'SIBLE [*risibilis*, L.] capable of laughing. *F.*

RI'SIBILITY [*risibilitas*, L.] the being capable of laughing.

RI'SING [of the *Sun*] its appearing above the Horizon.

RI'SING in the Body, a Distemper in Cattle.

RI'SING Timbers [in a *Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.

RISING [heretofore noted for a Castle called a *Rising Castle*, from its Situation] in *Norfolk*.

RISING, Yest or Barm. *C.*

RISINGS [in a *Ship*] are those thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.

RISK } [*risque*, F.] Hazard, Ven-
RISQUE } ture, Peril.

To **RISK** } [*risquer*, F.] to venture
To **RISQUE** } or hazard.

RISSE'LES [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Udder, Marrow, &c. and fried.

RITE [*ritus*, L.] an Order to be observed on solemn Occasions, a Church Ceremony.

RITERNE'LLO, the repeating six Notes at the End of a Song, or of a Couplet of Verses at the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*

RITORNE'LLO, the same as *Retornello*, *Ital.* which see.

RITUAL [*rituel*, F. *rituale*, L.] a Book containing the Particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church.

RITUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worship.

RIVAGE, a Toll antiently paid to the King in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats. F. The Sea-Shore. *Chauc.*

RIVAL [*rivalis*, L. q. d. *qui juxta eundem rivum pascit*] one who stands in competition with another, especially in Love-Affairs. F.

RIVALRY [*rivaltié*, F. of *rivalitas*, L.] Competition.

To **RIVE** [*riffer*, Dan.] to cleave asunder, or in pieces.

RIVELING, turning in and out. O.

RIVEN, rent, split, torn. *Spenc.*

RIVER [*riviere*, F. of *rivus*, L.] a great Stream of Water running from its Spring-Head till it fall into the Sea.

RIVERS [i. e. *de ripariis*, L. of the Banks] a Sirname.

A **RIVULET** [*rivulus*, L.] a little River or Brook.

RIXA'TION, scolding or brawling. L.

RIXDOLLAR, a German Coin, worth 4s. 6d.

ROACH [*Heoce*, Sax.] a kind of Fish.

A **ROAD** [of *riðan*, Sax. to ride] a Highway to travel in.

A **ROAD** [among *Sailors*] a Place near the Land where the Ships may ride at Anchor.

A **ROD ROAD**, a broad high Champion Road.

A **Good ROAD** [among *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A **Wild ROAD** [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any side.

ROA'DER [among *Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To **ROAM** [of *room*, Eng. or *romear*, *Ital.* or of *Roma*, L. Rome, q. d. to wander to Rome for the sake of Religion]

to range and ramble up and down.

A **ROAMER**, a Rambler up and down.

RO'AN [*rouen*, F. *roano*, *Ital.* of *ravus*, L.] a certain Colour in Horses, a bay, black, or sorrel Colour, intermix'd all over with white or grey Hairs.

To **ROAR** [*riapan*, Sax.] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noise as the Sea.

ROARING, making a great Noise.

To **ROB** [*robber*, or *derober*, F. q. d. to disrobe, *nyppan* or *neaxian*, Sax.] to plunder or take away by force.

RO'B, inspissated Juice.

RO'BBERY [*robberie*, O. F. *neax*, Sax.] a taking away by force.

RO'BBINS [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put thro' the Eylet-Holes of the Sail, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Vest or Gown, which covers the whole Body. F.

RO'BERSMEN } [*Old Saxon*] a sort

RO'BERTSMEN } of stout lusty Night Thieves.

ROBERT [*Cambden* derivs it of *raðe*, Sax. Counsel, and *Beorht*, Sax. famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of Onions, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt and Vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, Feasts in May in honour of *Robigus*, a Roman Deity, thought to preserve the Corn from being robiginous, i. e. blasted.

Many talk of Robin Hood who never shot in his Bow.

[This *Robin Hood* was a famous Robber, and storied to be an expert Archer in the Time of King *Richard* the First, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about *Shirewood* Forest in *Nottinghamshire*.] This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant Pretenders and Braggadochio's whatsoever, either in Knowledge or Business. It intimates that bragging and boasting are common Impertinences in Conversation, equally among Travellers and Soldiers, as well as Poets and Painters, who never out-did Nature yet, but only in the Lye. But they who pretend themselves to be what they are not, will always be prating of what they do not know. So, *Non omnes, qui Citharam tenent, Citharadi sunt*, say the Latins; Πολλοὶ μὲν κερθνηκοφοροῖ, παύροι δὲ τὰ βάνχοι, the Greeks; and *Molti parlan di Orlando, chi non videro mai suo brando*, the Italians.

Robin Hood's Pennyworths.

This Proverb is usually applied to such as having gotten any Thing dishonestly, sell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*; and *Robin Hood* is alluded to because being an expert Archer, and so coming easily by it, he could afford to sell

Venison as cheap as Neck Beef; according to the *Latins*, *Aurea pro areis*, and the *Greek* χρύσεια χαλκείων: but others on the contrary apply it to such as would buy lumping Pennyworths, still alluding to *Robin*, but upon another Consideration, viz. his being a Robber, who tho, as *Camden* calls him *Pradonem mitissimum*, the most gentle and generous of Thieves, when Cash run low, would have what he wanted at his own Rate, which his Chapmen were forc'd to take, or else he would have it for nothing.

ROBIN, a sort of Pear, called also the Muscat Pear of *August*.

ROBIN *Red-Breast*, a Bird.

ROBORA'NTIA [among *Physicians*] strengthening Medicines that comfort the Heart. *L.*

ROBORA'TION, a strengthening. *L.*

ROBO'REAN [*roboreus*, *L.*] of the Nature of, or belonging to Oak.

ROBU'ST [*robuste*, *F.* of *robustus*, *L.*] strong like Oak, strong limbed, lusty.

ROBU'STEOUS [*robustus*, *L.*] strong like an Oak.

ROCAMBO'LE, a sort of small Garlick, *Spanish* Garlick.

A ROCCELO' [of *roc*, *Sax.* *rock*, *Du.*] a great loose Coat or Cloke.

ROCHE, a Rock. *F.*

ROCHE *Allum* [*q. d.* Rock *Allum*] a Mineral Salt, of a very binding quality.

ROCHESTER [w. *rope*-*ceay* *Tej*, *Sax.* probably so called of *Roche*, *F.* a Rock, and *ceay* *Tej*, *Sax.* a Castle or City] a City in *Kent*.

RO'CHET [*rochetto*, *Ital.*] a kind of Lawn Garment worn by Bishops, resembling a Surplice, but gather'd at the wrists. *F.*

ROCK [*roche* or *roc*, *rocca*, *Ital.* *rupes*, *L.*] a Mass of Stone, rooted in the Ground.

ROCK [*rock*, *Du.* and *Dan.* *rocca*, *Ital.*] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

ROCKADILLIO, a sweatmeat. *Span.*

ROCKETS [*rochetti*, *Ital.*] Fireworks.

ROD [*rode*, *D.* *radius*, *L.*] a Land Measure of 16 Foot and a half.

ROD [*Minshew* derives it of *ῥαβδος*, *Gr.*] a Wand or small Stick; a Bundle of small Sprigs of Birch, to correct Children with.

ROD-KNIGHTS } Servitors who held
RAD-KNIGHTS } Land by serving their Lord on Horseback. *O. S.*

ROD-NET [among *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

He makes a Rod for his own Breech.

This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who for want of Penetration into the Consequences of Things, and of the Qualification of knowing Men, are often prevailed upon by the Artifices of designing Persons to do those things, which will in

the Consequence sensibly affect themselves, while they design them only for others, deeming themselves secure: As also such revengeful Spirits, which prosecute their private Resentments against others with such an unwary Precipitateness, that the heaviest part of the Punishment frequently falls to their share. *Ὅντ' αὐτῷ κακὰ τεύχει ἀνὲρ ἄλλω τεύχων*, say the *Greeks*, and *Ἐπὶ σεαυτῷ τὴν σελήνην καθέλεις*; *In tuum ipsius caput Lunam deducis*, *Latin*.

RODE, Complementation. *O.*

RO'DERICK [of *raðe*, *Sax.* Counsel, and *ric*, *Sax.* rich] a Name of Men.

RODGE, a Water Fowl, something like a Duck, but lesser.

A RODOMONTA'DO [*rodomontade*, *F.*] a vain glorious bragging or boasting.

RODUNDE'LLUS [*Old Law*] a Roundel, an old riding Cloke.

A ROE [*ra*, *Sax.*] a kind of Deer.

ROES [*raun*, *Dan.* *roghe*, *Du.*] the Sperm or Seed of Fishes.

ROE BUCK [*roah*-*beo* *h*, *Sax.* *raa*-*buch*, *Dan.* *rehe*-*bock*, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROFE, did rend and rive. *O.*

RO'GAL [*rogalis*, *L.*] belonging to *rogus*, or a great Funeral Fire.

ROGA'TION, an asking. *L.*

ROGA'TION WEEK [of *rogando Deum*] is the Week preceeding *Whitsuntide*, so called from the extraordinary Prayers performed on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, and Abstinence from eating Flesh: 1. As a Preparation for the Devotion of *Holy Thursday*. 2. Because of the Fruits of the Earth which are then tender, that they might not be blasted. 3. Because of Campaigns which are usually open'd about that time. It was first instituted by *Mamertus* Bishop of *Vienne* in *France*, about the Year 452.

ROGER [of *ruh*, *Teut.* Rest, and *gar*, a Keeper, but *Kilian* derives it of *ruh*g and *geren*, *Teut.* to desire, *q. d.* one desirous of Rest] a proper Name of Men.

ROGER, a Cloke-Bag. *O.*

ROGETH, rocketh, joggeth.

To ROGITATE [*rogitatum*, *L.*] to ask often.

RO'GUE [some derive it of *rogue*, *F.* impudent, *Minshew* from *roazh*, *Sax.* to malign or hate, but *Skinner* rather of *ῥακος*, *Gr.* or *רע* *Heb.* Evil] a Villain, Knave, Cheat; also a sturdy Beggar; also a Word of familiarity, as a pretty *Rogue*.

RO'GUERY, Villainy, Knavery; also Drolling, Railery.

RO'GUISH, knavish, wicked; also pleasant, wanton.

ROGUISHNESS, Knavishness, Wag-gishness.

ROIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*

To

To ROLL, to range. O.

ROIN, a Scar or Scab. O.

To ROIST, to swagger or boast. O.

A ROISTER [*rustre*, F. a Clown] a rude boistrous Fellow.

ROISTING, bullying, noisy, &c. Shak.

ROISTON [q. d. *Roisia's* Town, from *Roisia* a pious Lady, who, in the Time of the Normans, set up a Crucifix there] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

A ROKE, a Sweat, as to be all in a Roke.

ROKETTE, a Frock. Chauc.

A ROLL [*role*, Du. Teut. *rolle*, F. *rotulus*, L.] a Bundle of any thing rolled up; a List of Names.

A ROLL [among Lawyers] a Sheet of Paper or Skin of Parchment rolled up.

ROLL [of Parchment] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

ROLL [in a Ship] a round piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-staff is let.

To ROLL [*rollen*, Du. and Teut. *rouler*, F.] to make up into a Roll; also to draw a Roller or Rolling-Stone, &c. over any thing to make it smooth and even.

Ridder-ROLL [in Law] a small piece of Parchment added to some part of a Roll or Record.

ROLLER, a swathing Band for young Children; also a round piece of Wood for removing great Stones; also for other uses.

A Rolling Stone gathers no Moss.

There are a Set of People in the World of so unfettled and restless a Temper, and such Admirers of Novelty, that they can never be long pleased with one way of living, no more than to continue long in one Habitation; but before they are well enter'd upon one Business, dip into another, and before they are well settled in one Habitation, remove to another; so that they are always busily beginning to live, but by reason of Fickleness and Impatience, never arrive at a way of living: such Persons fall under the Doom of this Proverb, which is design'd to fix the Volatility of their Tempers, by laying before them the ill Consequences of such Fickleness and Inconstancy. *Saxum volutum non obducitur Musco*, say the Latins; *Λίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦκος ἔποιεῖ*, the Greeks; *Pierre qui roule n'amasse point de mousse*, the French; and *Pietra mossa non fa muchio*, the Italians.

ROLLING Press, a Press to print on Copper Plates.

The ROLLS, the Office where the Chancery Records are kept.

ROLLS of Parliament, Skins of Parchment sewed together, and rolled up, on which are ingrossed all Acts of Parliament. The several Skins in a Roll are called *Presses*.

ROMAGE, Disturbances, as the *Romages of the Land*. Shakesp.

La ROMAIN, a French Grain, of quick Growth and good Food for Cattle, call'd French Tares or Vetches.

RO'MAN [*Romain*, F. *Romanus*, L.] belonging to the City or Church of Rome.

RO'MAN Beam, a sort of Balance or Stilliards, otherwise called a *Stelleer*.

RO'MAN Catholics, such as follow the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of Rome.

RO'MAN Indiction, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which, the Romans exacted their several Tributes, 1st of Gold, 2d of Silver, 3d of Brass and Iron.

RO'MAN Letter, a sort of upright Letter, the Character that this Line is printed with.

RO'MAN Order [of Architecture] the same as the Composite, which see.

RO'MANCE [*Roman*, F. *Romanzo*, Ital.] a feigned Story, a Tale of a Tub, a mere Fiction. F.

To RO'MANCE [*parler Roman*, F.] to tell a magnificent Lye; to bounce or vapour.

A ROMA'NCER [*romanxier*, F.] a teller of Lyes or false Stories.

ROMANCIST, a Writer of Romances.

RO'MANIST, a Papist, one who belongs to the Church of Rome.

RO'MANS [*Romani*, L.] the People of Rome.

ROMA'NTICK [*Romantique*, F.] belonging to, or that favours of a Romance.

ROMBOYLED, with a Warrant. O.

ROME [*Roma*, L.] the chief City of Italy.

ROMER, wider. O.

ROME Scot } a certain Tribute former-
ROME Feoh } ly paid to Rome.

ROMIN, to roam, to wander. Chauc.

ROMISH, of the Church of Rome.

ROMPEE [in Heraldry] is when a Chevron is drawn in an Escutcheon broken, or with an Opening in the middle.

ROMULUS, Grandson of Numitor, King of the *Albans*, by his Daughter *Silvia* and *Mars*, who being exposed on the Banks of *Tiber*, was nourished (they say) by a Wolf, and at last was hurried away in a Whirlwind; the Founder of the City of Rome.

RO'NDEAU [in Musick Books] is a Name that is apply'd to all Songs or Tunes that end with the first Part or Strain, whether they be *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, *Gavots*, *Figs*, or any other kind of Air; and for that Reason, they have either the Letters *DC*, or the Words *DA CAPO* at the end of them; which signify, that the first Part must be begun again: and there is also commonly the Word *FIN*, *FINE*, or *FINIS*, at the End of the first Part, which signify, that it must be concluded there. And if those

Words

Words are not there, either there is or ought to be a Character or Mark over the last Note of the said first Part, that signifies the Word *FIN*, &c. *Ital.*

RO'NDEL [in *Fortification*] a Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions.

RONTS, young Bullocks. *Spenc.*

RONYON, a Rake, &c. *Shakesp.*

RONVILLE, a fine Pear that comes to its full ripeness in *January* and *February*.

ROOD [of *Rode*, Du. *Rad*, Eng. *radius*, L. of *ῥαδός*, Gr.] the fourth Part of an Acre, containing 40 Perches.

ROOD [*rode*, Sax.] a Cross.

ROOD-Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

ROOF [*ῥοφ*, Sax. *Minshew* derives it of *ῥοφῆ*, Gr.] the Top of a House or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.

ROOF-Trees [in a Ship] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Half-deck to the Forecastle.

A **ROOK** [*ῥοκ*, Sax. *Roock*, Du. probably of *Raucus*, L. hoarse] a Carrion Fowl; a notorious Cheat, or sharpening Fellow.

ROOKY, Misty. *N. C.*

ROOM [*rum*, Sax. *Ruym*, Du. large, *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *ῥομ*, Gr. a Street] an Apartment in a House.

ROOMER [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be a *Roomer* when she is very large.

ROOMY, capacious, large.

ROOP, hoarseness. *N. C.*

ROOR, an Uproar. *O.*

A **ROOST** [*ῥοστ*, Sax.] a Perch or Place for Fowls to rest on.

To **ROOST** [*Roosten*, Du.] to rest as Fowls do.

A **ROOT** [*Roed*, Dan. *radix*, L.] that Part of a Plant which grows downwards; the Rise or Beginning of a thing.

ROOT [among *Mathematicians*] is a Number or Quantity considered in order to be multiplied once, or more times by itself, to make thereby Products called Powers.

ROOT [in *Gram.*] an original Word.

Square ROOT [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which being multiplied by it self, produces a Power called a Square; so 4 is the square Root of 16.

Cube ROOT, is a Number which multiplied twice by it self, produces a Power called a Cube; so 4 is the Cube Root of 64.

ROPE [*nape*, Sax. *Roop*, Du.] a Cord.

ROPE-Tarn, the Yarn of any Rope untwisted.

To **ROPE**, to run thick and ropy, as some Liquors do.

To **ROPEN**, to reap. *O.*

ROPES, Guts. *N. C.*

ROPE-WELD, an Herb.

ROPES, Guts prepared and cut out for Black-Puddings. *S. C.*

RO'PY, clammy or slimy.

RORID [*roridus*, L.] dewy, moist.

RORI'FEROUS [*rorifer*, L.] Dew bringing.

RORIFLUOUS, flowing with Dew.

RORIGENOUS, produced of Dew.

RORULENT [*rorulentus*, L.] full of Dew.

ROS, Dew that falls upon the Ground. *L.*

ROS [among *Physicians*] a kind of Moisture whereby all the Parts of a living Creature are nourished.

ROS Vitriol [among *Chymists*] the first Phlegm that is distill'd from Vitriol in *Balneo Mariae*. *L.*

ROSAMUND [of *Rosa*, and *Mundi*, *q. d.* the Rose of the World, or *Rosa*, *L.* and *Mund*, Sax. a Mouth, from her rosy coloured Lips] commonly called *Fair Rosamund*, Daughter to *William Lord Clifford*, and Mother to *William Longspee*, the first Earl of *Salisbury*, and Paramour to that puissant Monarch *Henry the Second*, who by his own Right adjoined *Anjou*, *Main*, and *Tourain* in *France*; by his Wife *Aquitain* and *Poitou*; and by Conquest *Ireland*, to the Crown of *England*; and commanded from the *Pyrenean Mountains* of *France*, to the *Orcades* in *Scotland*. She has this Epitaph answerable to her Beauty,

Hic jacet in Tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda;

Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

ROSA'LIA, a Disease common to Children, not unlike the Measles.

RO'SARY [*rosaire*, *F.* *rosarium*, *L.*] a Mass with Prayers to the Virgin *Mary*; a Set of Beads called *Fifteens*, containing 15 *Pater-Noster's* and 150 *Ave Maria's*.

Arch Confraternity of the ROSARY, an Order instituted by *St. Dominick*.

RO'SA SOLIS, a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, &c.

ROSE [*rosa*, *L.*] a Flower called the Flower of *Venus*, consecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates* the God of Silence.

ROSE NOBLE, coined by King *Edward III.* 1350. called then the *Penny of Gold*, and current at 6 s. and 8 d. which our *Alchymists* or *Hermetick Philosophers* affirm, was of Gold made by the Powder of *Projection* or *Philosophers Stone*, by *Raymundus Lullius*, while he was in the Tower of *London*; and they go about to prove it from the Inscription: for as upon the one side there is the King's Image in a Ship, to notify that he was Lord of the Seas, with his Titles; so on the reverse, there was a Cross Fleury with *Lionenx*, inscribed, *Jesus autem transiens per medium eorum ibat*, which they profoundly expound, as *Jesus* passed invisible thro' the midst of the *Pharisees*; so that Gold was made by a secret and invisible

ible Art amidst the Ignorant: but others say, that Text was only an *Amulet* used in that credulous warfaring Age, to escape Dangers in Battle.

ROSE *Ryal*, an antient Gold Coin, in value 1*l.* 10*s.*

Golden Rose, a Rose which the Pope usually blesses at Mass upon a Sunday in Lent.

Under the ROSE, privately, secretly; also not to be divulged.

RO'SEMARY [*rosemarin*, F. of *rosmarinus*, L.] a Plant well known.

ROSE-Pear, a Fruit that ripens in August and September.

ROSICRU'CIANS, Chymists who call themselves Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

ROSIERE, a Rose Tree. *Spenc.*

ROSIL, or ROSILLY Soil, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. *S. C.*

ROSIN [*rosine*, F. of *resina*, L.] an oily Juice that runs out of some Trees.

ROSION, a gnawing. *L.*

RO'SLAND [of *rhos*, Brit.] heathy Land or full of Ling; also watery or moorish Land.

RO'SSALIA, red fiery Spots, breaking out all over the Body.

To ROST [*rostit*, F.] to dress Meat before the Fire.

ROSTED [*Lepoytob*, Sax.] dress'd before the Fire as Meat.

ROSTRIFO'RMIS *Processus* [among *Anatomists*] a Process of the Shoulder Blade, and of the lower Jaw Bone. *L.*

RO'STRUM [among *Chymists*] the Nose of an Alembick.

To ROT [*rotan*, Sax. rotten, Du.] to putrify, perish, or consume away.

ROT [*rot*, Du.] a Disease in Sheep.

ROTA *Aristotelica* [i. e. *Aristotle's* Wheel] a Wheel considered as moving along a Plane till it has made one intire Revolution. *L.*

ROTA'TION, a turning round like a Wheel. *L.*

ROTA'TOR Major and Minor [in *Anatomy*] are two *Apophyses*, in the upper Part of the Thigh-Bone called *Trochanters*.

ROTE [of *rota*, L. a Wheel] as, to say a Lesson by rote, i. e. to say it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

ROTE, a Root. *Chauc.*

ROTHER Beasts, horned Beasts. *N. C.*

ROTHER Soil } the Dung or Soil of
ROSOCH } such Cattle. *N. C.*

RO'THER-Nails, such as have a very full Head, and are used to fasten the Rudder Irons in Ships.

RO'TTEN [of *rotan*, Sax. rotten, Du. to rot] unsound, perished by corrupting.

RO'TTENNESS [in a Horse] a Disease when the inward Parts are so wasted that

they are past cure.

RO'TULA, a little Wheel or Pulley. *L.*

RO'TULI *Placitorum* [Old Law] Court Rolls, or Records upon Roll. *L.*

RO'TULUS *Wintonia* [Doomsday-Book] so called because it was formerly kept at Winchester. *L.*

ROTUND [*rotundus*, L.] round.

ROTUNDITY [*rotunditas*, L.] roundness.

ROTU'NDUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Radius, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand downward. *L.*

ROU, ugly, froward. *O.*

ROUSE [of *roux*, F. red haired] a Sirname.

To ROVE [*roder*, F.] to ramble about.

ROUE, the Iron Pin, to which a Clinch Nail is fastened.

A RO'VER [*rodewr*, F.] a Rambler.

A RO'VER [Rotsder, Dan.] a Pirate Ship.

ROUGE, red. *F.*

ROUGE Cross } [among *Heralds*] the

ROUGE Dragon } Names of two of the Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms.

ROUGH [*hpuh*, Sax. rauch, Teut. roide, F. probably of *rudis*, L.] uneven, rugged; severe, harsh, hairy, or bristly.

ROU'GHINGS, latter Pasture, or Grass which comes after mowing. *C.*

ROUGHT, had Pity on. *O.*

ROUKIN, to snore. *Chauc.*

To ROUL [Military Term] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard and take their turns in relieving one another, are said to roul.

To ROUL. See Roll.

ROULA'DE, a trilling or quavering. *F.*

ROULA'DES [in *Cookery*] Veal Steaks dress'd after a particular manner. *F.*

ROUNCE, a little Pony or Tit. *Chauc.*

ROUNCE, the Handle of a Part of the Printing Press.

ROU'NCEVAL Peas [of *Rounceval*, a Place at the Foot of the Pyrenean Hills] a kind of large delicious Peas.

ROUNDS [*rond*, F. rund, Dan. rotundus, L.] in form of a Circle or Ball.

A ROUND, a Ring or Circle.

ROUNDEL, a Song beginning and ending with the same Sentence. *Chauc.*

ROUND-Heads [in the Time of the Civil Wars] a Name given to the Parliament Party, who usually wore short Hair.

ROUND House [in a Ship] is the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

ROUND House [of a Parish] a Prison to secure those who commit Disorders in the Night.

ROUND in } [Sea-Term] to let rise the
ROUND aft } Main or Fore-Tack, &c. when the Wind larges upon them.

ROUNDS [among *Masons*] are the broken Pieces of Statues.

ROUNDS [among *Military Men*] a Watch which goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garison.

ROUNDELAY [of *Round and Lay*, a Song, *Rondeau*, F.] a *Shepherd's* Song, sung by several in their turns, or as in a round.

To **ROUND** one in the Ear [of *puni-an*, *Sax.* to mutter, *Roenen*, Du. *Reu-nen*, Teut. to whisper] to chide sharply.

To **ROUNE**, to cease. O.

ROUNT [in *Horses*] a Flesh Colour.

ROUP, a filthy Boil or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. C.

To **ROURIGE**, to gnaw. O.

To **ROUSE** [of *Apiyan*, *Sax.*] to wake, to raise or stir up.

To **ROUSE** up a Hart [Hunting Phrase] to raise him from his Harbour.

To **ROUSE** [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk lifts up and shakes himself.

To **ROUSE** a *Hawser* or *Cable* [Sea Phrase] used for haling in part of the *Hawser* or *Cable*, which lies slack in the Water.

ROUSE, a cunning Trick, a Wile. Ch.

A **ROUSING** Lye, a whisking great one.

ROUSSELET, a kind of delicious small Pear.

ROUT [rot, Dan. *rette*, Teut. *thawd*, C. Br. *Vossius* and *Menagius* derive them of *ῥόδος*, Gr.] a Multitude or Throng of People, Company or Flock, Squabble, Noise, Defeat of an Army.

A **ROUT** of *Wolves* [among *Hunters*] a Herd of those wild Beasts.

To **ROUT** [of *rotelen*, Du. to grunt, or *hputan*, *Sax.* to snort or sneeze] to snore, to bellow. N. C.

To **ROUT** [of *rotel*, Du. a Beak or Snout, or of *ppotan*, *Sax.* *uroeten*, Du.] to root up the Ground as Swine do.

To **ROUT** [*mettre en deroute*, F.] to put an Army to flight.

ROUT [*route*, F.] a Road or Way; especially that taken by Military Forces.

ROUTHFUL, sorrowful. O.

ROUTHLESS, unmerciful, having no Pity. Chauc.

A **ROW** [*reze*, Teut.] an Order or Rank.

To **ROW** [*ropan*, *Sax.* *Roeden*, Du. *Ruyen*, Teut.] to carry a Boat along.

ROW [of *rue*, F. a Street] a Sirname.

A **RO'WELL** [*roue*, or *rouelle*, F.] the Goad or Pricks of a Spur.

A **RO'WELL** [among *Surgeons*] a sort of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread thro' the Nape of the Neck.

We looks one way and rows another.

We are beholden to *Watermen* for this Proverb, who first helped us to the Hint, but yet they are not the Mark it aims at; for while they do so, they are but doing their Duty, and contentedly go *backwards themselves*, to help their *Passengers forward* in their Journey: but the Point of it is directed at *Sycophants*, and hollow-hearted *Hypocrites*, who while they pretend to be carrying on the Interest of their *Friends*, mean nothing less, and are at the same time undermining them. *Altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostendat altera*, says *Plautus*; *Δεξιὰν εἰς ὑπόδημα, ἀριστεράν εἰς πρὸς ὄντιον*. *Aristo.*

ROWENA [*Ropena*, *Sax.* of *Rouw*, Du. Peace, and *pinnan*, *Sax.* to acquire] a beautiful Daughter of *Hengistus*, General of the *Saxons*, who having the Isle of *Thanet* given him by King *Vortiger*, for assisting him against the *Picts* and *Scots*, obtained as much Ground as he could encompass with an Ox Hide to build a Castle, which being finished, he invited King *Vortiger* to supper; after Supper *Hengist* calls for his Daughter *Rowena*, who, richly attired, and with a graceful Mien, enters with a golden Bowl full of Wine in her Hand, and drinks to King *Vortiger*, in the *Saxon* Language, saying, *Wæy Deal Blacno Kyning*, i. e. Be of Health Lord King; to which he reply'd, *Drinc Deal*, i. e. Drink Health: which I think is the first Health we find in History, and claims the Antiquity of about 1300 Years. *Vortiger* enamour'd with her Beauty marry'd her, and gave her and her Father all *Kent*.

RO'WEN, rough Pasture, full of Stubble and Weeds. C.

RO'WEN Hay, latter Hay.

ROWING [of *Cloths*] is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.

ROWLAND [*Camd.* derives it of *row*, *Sax.* Counsel, and *Land*, q. a Counsellor to his Country; but *Verstegan* of *Row*, Du. Peace, and *Land*, q. Peace-maker of his Country] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

See this Proverb in Letter O, under *Oliver*; *Rowland*, viz. General Monk, or as others explain it King *Charles* the Second, who some say (tho not very beautiful himself, yet got very fine Children) ludicrously called *Rowley*, alluding to a Stallion of that Name kept in the *Meuse*, which tho ill favoured himself, yet got very fine Colts; as it is reported the Lord *Rocheſter* told his Majesty, when he ask'd him the reason of that Nick-name.

To ROWNE [*Junnian, Sax.*] to whisper.
ROWNING, Silence, whispering in the
Ear. O.

ROWPAUD, calling. O.

To ROWT [*of Hnutan, Sax.*] to low
like an Ox or Cow. N. C.

ROU'TY [*spoken of Corn or Grass*] o-
ver-rank and strong.

ROY'AL [*Royal, F. regalis, L.*] be-
longing to a King, Kingly. F.

ROY'AL Assent, the Assent of the King
to an Act of Parliament.

ROY'AL Exchange, a stately Pile of
Building in the City of London, which was
first founded by Sir Thomas Gresham a Mer-
chant, Ann. 1566, but being burnt down,
Ann. 1666, is now built of excellent Stone,
with such curious and admirable Architec-
ture, especially for a Front, a high Tower
or Steeple, in which is an harmonious
Chime of 12 Bells, and for Arch-work, that
it is the noblest Structure for a Meeting-
place of Merchants in the World.

ROY'AL Parapet [*in Fortification*] a
Breast-work rais'd on the Edge of the
Rampart towards the Country.

ROY'AL Poverty, a modern Nickname
for the Liquor called Geneva or Genevre,
because when Beggars are drunk they are
as great as Kings.

ROY'AL Society, a Society incorporated
by King Charles II. under the Name of the
President, Council, and Fellows of the Roy-
al Society, for the Improvement of Na-
tural Philosophy.

The ROY'AL [*Hunting Term*] one of
the Starts of a Stag's Head.

A ROY'ALIST [*un royaliste, F.*] one
who is of the King's or Queen's Party, or
maintains his or her Interest; a loyal Person.

ROY'ALTY [*royauté, F. regalitas, L.*]
royal Dignity, Kingship.

ROY'ALTIES, the royal Rights or Pre-
rogatives of a King or Queen.

The Ensigns of ROY'ALTY [*in Eng-
land*] are the Crown, Sceptre, Cross, St.
Edward's Staff, &c. us'd at the Corona-
tion of our Kings and Queens.

To ROYNE, to bite or gnaw. Spenc.

ROY'NES [*in Old Records*] Currents,
Streams, or Passages of running Water.

To RUB [*reiben, Teut. Πῆπρω, Gr.*]
to wipe hard.

RU'BBISH [*probably of reiben, Teut.
q. d. rubbings off, or rudera, L. or Πῆπρος,
Gr. Filth*] the Refuse of Building, as
Brick, Mortar, Dirt, &c.

RU'BICAN, a true mix'd roan Horse.

RU'BICUND [*rubicund, F. rubicundus,
L.*] Blood-red, ruddy.

RUBID [*rubidus, L.*] of a red Colour,
reddish.

RUBI'GINOUS [*rubiginosus, L.*] rusty,
foul.

RUBI'GO, Mildew, [*with Botanists*] a
Disease in Plants. L.

RUBI'GO, Rust, rustiness of Iron or Brass.

RU'BRICA, Ruddy or red Oker.

To RU'BRICATE [*rubricatum, L.*] to
make or colour red.

RU'BRICK [*rubrica, L.*] Directions giv-
en in the Liturgy, so called, because for-
merly written or printed in red, the Office
itself being done in black Letters.

RU'BRICK [*in the Canon Law*] a special
Title or Sentence of the Civil or Canon Law.

RU'BY [*rubis, F. of rubere, L.*] a tran-
sparent Gem of a blood red Colour.

RUBY [*in Heraldry*] the red Colour in
the Arms of Noblemen.

RUCK, a Bird of prodigious Strength
and Bigness, which is said to be able to
truss up a Lion with its Talons, &c.

To RUCK, to squat down. N. C.

RUCKING, lurking. O.

RUCTA'TION, a belching or breaking
Wind upwards. L.

RUCTUO'SITY [*ructuositas, L.*] a belch-
ing much.

RU'DDER [*noðon, Sax. Roeder,
Du.*] a Piece of Timber which is hang'd
on the Stern-Posts, and serves to direct the
Course of a Ship.

RU'DDER, a Sieve for separating Corn
from Chaff. C.

RUDDINESS, the being of a flesh or
red Colour.

RU'DDLE, a sort of red Chalk.

RU'DDOCK, a Robin-red-breast; also
a Land Toad.

RU'DDY [*of rubu, Sax. redness, or
rubidus, L.*] of a blood red Colour, flesh
coloured.

RUDE [*of neðe, Sax. fierce, or rather
of rudis, L.*] rough, coarse, unpolished;
clownish, ignorant; saucy, uncivil.

RU'DENESS [*rudesse, F.*] unpolished-
ness; sauciness; ignorance.

RUDGE-Bone, the Rump-bone. O.

RUDGE washed Kersey [*of Rugghe,
Du. the Back*] a sort of Kersey Cloth made
of fleece Wool, only washed upon the
Sheep's Back.

RUDIME'NTAL, rough, imperfect, just
attempted.

RU'DIMENTS [*rudimenta, L.*] the first
Principles of any Art or Science. F.

RU'DITY [*ruditas, L.*] Ignorance.

RUE [*rue, F. Rheu, C. Br. ruta, L.
of Pύρη, Gr.*] an Herb well known.

To RUE, to sift, Devonsh. To pity, Ch.

To RUE [*neopyian, Sax. Reuen,
Teut.*] to repent of, or be much concern'd for.

RUEFUL, sad, woeul. O.

RU'EL Bone, the Whirl-Bone of the
Knee. O.

RUFF [*Ruyffel, Du. to wrinkle*] an
old fashioned Ornament for the Neck; also

is getting the better at a Game of Cards; also a kind of Fish; also a kind of Bird.

To RUFF [at Cards] to trump.

To RUFF [among Falconers] a Hawk is said to ruff, when it hits the Prey, but does not truss it.

A RU'FFIAN [*ruffien*, F. *rufian*, Span. *ruffiano*, Ital. *Ruffier*, Dan. a Lecher, *Rofvere*, Dan. a Robber] an Assassin, a desperate Villain.

RUFFIN, the Devil. *Cant.*

RU'FFIANS Hall, *Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were plaid by ruffianly People.

To RU'FFLE [*Ruffelen*, Du.] to fold into Ruffles, to rumple; to put into Disorder or Confusion.

RUFFLER, a notorious Rogue. *Cant.*

RUFF-PECK, Bacon. *Cant.*

RU'FTER-HOOD, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when it is first drawn.

RUG [either of *rocc*, Sax. *Rock*, Teut. a Coat, or *rooc*, Sax. *'Pnyos*, Gr.] a shaggy Coverlet for a Bed.

RU'GGED [*Ruhge*, Sax. *rugosus*, L.] rough, uneven; lever, crows.

RUGO'SE [*rugosus*, L.] wrinkly.

RUGO'SITY, a being rough, fulness of Wrinkles, or Furrows.

RUINE [*ruine*, F. of *ruina*, L.] Fall, Decay, Destruction, Undoing, Overthrow.

To RUINE [*ruiner*, F. *ad ruinam redigere*, L.] to bring to ruine, destroy, lay waste, or spoil.

RU'INOUS [*ruineux*, F. *ruinosus*, L.] falling to decay, ready to fall.

RULE [*regle*, F. *regula*, L.] Law or Principle to go by; also Command, Sway.

To RULE [*regler*, F. *regulare*, L.] to draw Lines with a Rule; to govern.

RULE [in *Arithmetick*] is a Method of resolving Arithmetical Questions.

RULE of Three } [in *Arithmetick*] so

RULE of Proportion } called, because by means of three Numbers given it finds out a fourth, which hath the same Proportion to one of those Numbers given, as they have one to the other.

RUM, a sort of Brandy, Wine, or Spirit, distilled from Sugar, &c.

RUM, Gallant. *Cant.*

RUMB } [*rhombus*, L. of *'Ρόμβος*, Gr.]

RHOMB } the Angle which a Ship makes in her sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is; one Point of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees and a quarter. F.

RUMB [in *Navigation*] the Angle which the Ship makes in her sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is.

RUMB-Line [*Navigation*] a Line described by the Motion of the Ship on the Surface of the Sea, so as to make the same or equal Angles with every Meridian.

Complement of the Rumb, the Angle made

with any Circle, parallel to the Equator by the Line of the Ship's Course.

RUM-boozing-welts, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

RUMBOYL, the Watch. *Cant.*

RUM-Cully, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

RUM-Dropper, a Vintner. *Cant.*

RUM-Gutlers, Canary. *Cant.*

RUM-Hopper, a Drawer. *Cant.*

To RU'MBLE [*rommelen*, Du. *Rammelen*, Teut.] to make a hollow Noise.

RU'MEN, the Cud of Beasts.

RUMIGERA'TION, a spreading abroad of a Rumour or Report.

RUMINANT [*ruminans*, L.] chewing the Cud.

RUMINANT Animals, such as chew the Cud; as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, &c.

RUMINANT Signs [*Astrology*] those Signs of the Zodiack that are represented by Animals endued with that Quality.

To RUMINATE [*ruminer*, F. *ruminatum*, L.] to chew the Cud; to weigh in the Mind, to study, or think seriously upon.

RUMINA'TION, a ruminating. L.

To RU'MMAGE [probably of *roumen*, Teut. to empty, or *raum*, Space, *q. d.* to make room for] to remove any Goods or Luggage from one Place to another, to clear a Ship's Hold of Goods.

RU'MMER [*q. d.* a Roomer, from Room] a broad mouth'd large drinking Vessel; or such an one fill'd to the brim.

RUMNEY [formerly call'd *Romenal*, perhaps from the Romans who first landed on that Shore] in Kent, 61 Miles S. E. from London.

RU'MOUR [*rumor*, a *ruendo*, L.] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

RUMOURED, generally talk'd of.

A RUMP [*Rumpe*, Dan. *Rumpff*, Teut.] the Tail-piece, especially of a Bird, or of an Ox, Sheep, &c.

RUM Padders, Highway-Men. *Cant.*

To RUMPLE [*rompelen*, Du.] to make into Rumples or Creases.

A RUMPLE [*Rympelle*, Sax. *Rompel*, Du.] a Fold in a Garment, &c. made by rumbling and towzing.

RUM-Ville, London. *Cant.*

RUMSEY [*Rumye*, Sax.] a Town in Hampshire, 61 Miles S. W. by W. from London, memorable for a Nunnery of veiled Nuns, erected there by King Edgar.

To RUN [*Runian*, Sax. *runnen*, Du. *rennen*, Teut.] to move with a swift pace.

To RUN Goods, to land them clandestinely without paying the legal Customs.

RU'NAGATE [of *Rum* and *Gate*, or *Renegado*, Span.] a rambling or roving Fellow.

A RU'NAWAY, one who runs away from his Master's Service.

RUNCA'TION, a Weeding.

R U

RUNCHES } Carlock dry and wi-
RUNCH Ball. } thered. *N. C.*
RU'NCILUS } [in *Domesday Book*] a
RU'NCINUS } Sumpter - Horse, or
 Load-Horse; a Cart-Horse.

RU'NDLE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of
 a round Ball or Bullet.

RU'NDLET [*q. d.* Roundlet] a Cask
 for Liquors from 3 to 20 Gallons.

RUNE [*Runa*, *Dan.*] a Water-course.
W. C.

RUNGE, a Flasket. *N. C.*

RUNGS [of a *Ship*] Ground Timbers,
 or Timbers that constitute the Floor of a
 Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

RUNLET. See *Rundlet*.

RU'NNEL, Pollard Wood, so called
 from running up apace.

RU'NNER [of a *Gaming House*] one
 who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings
 of the Justices, and when the Constables
 are out.

RU'NNER, the upper Stone of a Mill.

RU'NNER [on *Shipboard*] a Rope with
 a Block or Pulley at one end, and a Hook
 at the other, for hoisting of Goods.

To *overhale the RU'NNER* [*Sea Phrase*]
 is to pull down the hooked End, to hitch
 it into the Sling.

RU'NNET [as some say from *Rennet*,
 a Town in *Normandy*] the Maw of a Calf,
 commonly made use of to turn Milk for
 Cheese-curds.

RU'NNING-Knot [in *Hunting*] Collars
 for catching Hares and Coneys.

RUNT [of *Rund*, *Du.* an Ox] a *Scotch*
 or *Welch* Cow, &c. also a short Fellow.

RUNTS, Canary Birds above three Years
 old.

RUPEE, an *Indian* Coin, value 2s 3d.

RU'PTA [*Old Law*] a Troop or Com-
 pany of Soldiers.

RUPTILE, easy to be broken.

RU'PTION, a breaking or bursting. *L.*

RUPTORY, a corrosive Medicine or
 Caustick.

RU'PTURE [*ruptura*, *L.*] a breaking,
 rent; breach of Friendship or Treaty. *F.*

RU'PTURE [in *Surgery*] a Burstiness
 or burst Belly.

RU'RAL [*ruralis*, *L.*] belonging to the
 Country. *F.*

RU'RAL Dean, formerly he, who under
 the Bishop and Arch-Deacon, had the pecu-
 liar Care and Inspection of the Clergy and
 Laity of a District, now called a Deanry.

RURICOLIST [*ruricola*, *L.*] an Husband-
 man.

RURIGENE [*rurigena*, *L.*] born in
 the Country.

RU'SCA Apum, a Hive of Bees. *O. L.*

RU'SCA Butyri, a Tub of salted Butter.

RUSH [*piyc*, *Sax.*] a sort of Plant grow-
 ing in Water.

To **RU'SH** [*Þneoyan*, *Sax.*] to enter

R U

into, to issue forth hastily and violently.

To **RU'SH** in [*Þneoyan*, *Sax.*] to en-
 ter violently and hastily.

A **RU'SHING** [*Þnycca*, *Sax.*] an Ir-
 ruption.

RU'SH-Grown [among *Archers*] the same
 as Bob-tail.

RUSSEL [of *roux*, *F.* red, or *rousseau*,
 and *el*, dimin. *i. e.* somewhat reddish] a
 Sirname.

RUSSET [*rouffet*, *F.* *rossette*, *Ital.* *rus-*
sus, *L.*] a dark brown Colour.

RUSSETIN [*rouffetin*, *F.*] a Sort of
 Apple.

RUST [*royt*, *Sax.* *Roest*, *Du.* *Rost*,
Dan. and *Teut.*] a sort of Crust which
 groweth upon Iron, &c.

To **RUST** [*Roesten*, *Du.* *Roizen*,
Teut.] to contract Rust.

RU'STICAL [*rustique*, *F.* *rusticus*, *L.*]

RU'STICK } Country-like, clownish,
 unmannerly.

RUSTICA'TED [*rusticatus*, *L.*] made
 or become clownish.

RU'STICITY [*rusticité*, *F.* of *rusticitas*,
L.] clownishness, downrightness.

To **RUSTLE** [*Þnyttlan*, *Sax.* *riyten*,
Du.] to make a noise as Armour
 or new Garments do.

RUSTRE [in *Heraldry*] a Square Figure
 like a Mascle, only the Mascle is pierc'd
 square, the Rustre is pierc'd round.

RUSTY [*Rostig*, *Teut.*] covered with
 Rust.

RUT, the Copulation of Deers, wild
 Boars, &c.

RUT [of *rota*, *L.*] the Mark or Track
 of a Wheel in the Road, &c.

To **RUT** [*Menagius* derives it of *ru-*
gitus, *L.* roaring, or *ruendo*, *L.* rushing,
sc. into *Venery*, or of *rotten*, *Du.*] to
 cry like a Deer for the Desire of Copulation.

RUT of the Sea [among *Mariners*] the
 Sea or Waves dasting against any thing.

RUTHE, Pity, Compassion. *O.*

RUTHLESS, relentless, pityless.

RYAL, a *Spanish* Coin worth 6 Pence
 3 Farthings *English* Money.

RYFE, rife, frequent. *Chauc.*

RYMMERS about [*Antient Deeds*] Va-
 gabonds, or idle roaming Fellows.

S

S Sometimes stands for *Socius*, *L.* a Com-
 panion, or *Societatis*, *L.* of a Society,
 as *R. S. S.* signifies, *Regie Societatis*
Socius, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

S. S. S. stands for *Stratum super stratum*,
i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is used for lay-
 ing or packing up Things in a Vessel, &c.

S. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation
 of the Word *Solo*, and is put in Pieces of Mu-
 sicks of several Parts, signify that in such
 Places, the Voice or Instrument performs
 alone. *Ital.* **Z z z z z** *S.*

S. [among *Physicians*] is a Characteristic Note of Weight and Measure, and stands for *Semis*, L. and signifies half what went before.

S. N. sometimes stands for *Salvator Noster*, L. i. e. our Saviour.

S. N. [among *Physicians*] stands for *Secundum Naturam*, i. e. according to Nature.

SAAF, false. *Chauc.*

SAAFING, saving, except. *Chauc.*

SAAL, the Soul. *Chauc.*

SABA'OTH [צבאות H. i. e. Armies] as the Lord or God of Sabaoth, the Lord of Hosts.

SA'BATANS, Soldiers Boots.

SABA'THIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from one *Sabathius* a Jew, and afterwards an heretical Bishop in the 4th Century.

SABBATA'RIANS, a Name given to some Anabaptists, or rather Baptists, who observe *Saturday* as a Sabbath.

SA'BBATH [שבת H. i. e. Rest, *sabbath*, F. *sabbathum*, L.] the seventh Day of the Week, observed as a Day of Rest, in Commemoration of God's resting after the sixth Day of Creation; or the first Day of the Week among the Christians.

SA'BBATH Day's Journey, a Measure of 729 *English* Paces and three Feet, or of 2000 Cubits or 3648 Feet.

SABBA'TICAL } [*sabbaticus*, L.] be-
SABBA'TICK } longing to the Sab-
bath.

SABBA'TICAL Year [among the *Antient Jews*] every seventh Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground, and Slaves were set at liberty.

SABBATI'NE [in the Colleges of *Paris* in France] a Disputation upon any Part of *Logick* or *Moral Philosophy*.

SA'BRATISM [*sabbatismus*, L. *Σαββατισμός*, Gr.] the keeping of the Sabbath.

SA'BBATUM, the Sabbath.

SA'BBATUM [in *Doomsday Book*] Peace or Quiet.

SAPEANS, a Christian Sect who patched up *Christianism*, *Judaism*, *Mahometanism*, and *Heathenish* Superstition together; they received baptism in commemoration of *John's* baptizing, but do not administer in the Name of the Trinity; they own four Sacraments, *Baptism*, the *Eucharist*, *Orders*, and *Matrimony*; the Ministers and Laity are allowed each of them two Wives.

SABE'LLIANS, a Sect of Christian Hereticks, Followers of one *Sabellius*, who taught there was no Distinction between the Persons of the Trinity, but that they were all one; as the Body, Soul, and Spirit make but one Man.

SA'BLE [*le sebeline*, F.] a rich Furr, of Colour between black and brown.

SA'BLE [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; in those of the Nobility they call it a *Diamond*, and in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, *Saturn*.

SABLIE'RE, a Sand or Gravel-Pit. F.

SABLIE'RE [in *Carpentry*] a piece of Timber as long as a Beam, but not so thick.

SA'BRE [*fabre*, F.] a sort of Scymetar, Hanger, or Broad Sword.

SABULANORIUM, a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand within a certain Precinct.

SABULO'SITY [*sabulositas*, L.] Sandiness.

SA'BULOUS [*sabulosus*, L.] full of gross Sand, gravelly, sandy.

SAC [*Saca*, *Sax.*] a Royalty or Privilege, touching Plea or Correction of Trespas of Men within a Manour. O. L. T.

SA'CCHARINE [of *saccharum*, L.] Sugar-like.

SA'CCHARUM [*Σάκχαρον*, Gr.] Sugar, a kind of Honey with a gummy Substance formerly found in Reeds, but now the Juice of certain *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refined and hardened by boiling and baking.

SACCHA'RUM Saturni [among *Chymists*] Sugar of Lead. L.

SACCO'PHORI, a Sect of *Messalian* Hereticks, so called from their covering themselves with Sacks.

SA'CCULI *adiposi* [in *Anatomy*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Space between the Muscles. L.

SA'CCULI *medicinalis* [among *Physicians*] several Simples ty'd up in little Bags, to be apply'd to Parts aggrieved. L.

SA'CCULUS *chyliferus* } [in *Anatomy*]
SA'CCULUS *roriferus* } a Passage which is the Beginning of the *Ductus thoracicus*. L.

SA'CCULUS Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Skin or Bag that encompasses the Heart, the same with *Pericardium*. L.

SA'CCUS [in *Anatomy*] the Gut, otherwise called *Rectum*.

SA'CCUS cum *Brochia* [Old Records] a Custom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King for the use of his Army.

SA'CER Ignis [i. e. sacred Fire] a kind of Inflammation, otherwise called *Herpes exedens*.

SA'CER *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the *Os Sacrum*, and running under the *Longissimus Dorsi*.

SACER Morbus, an Epilepsy, so named, upon the Apprehension that something Supernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure. L.

SA'CERBORCH } [*Sicepborch*, Sax]
SICKERBORCH } a sufficient Pledge or Surety.

SACER-

SACERDO'TAL [*sacerdotalis*, L.] belonging to a Priest, Priestly. F.

SACHEM, a great Prince or Ruler among the *West-Indians*.

SACK [*Sac*, *Sax.* *sac*, F. *Sach*, C. Br. *sacco*, Ital. *saccus*, L. of *σάκος*, Gr. of *שק* H.] a Bag made of coarse Cloth, to put any thing in.

SACK [*pec*, *Sax.*] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Islands*.

To **SACK** [*saccager*, F. *σάκκισεν*, Gr. *q. d.* to carry off the Sacks] to plunder, or pillage, to lay waste or destroy.

SACK of Cotton, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and half, to four hundred Weight.

SACK of Wool, 26 Stone, each Stone 14 Pounds.

SACKS of Earth [in *Fortification*] are for several Uses, as to make Retrenchments in haste, to place on Parapets or at the Head of Breaches, or to repair them when beaten down.

SACKBUT [*sacabuche*, of *sacar de buche*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the bottom of the Belly, because it requires a strong Breath] an Instrument of Wind-Musick.

SACKLESS [*Sacleay*, *Sax.*] guiltless, innocent. N. C.

SACRAFIELD Rents [in the Manor of *Chuton* in *Somersetshire*] certain small Rents, paid by some Tenants to the Lord of that Manor.

SA'CRAMENT [*sacramentum*, L. *quod facratur fide interposita*] a Sign of an Holy Thing- containing a Divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; an outward visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace.

SACRAME'NTAL [*sacramentalis*, L.] belonging to a Sacrament. L.

SACRAME'NTALIA [Old Law] certain Sacrament Offerings, heretofore paid to the Parish Priest at *Easter*, &c.

SACRAMENTA'RIANS [*sacramentaires*, F.] they who hold Errors about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a Name falsely given by the *Papists* to the *Protestants*, and chiefly to the *Calvinists*.

SACRAME'NTO *recipiendo quod vidua Regis*, &c. a Writ or Commission to one for taking an Oath of the King's Widow, [*i. e.* the Widow of a Tenant to the King] that she shall not marry without the King's Licence. L.

SACRAME'NTUM [in *Law Records*] an Oath, the common form of all Inquisitions, made by a legal Jury.

SACRAME'NTUM Altaris, the Sacrament of the Mass, or what we now call the *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*. L.

SACRE, a Coronation, a Consecration, the Solemnization of Matrimony. *Chauc.*

SA'CRED [*sacrée*, F. *sacer*, L. holy]

that deserves Veneration; not to be injured, or broken.

SA'CRED Writ [*Scriptura Sacra*, L.] the Books of Holy Scripture.

SACREDNESS, Holiness.

A SA'CRIFICE [*sacrificium*, L.] an Offering made to God. F.

SACRI'FEROUS [*sacrifer*, L.] bearing Holy Things.

To **SA'CRIFICE** [*sacrifier*, F. *sacrificare*, L.] to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's self up to; to quit or leave a thing upon some Consideration.

SACRI'FICIAL } [*sacrificialis*, L.] be-
SACRI'FICAL } longing to Sacrifices,
or *sacrificial Meats*, &c.

SA'CRILEGE [*sacrilegium*, L.] the stealing of sacred Things, Church-robbing; an Alienation to Laymen, and to profane and common Purposes, of what was given to religious Persons and to pious Uses. F.

SACRILE'GIOUS [*sacrilegus*, L. *qui sacra legit, i. e. furatur*] belonging to or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRI'STAN [*sacristain*, F. *sacristarius*, L.] a Sexton or Vestry-Keeper.

SACROLU'MBUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the superior Part of the *Os Sacrum*, posterior Part of the *Ilium*, and from all the Spines and transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins. L.

SA'CRUM Os [among *Anatomists*] is the broadest of all the Bones in the Back, and sustains all the other *Vertebrae* and turning Joints, and in shape somewhat resembles a Triangle.

SACY FOREST [*q. d. Salsay*, of *salcetum*, L. a Place where Willows grow] a Forest in *Northamptonshire*.

SAD [*Minshew* derives it of *sat*, Teut. full, *i. e.* of Tears, or *schatte*, Teut. a Shadow, because sorrowful Persons affect Solitude] sorrowful, melancholy, dull.

SAD Colour [of *satur*, L. full, for by how much a Colour is the deeper or fuller it tends to Sadness or Blackness] a deep or dark Colour.

To **SADDEN**, to make uneasy or melancholy.

SA'DDLE [*Sadl*, *Sax.* *Sadel*, C. Br. Du. and Dan. *Sattel*, Teut. *sella*, L.] a Seat for Horsemen.

To **SADDLE**, to put on a Saddle, to embarrass.

SA'DDUCEES [*Saddoucaïot*, Gr. so called from *שדך* *Sadok*, their first Founder, or as some say, of *שדך* *Justice*] a Sect among the *Jews*, who received only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body.

SA'DDUCISM, the Principles and Doctrine of the *Sadducees*.

SAFE

SAFE [*sauf*, F. *salvus*, L. *σῶος*, Gr.] out of danger, secure, trusty.

A SAFE [*sauve*, F.] a sort of Cup-board to keep Victuals in, contrived with Holes to let in Air.

SAFE Conduct [*sauf conduit*, F.] a Security given by the King under the Broad Seal, or some other Person in Authority, to any Person for his quiet coming into, or passing out of the Realm.

SAFE-Guard, [*sauve-garde*, F.] Protection given by a Prince or Magistrate, &c. to those who implore Aid against Oppression.

SAFE-Guard [in *Military Affairs*] a Protection given by a Prince or his General to some of the Enemy's Country, to secure it from being ravaged by his Men, &c. Soldiers left in such Places for that Purpose.

SAFEGUARD, a sort of Dust Gown or Riding Garment worn by Women; also a coloured Stuff Apron; also a swathing Band for young Children.

SAFE-Pledge [*Law Term*] a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day assigned.

SA'FFLOW, Bastard Saffron.

SA'FFRON [*saffran*, F. *saffrano*, Ital.] a Plant bearing a yellowish and sweet scented Flower, much esteem'd for its Virtue, as a great Cheerer of the Heart.

SA'FFRON of Gold [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Preparation of Gold, that fired makes an Explosion like Gun-powder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.

SAFFRON Walden [of *Saffron*, Wall, and Den, a Dale, Sax.] a Town in Essex, 35 Miles N. by E. from London, so called from the great Store of *Saffron* growing there.

SAGA, one who deals in *Præstigia* or Enchantments. L.

To **SAG**, to hang down on one side.

To **SAG**, to waver, to be dismayed, &c. *Shakesp.*

SAGA'CIOUS [*sagax*, L.] quick of Apprehension, subtil, shrewd.

SAGA'CITY [*sagacité*, F. *sagacitas*, L.] sharpness of Wit, quickness of Apprehension or Understanding.

SA'GAMORE, a King or supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

SAGA'NI [among *Chymical Philosophers*] are imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGAPENUM [*Σαγαπέννον*, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant Fennel Giant.

SAGE, prudent, wise, discreet. F.

A SAGE a wise Man or great Philosopher. F.

SAGE [*sauge*, F. *salvia*, L.] a sweet smelling wholesome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

SAGEBA'RO } a Justice, or one who
SAGHBA'RO } hears Causes. O. L.

SAGE'NESS [*sagesse*, F.] Gravity or Prudence.

SAGE ROSE, a sort of Flower.

SAGHE [*yǣge*, Sax.] a Saw. N. C.

SAGIT'TA, an Arrow; also a Northern Constellation consisting of eight Stars. L.

SAGIT'TA [among *Botanists*] the upper Part of a Cyon or Sprig of a Tree. L.

SAGIT'TA [in *Geometry*] is the versed Sine of any Arch. L.

SAGITTA'LIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] is that Suture of the Skull, which begins at the *Coronal*, and ends at the *Lambdoidal Suture*. L.

SAGITTARY [*sagittarius*, L. i. e. the Archer or Bowman] the Name of one of the Signs in the Zodiack.

SAGITTI'FEROUS [*sagittifer*, L.] shaft-bearing.

SA'GUM, a sort of woollen Coat or Cassock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* used, and peculiarly the *Gauls*. L.

SA'ICK [*saique*, F.] a sort of Merchants Ship, used chiefly in the *Mediterranean*; as also among the *Turks*.

To **SAI'GNER** a Mote [*Military Term*] is to empty or drain the Water out of it by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be passed over more easily, after having laid Hurdles or Bulrushes upon the Mud that remains.

To **SAIL** [*yeglian*, Sax. *seylan*, Du. *segelen*, Teut. *seylar*, Dan.] to swim or pass thro' the Sea, a Vessel having Sails.

Main SAIL, that which belongs to the Main-Yard.

Fore Top SAIL, that which is peculiar to the Fore-top-Mast Yard.

SAILS [*Se'gl*, Sax. *seghel*, Du. *seyl*, Dan. *segel*, Teut.] large pieces of double Canvas, which catch the Wind, and serve to give Way to the Ship; every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard.

SAILS [among *Falconers*] the Wings of a Hawk.

After SAILS, are those of the Main and Mizen-Masts which serve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head SAILS, such as belong to the Fore-Mast and Bolt-sprit, and are used to keep a Ship from the Wind and flat her.

SAILIN, to assail. *Chanc.*

SAILING. See *Mercator's* and *Plain-Sailing*.

SAI'LORS, elder Seamen, employed in ordering the Sails, getting the Tacks on Board, and steering the Ship.

SAINGARA'Z [in *Cookery*] as, *Rabbit dressed a la saingaraz*, i. e. larded, roasted, and put into a Kagoo of Gammon. F.

SA'INTFOIN, Grass, otherwise called Holy Grass, Meddick Fodder, Trefoil, &c. much approved of for improving Land.

SAINT

SAINT [*sanctus*, L.] a holy or godly Person. F.

SAINTS [in *Heaven*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has admitted to partake of his everlasting Glory.

SAINTS [in the *Romish Church*] those whom the Pope has canonized.

SAINT Anthony's Fire, a hot cholerick Blood rising to a Tetter.

SAKE [*paca*, Sax. *fakē*, Du.] cause, as for my sake, &c.

SAKEBERE, he that is robbed of his Goods. O.

SAKER [*sacre*, Span.] a kind of Hawk; also a sort of great Gun.

SAKER Extraordinary, is 4 Inches Diameter at the bore, and 10 Foot long, its Load 5 lb. its shot 3 Inches one quarter Diameter, and about 7 lb. Weight.

SAKER Ordinary, is 3 Inches 3 quarters Diameter at the Bore, 9 Foot long, its Load 4 lb. its Shot 3 Inches and a half Diameter, and 6 lb. Weight.

SAKER Least Size, is 3 Inches and a half Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, its Load near 3 lb. a half, its Shot 4 lb. 3 quarters, and 3 Inches Diameter.

SAKERE'T, the Male of a Saker Hawk. SAL, Salt. L.

SAL Alkali [of the Herb *Kali*, Arab.] an Ingredient used in making Glass.

SAL AMMONIACK } [*Natural*] a sort
SAL ARMONIACK } of Salt, taken from the Sulphur-Pits of *Pozzuolo*, in *Italy*.

SAL Armoniack [*Artificial*] a sort of Salt made of five Parts of human Urine, one of Sea Salt, Soot, &c.

SAL Gemma, a Salt so called from its transparent and crystalline brightness. L.

SAL Lambrot [among *Chymists*] a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

SAL Petra, Salt-petre, a kind of volatile Salt. L.

SAL polychrestum [*ἄλς πολυχρηστος*, Gr.] a Preparation of Salt-petre, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur. L.

SAL Prunella, a preparation of Salt-petre, which has some of its most volatile Salt made of Sal Armoniack distill'd with Salt of Tartar, &c. L.

SALA'CIOUS [*salace*, F. of *salax*, L.] lustful, lecherous, wanton.

SALA'CITY [*salacitas*, L.] Lechery, Lustfulness, Wantonness.

SALAD [*salade*, F.] a Sallet.

SALAMA'NDER [*salamandre*, F. *salamandra*, L. *Σαλαμάνδρα*, Gr.] a spotted Creature like a Lizard, which will for some time endure the Flames of Fire.

SALAMA'NDER's Blood [among *Chymists*] the red Vapours which in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre, towards the latter End fill the Receiver with red Clouds.

SALARATED, having a Salary.

SA'LARY [*salair*, F. *salarium*, L.] at first signified the Rents or Profits of a *Sala*, or House, but now Wages to Servants.

SA'LARY [in *Law*] is a Consideration made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in another's Business.

SALE [*Sallan*, Sax.] a putting up to be sold, Selling.

SALEA'BLE, that is fit to be sold.

SALEABLENESS, fitness for sale.

SALE'BRITY [*salebritas*, L.] unevenness, roughness.

SALE'BRGUS [*salebrosus*, L.] rough, uneven.

SALEW'D, saluted. Spenc.

SALE'NA, a Salt-pit, Vat, or House.

SALESMAN, one who sells Clothes, or other Commodities.

SA'LIANT Angle [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SA'LIENT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a leaping Posture. L.

SALIGOT, the Plant *Water Caltrop*.

SALI'I [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, who went dancing along the Streets in their Processions. L.

SALINE [*salinus*, L.] Salt, brinish. F.

SALI'NOUS [*salinus*, or *salinosus*, L.] salt, full of Salt.

SA'LIQUE Law [in *France*] a Law made as some say by King *Pharamond*, or as others, by *Philip the Long*, by which the Crown cannot fall from the *Lance* to the *Distaff*, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. So called, as some say, from the Words *Si aliqua*, so often mention'd therein; or as others say, from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* antiently inhabited.

SALISBURY } [*Seapibyrig*, or *Seapibury*, Sax. *q. d.* dry

SARISBURY } Town; for the old Town stood upon an Hill where no Water was, but it is now situate in a Valley, and a little Brook runs thro' the Streets] a City and Bishop's See in *Wiltshire*, 70 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SA'LIVA, Spittle. L.

SALIVA'RIOUS [*salivarius*, L.] like Spittle.

To **SA'LIVATE** [*salivat*, L.] to gather or make Spittle, to cause to spit, to flux.

SALIVA'TION [among *Physicians*] is an Evacuation of Spittle, or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by salivating Medicines, which are commonly Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is also sometimes taken for a preternatural increase of Spittle. F. of L.

SALE'NA [among *Chymists*] a sort of Salt-petre.

SA'LLET [*fallade*, F.] a Dish of raw Herbs.

SALLIGOT

SALLIGOT. See *Saligot*.

SALLOW [*saule*, F. *salix*, L.] a kind of Willow-Tree.

SALLOW [*salo*, Fr. Th.] pale.

SA'LLY [*saille*, F.] the issuing out of the Besieged from their Town or Fort, a falling upon the Besiegers in their Works, to nail their Cannon, and to hinder the progress of their Approaches; also a Flash of Wit, a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c. Rant or Flight.

To **SA'LLY** [*sailier*, F. of *salire*, L.] to issue forth as above.

To cut off a **SALLY** [*Military Term*] to get between those who made it, and home.

A **SALLY** [among *Ringers*] a particular way of ringing a Bell.

SA'LLY-Port, a Door thro' which a *Sal-ly* is made.

SALMAGU'NDI } [in *Cookery*] an

SALM NGO'NDIN } *Italian Dish*, or a Hotch-Potch of several sorts of cold Meat.

SA'LMO, a Psalm or spiritual Song. *Ita.*

SALMODI'A [in *Musical Books*] signifies to sing Psalms, or spiritual Songs. *Ital.*

SA'LMON [*saumon*, F. *salmo*, L.] a large well-known Fish.

SA'LMON-PEEL, a sort of Salmon.

SALMON-Pipe, a sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

SA'LMON sewse [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

SA'LPICON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo or Farce, made of Gammon, Capons, Livers, fat Pullets, &c. F.

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS [*salsamentarius*, L.] belonging to salt things.

SALSAPARILLA, the rough Bind-weed of Peru.

SA'LSIFIE, the Plant otherwise called Goats-Beard.

SALSIPO'TENT [*salsipotens*, L.] ruling the Sea.

SALSITUDE [*salsedo*, L.] saltiness.

SALSU'GINOUS [*salsuginosus*, L.] full of saltiness.

SALSURE [*salsura*, L.] a salting.

SALT [*sel*, F. *sal*, L. *Sealt*, Sax.] the third of the five Chymical Principles, and the first of those termed *Hypostatical*, being an active Substance, said to give all Bodies their Consistence, and to preserve them from Corruption; as also to occasion all the Variety of Tastes; and 'tis of three sorts, *Fixed*, *Volatile*, and *Essential*.

Fixed SALT [among *Chymists*] is made by reducing the Mater to Ashes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water.

Volatile SALT [among *Chymists*] is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies of Animals, and from some fermented and putrified Parts of Plants.

Essential SALT [among *Chymists*] is drawn from the Juice of Plants by Cry-
stallization.

SALT of Glass [among *Chymists*] is the Scum which is separated from the Matter before it is vitrified or changed into Glass.

SALT of Saturn [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Lead opened and reduced to the Form of Salt, by distilled Vinegar.

SALT of Sulphur [among *Chymists*] the Salt called *Sal Polychrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture.

SALT of Tartar [among *Chymists*] is made by powdering what remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper till it turn white.

SALT-Petre [of *sal* and *petra*, L. of *πέτρα*, Gr. a Rock] a kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take fire.

SALTA'TION, a Dancing or Leaping. *Lat.*

SALTATO'RIMUM [*Old Law*] a Deer-leap, or Place to keep Deer in.

SALTATO'RY [*saltatorius*, L.] belonging to Leaping or Dancing.

SA'LTER, one who deals in Salt or Salt-fish.

SALTIER [in *Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries in form of St. Andrew's Cross.

SALTIMBA'NCO, a Mountebank. *Ital.*

SALTISH, somewhat salt.

SALTMARSH [of *Salt* and *Marsh*] a Sirname.

SALTS [*sauts*, F. *saltus*, L.] the leaping and prancing of Horses.

SA'LTUARY [*saltuarius*, L.] a Forester.

SALTUO'SE [*saltuosus*, L.] full of Forests or Woods.

SA'LTUS, a Forest, L. [in *Law Records*] High Wood, in opposition to Coppice or Under-Wood.

SA'LTZ } [among *Chymists*] a Pickle
SU'LTZ } made of Salt, dissolv'd by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

SALT-Silver, a Penny Paid to the Lord by the Tenants to be excus'd from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

SALVABI'LITY, in a Condition to be saved, or a Possibility of being saved.

SA'LVA Gardia [*Law Term*] a Security given by a King to a Stranger, fearing the Violence of some of his Subjects, or seeking his Right by Course of Law.

SAL'VAGE [in *Civil Law*] a Recompence allowed to a Ship that has saved or rescued another from Enemies or Pirates. F.

SALVAGIUS, savage, wild. O. L.

SALVATE'LLA [in *Anatomy*] that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm is terminated in the little Finger. L.

SALVA'TION [among *Divines*] a being saved from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness. *F. of L.*

SA'LVATORY [among *Surgeons*] a Box to hold Salves, Ointments, &c.

SALU'BRIOUS [*salubre*, *F. saluber*, *L.*] wholesom, healthful.

SALU'BRITY [*salubrité*, *F. salubritas*, *L.*] Wholesomeness, Healthfulness.

SALVE, God save you, or I wish you Health. *L.*

To **SALVE** [*salvare*, *L.*] to save or preserve; also to palliate an Offence.

To **SALVE** a Ship or Goods, i. e. to save or preserve them.

To **SALVE** a Matter, to make up or accommodate an Affair or Difference.

SALVE [*yealy*, *Sax. salve*, *Du. salve*, *Teut.*] an Unguent, or Medicinal Composition for Plaisters, &c.

SALVEDI'CTION, a wishing of Health to others. *L.*

SA'LVER [in *Law*] one who has saved a Ship or its Merchandizes.

SA'LVER, a Piece of wrought Plate to set Glasses of Liquor upon.

SALVIA'TI, a sort of Pear.

SALVINGIS, Salutations. *Chauc.*

SA'LVO, an Exception, a come off.

SALUTA'TION, Saluting, Greeting.

SA'LUTARY Diseases, such as are curable, and leave the Constitution better than before.

SALUTATOIRES, i. e. Saluters; a Set of Enthusiasts or Impostors in *Spain*, of the Order of St. *Katharine*, who pretended to the Cure of many Distempers, by touching or breathing only upon the Patient.

To **SALU'TE** [*saluter*, *F. salutare*, *L.*] to shew Respect and Civility, either in Words or Ceremonies; to kiss.

A **SALU'TE** [*salut*, *F.*] an outward Mark of Civility, a Bow or Congee, a Kiss.

A **SALUTE** [in *Military Affairs*] a Discharge of Guns in Honour of some Person of Quality.

SALUTI'FEROUS [*salutifer*, *L.*] bringing Health or Safety.

SALUTI'GEROUS [*salutigerus*, *L.*] bringing Commendation from one.

SAM, the same; also together. *Spenc.*

SA'MARA, the Seed of an Elm.

SAMARITANS, a People of *Samaria*, in *Syria*; also a Sect among the *Jews*, who rejected all the Scriptures, save only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Resurrection, but held there were Angels.

SAMARR, a sort of long Robe.

SAMBENI'TO, a Coat of coarse Sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; also a Coat of coarse Canvas, painted with Devils and ugly Shapes, which Persons condemned for Heresy by the *Spanish* Inquisition, wear when they go to Execution.

SAME [probably of *yame*, *Sax.* together] Identity.

SAMECH [among *Chymists*] Tartar, or the Salt of it.

SAMENESS, a being the same.

SAMITE, Satin. *Spenc.*

SAMLET, a young Salmon.

To **SAMME** Milk, to put the Rennet to it, to curdle it. *N. C.*

SAMPHIRE, an Herb, one of our Sallet Furnitures.

SA'MPHIRE } [*Minshew* derives it of

SA'MPIRE } *Saint Pierre*, *F. q. d.* St. Peter's Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea; it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallet.

SA'MPLAR [*exemplaire*, *F. exemplare*, *L.*] a Pattern or Model.

SA'MPLE [*exemple*, *F. exemplum*, *L.*] some Part of a Commodity given as a Pattern to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAMPOGNA, see *Zampogna*.

SAMPSON [שמשון *H. i. e.* Here the second time] one of the Judges of *Israel*.

SAMPSUCHINON [Σαμψυχινον, *Gr. Sampsuchus*, *L.*] an Ointment wherein *Marjoram* is the chief Ingredient.

SAMUEL [שמעון *i. e.* Heard of God] a Prophet, &c.

SA'NABLE [*sanabilis*, *L.*] that may be healed or cured.

SA'NATIVE, of a healing Quality.

SA'NATIVE Waters, are Mineral Waters of any kind.

SANBALLAT [סנבלט *Heb. i. e.* a Bramble hid in secret] an Enemy to the *Jews*, about to rebuild the Temple, &c.

SA'NCE BELL [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, usually rung when the Priest said, *sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus sabaoth*] a little Bell us'd in Churches.

SANCTIFICA'TION, a Hallowing or making Holy. *F. of L.*

To **SA'NCTIFY** [*sanctifier*, *F. of sanctificare*, *L.*] to make holy.

SANCTI'LOQUENT [*sanctiloquus*, *L.*] speaking Holy or Divine Things.

SANCTIMO'NIAL [*sanctimonialis*, *L.*] pertaining to Holiness.

SA'NCTIMONY [*sanctimonia*, *L.*] Holiness, Devoutness.

SA'NCTION, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance; also the Decree or Ordinance itself. *F. of L.*

SA'NCTITY [*sainteté*, *F. of sanctitas*, *L.*] Holiness.

SA'NCTUARY [*sanctuaire*, *F. sanctuarium*, *L.*] a holy or sanctified Place; in the *Old Law* it was the most holy Place of the *Jewish* Tabernacle; also a Place privileged for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives, or a Place of Refuge.

SA'NCTUM *sanctorum* [*i. e.* the Holy of Holies] the innermost and holiest Place of

the Jews Temple, where the Ark was kept. L.

SAND [*yand*, Sax. *Sand*, Du. *Dan*, and Teut.] fine Gravel.

SA'NDAL [*sandale*, F. *sandalium*, L.] a sort of Slipper; an Attire for the Feet; also a kind of Shoe open at top, and fastened with Latches.

SANDALI, a thin, fine, silk Stuff like Cypress. *Chauc.*

SA'NDALL, a kind of Wood brought out of *India*.

SA'NDARACK [among *Chymists*] a Mineral not much unlike Red Arsenick.

SAND Bags, are Bags holding about a Cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are used to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.

SAND Blind, Purblind or Short-sighted.

SAND Eel, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

SANDERS, a sort of *Indian* Wood.

SA'NDEVER [*suin de verre*, F. i. e. Glass Grease] the Dross of Glass.

SA'NDGAVEL, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Redely* in *Gloucestershire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their use.

SANDLING, a Sea Fish.

SANDON [i. e. *Sandy Town*] in *Kent*.

SANE [*sanus*, L.] sound, whole, in his Senses.

SANENESS, soundness.

SA'NDYX, Ceruse burnt till it resembles Red Arsenick in Colour; or a Red Earth, probably the Red Orpiment.

SA'NGIACK, a *Turkish* Governor of a City or Province.

SA'NGLANT, bloody. F.

SANGLI'ER, a wild Boar. F.

SANGUIFICA'TION, is the turning of Chyle into Blood, which is performed in all the Parts of the Body, and not in any one particular Part. F. of L.

SANGUIFLUOUS [*sanguine fluens*, L.] flowing with Blood.

SANGUINARY [*sanguinaire*, F. of *sanguinarius*, L.] blood-thirsty, cruel.

SA'NGUINE [*sanguineus*, L.] full or abounding with Blood; also of a ruddy Complexion; also brisk, forward, vigorous. F.

SA'NGUINE [in *Heraldry*] the Murry Colour.

SANGUIS *Calceus*, whatever is of as quick and sharp a Taste as *Calx*.

SANGUISUGA, a Blood-sucker or Leach. L.

SA'NHEDRIN [*סנהדרין* H. of *Sanhedrin*, Gr.] the supreme Council or Court of Judicature among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors or Elders; this was as it were their Parliament, to consult about and decide the greatest Matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth.

SA'NICLE [*saniclet*, F. *sanicula*, L.] the Herb *Self-Heal*, of great Use in Outward and Inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the Bloody Flux.

SANIES [*sanie*, F.] corrupt Blood, Matter issuing out of a Wound or Ulcer. L.

SA'NITY [*sanitas*, L.] Health, Soundness.

SANS, without, F. As *sans* Ceremony.

To SA'NTER [of *sanctē Terre*, F. or *sancta Terra*, L. i. e. the Holy Land, because when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land, many idle Persons went from Place to Place upon pretence they had taken the Cross upon them, or intended to do so, and to go thither] to wander up and down.

SAP [*yæpe*, Sax. *Sap*, Du.] the Juice of Trees, which rising from the Root, runs to the Ends of the Branches, and serves for their Nourishment; also the softest and whitest part of Timber.

GREEN SAP, the thicken'd Juice of the Buckthorn-berry.

To SAP } [*saper*, F.] } to undermine,

To SAPE } [*sapper*, F.] } or dig into.

A SAP } [*Fortification*] a digging at

A SAPE } the Foot of a Work to undermine it; a deep Trench cut in order to make a Passage into a Covert Way, &c. F.

SA'PA, an old Form of Medicine like *Rob*, which is a Juice boiled up to some Consistence, strictly that of Grapes.

SA'PE *sapientia* [among *Chymists*] common Salt. L.

SAPHÆ'NA [of *سافنة* Arab. or probably of *Σαφης*, easy to be seen, Gr.] the Crural Vein, a Vein which goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it sends forth several Branches.

SAPHE'TA [in *Architecture*] is the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and opposite to the Window Board at Bottom.

SAP Green, a Painting Colour.

SA'PID [*sapidus*, L.] Tasteable, of an high Relish.

SAPIDNESS, Tastefulness.

SAPIE'NCE [*sapientia* L.] Prudence, Wisdom. F.

SAPIE'NTIÆ *Dentes*, Teeth so called, because they appear not till Persons are grown to Years of Discretion. L.

SAPIENTIPOTENT [*sapientipotens*, L.] mighty in Wisdom.

SA'PLING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SA'POR, Savour, Taste, Relish. L.

SAPORIFICK [q. of *saporificus*, L.] causing Taste.

SAPORI'FICK Particles [with *Philosophers*] such as by their Action on the Tongue occasion that Sense we call Taste.

SA'POROUS [*saporus*, L.] savoury.

SA'FOROUS *Bodys* [with *Philosophers*] are

are such as are capable of yielding some kind of Taste.

SAPPHICK *Verse* [so called of one *Sappho*, a famous Poetess of *Mitylene* the first Inventress] a *Verse* in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry.

SA'PPHIRE [*saphir*, F. *sapphirus*, L. of *σάπφειρος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a blue Colour with Golden Sparkles.

SAPPINESS, the being sappy.

SAPPY, abounding with Sap.

SA'RABAND [*sarabandé*, F.] a Musical Composition always in triple Time; and commonly played very grave and serious; also a Dance to the same Measure.

A Saraband and a Minuet are very much alike in several Respects, excepting the different Time or Movement they are played in; and a Minuet and a Passepied differ in the same manner.

SARAH [שָׂרָה H. i. e. Dame or Mistress] a Woman's Name.

SARAZANTICK, like a *Saracen*.

SA'RCASM [*sarcasme*, F. *sarcasmus*, L. of *Σαρκάσμος*, Gr.] a biting or nipping Jest, a bitter Scoff or Taunt.

SARCA'STICAL } Scoffing, Satirical,
SARCA'STICK } done by the way of
Sarcasm.

SA'RCEL [in *Falconry*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SA'RCENET [*saracinetto*, Ital. q. d. *Saracen's* Silk] a thin Silk so called.

To SARCINATE [*sarcinatum*, L.] to load; also to sow, to mend Clothes.

SA'RCLING Time [of *sarcler*, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed Corn.

SARCOCE'LE [*Σαρκοκήλη*, of *σάρξ* Flesh, and *κήλη* a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture which consists in a fleshy Swelling of the Testicles. L.

SARCOCO'LLA [of *σαρκός* and *κόλλα*, Gr. Glue] a Gum which drops from a Tree of the same Name in *Persia*.

SA'RCOE'PIPLO'OCE'LE, a carneous omental fleshy Rupture. Gr.

SA'RCOMA [*σάρκωμα*, Gr.] a fleshy Excrecence in any part of the Body.

SARCO'MPHALUM [*σαρκίμφαλον*, of *σάρξ* and *ὀμφαλος* the Navel, Gr.] is a fleshy Excrecence of the Navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS } [*σαρκοφάγος*, of
SARCOPHA'GUM } *σάρξ* Flesh, and
φάγω to eat, Gr.] a sort of Stone of which antiently Coffins were made, so called, because it quickly consumed the dead Bodies. Lat.

SARCO'SIS [*σάρκωσις*, Gr. a breeding of Flesh.

SARCO'TICKS [*sarcotica*, L. of *σαρκωτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which fill up Wounds or Ulcers with Flesh.

SARCULA'TION, a weeding or plucking up of Weeds. L.

SARCULATU'RA, a weeding of Corn. O. L.

SARDEL } [so called because plenty
SARDINE } about *Sardinia*] a sort of Fish.

SARDO'NIAN Laughter } [so called of
SARDO'NICK Laughter } *Sardinia*, and
said to be caused by eating a certain venomous Herb growing there] an immoderate and deadly Laughter, an involuntary Shew of Laughter occasioned by a convulsive Distortion of the Muscles of the Mouth.

SARDO'NYX [*sardoin*, F. *σαρδόνυχος*, Gr.] a precious Stone, partly of the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of a Cornelian Colour. L.

SARDO'NYX [in *Heraldry*] the Murry Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

SARE, Sore. O.

SARGASSO, the Sea Lentile.

A SARK [*δύρε*, Sax.] a Shirk.

SARKE'LLUS [*Old Law*] a sort of unlawful Engine for destroying Fish.

SARLINISHE, Sarcenet. Chauc.

SARME'NTOUS [*sarmentosus*, L.] twiggy or branching.

SA'RPLAR of Wool [of *serpillere*, F.] or half a Sack, contains 40 Tod.

SARPLIER [of *serpillar*, F.] a piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in; a packing Cloth.

SARRASINE [Fortification] a kind of Port-Cullice, otherwise called a Herse, hung over the Gate of a Town with a Cord, to be let fall upon any sudden Surprise.

SARSAPARI'LLA, a Plant of *Pern* and *Virginia*, a Sudorific of great Efficacy in the Gout and Venereal Distempers, &c.

SARSENET, see *Sarcenet*.

A SARSE [*say*, F.] a sort of Sieve.

To SARSE [*sasser*, F.] to sift thro' a fine Sieve.

SART, a Piece of Wood-Land turned into Arable.

SARTO'RIOUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, by which we throw one Leg over another, or across the other. L.

To SARVE a Rope [*Sea Phrase*] is to lay on Linner, Yarn, Canvas, &c.

SASH [probably of *fessa*, Ital.] a sort of Girdle.

SASH Window [of *chassis*, F. a Frame, as *Fenetre Chassis*, F.] a Window made of large Squares in wooden Work.

SASHOO'NS, Leathers put about the small of the Leg under a Boot.

SA'SSAFRAS } [*Saxifraga*, L.] the Bark
SA'XAFRAS } of a Tree growing in
America, which has a sweet Smell like Cinnamon, much used in Physick.

SA'SSE, [*Sasse*, Du.] a Sluice or Lock, especially in a River that is cut, with Flood Gates to shut up or let out Water for the better Passage of Boats and Barges.

SA'TAN [שטן H. an Adversary] the Devil.

SATAN'ICAL, of Satan, Devilish.

SA'TCHEL [שקל, Teut. *Sacculus*, L.] a little Sack or Bag.

SATCHEVEREL [of *Saute*, F. a Forest, and *Chevrelle*, F. a young She-Goat] a Sirname,

IT SATE me Sore, it touched me greatly. O.

SATE'LLITE' *Instrument*, a Mathematical Instrument, invented by Mr. Romer, Mathematician to the King of France, and may be added to a Watch. Its Use is to assist in finding the Longitude both at Sea and Land by *Jupiter's Satellites*, &c.

SATE'LLITES, Life-Guards or Officers attending upon a Prince. F. of L.

SATE'LLITES [Astronomy] small, secondary Planets, which are as it were rolled about or waiting upon other Planets.

SATE'LLITES [of *Jupiter*] little wandering Stars or Moons, which move round the Body of *Jupiter*, first discovered by *Galilæus*, by the help of a Telescope.

SATE'LLITES [of *Saturn*] 5 small Stars, that roll about *Saturn* in the like manner, discovered by M. *Cassini*, A. M. 1684.

To SA'TIATE [satiatum, L.] to satisfy, to cloy or glut.

SATI'ETY [satiété, F. of *Satietas*, L.] Fulness, Glut, Surfeit.

SATIRA, a broad Dish or Platter. O.

SATISFA'CTION, a being satisfied; Content, Pleasure; Payment, Atonement, Amends, Reparation of Damage. F. of L.

SATISFA'CTORY [satisfactoire, F.] sufficient to satisfy or give Satisfaction.

To SA'TISFY [satisfaire, F. *satisfacere*, L.] to fill with Meat; to humour, please, or content; to pay, to discharge a Debt; to convince.

SATION, a sowing, L.

SATTEN } [Satin, F. *Sattino*, Ital.] a
SATTIN } sort of Silk.

SATTINET, a thinner and flighter Sort of Sattin.

SA'TRAPA [σατράπης, Gr.] the chief Governour of a Province in Persia. L.

SA'TRAPY [satrapia, L. of *σατραπεία*, Gr.] the Jurisdiction or Government of a *Satrapa*; a Lord Lieutenant or President of a Country.

SATURA'NTIA [among Physicians] Medicines which qualify sharp Humours.

SA'TURDAY [Seatepnoz, Sax. of *Seatep* Saturn, an Idol worshipped by the ancient Saxons] the 7th Day of the Week.

SA'TURDAY-SLOP [in the North of England] a space of Time of old in which it was not lawful to catch Salmon.

SATU'RITY [saturitas, L.] Fulness, Excess, Glut.

SA'TURN [Saturnus, L.] the most an-

cient of the Heathen Gods, held to be the Son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, deposed by his Son *Jupiter*.

SA'TURN [in Astronomy] the highest of the Planets, but the slowest in Motion, according to some 71 times, according to others, 91 times bigger than the Earth.

SA'TURN [by Astrologers] is reckoned an Enemy to Man and all living Creatures, and therefore termed the Greater Infortune.

SA'TURN [among Alchymists] Lead.

SA'TURN [in Heraldry] the black Colour in the Coats of sovereign Princes, answering to *Diamond* in Escutcheons of Noblemen, and *Sable* in those of Gentlemen.

SATURNA'LIA [among the Antient Romans] solemn Feasts and Sacrifices, in Honour of *Saturn*, kept for 5 Days, beginning on the 17th of December.

SATU'RNIA [among Chiromancers] the Line which goes thro' the middle of the Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle Finger, call'd the Line of *Saturn*.

SATU'RNINE, belonging to, or of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; barren, dull, heavy, melancholy.

SA'TYRS [satyre, F. *satyrus*, of *Σάτυρος*, Gr.] fabulous Demi-Gods among the antient Heathens, half Beasts, half Men, having Horns and Goats Feet, imagined to preside over Forests.

SA'TYR or SA'TIRE, [satyre, F. *satyra*, L. *Σάτυρα*, Gr.] a kind of Poetry, sharply inveighing against Vice and vicious Persons; a Lampoon; also all manner of Discourse wherein any Person is sharply reprov'd.

SATYRI'ASIS [Σατυρίασις, Gr.] the lustless Extension of the Yard; the Swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears; a sort of Leprosy call'd also *Satyriasmus*. L.

SATY'RICAL [satyrique, F. *satyricus*, L. *Σατυρικός*, Gr.] belonging to Satyr, sharp, severe, nipping, censorious.

To SATY'RISE [satyriser, F.] to rally after a Satyrical manner, to lampoon.

SA'TYRIST [satyrista, L. of *Σατυρίστας*, Gr.] a Writer of Satyrs.

SA'VAGE [sauvage, F. *selvatico*, Ital. q. d. *sylvaticus*, L. living in the Woods] wild, fierce, barbarous.

SA'VAGES, wild Indians.

SAVAGENESS, Wildness, Cruelty.

SAVA'NA, a Pasture Ground in America. Span.

SAUCE [sauce, C. Br. false, Teut. *salsa*, Ital. of *salsus*, L.] Pickled Roots, Herbs, Sallads, &c.

SAUCE Alone, an Herb.

SAUCER [sauciere, F.] a little Dish to hold Sauce.

SAUCISSE, a Sausage. F.

SAU'CISSE [among Gunners] a long Train of Powder sewed up in a Roll of pitch'd Cloth, about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a Bomb-Chest. F. SAU-

SAU'CISSON, a thick sort of Sausage. F.

SAU'CISSONS [in Fortification] Faggots or Fascines made of great Boughs of Trees bound together; the Use whereof is to cover Men, or to make Epaulements, &c. F.

SAUCY [fasciatus, Du. falsus, L. or of sauce, Eng.] presumptuous, pragmatical, unmannerly.

To SA'VE [sauver, F. salvare, L.] to deliver, to keep or preserve, to spare.

SAVER Default [Law Term] is when a Man having made a Default in Court, cometh afterwards, and giveth a good Reason why he did it. F.

SAUFLEME, red-faced. Chauc.

SA'VINE [sabina, L.] a Plant, good for the Cure of Ulcers, &c.

SAUF and SAUGH, fallow. N. C.

SAVING, except, save that.

SAVING, preserving, sparing.

SAVINGNESS, Frugality, Parsimony.

SA'VIOUR [sauveur, F. salvator, L.] a Person who saves or delivers.

SAUL [שׂאול, Heb. i. e. ask'd or lent] the first King of Israel.

SA'UNKE-FINE [Law Term] the final End of the Lineal Race, or Descent of Kindred. F.

To SAUNTER [of sauter or sauteller, F. to dance, q. d. to dance to and fro, or of sainte terre, F.] to go idling up and down. See to Santer.

SA'VOUR [savour, F. sapor, L.] Taste or Relish, Scent or Smell.

To SA'VOUR [savourer, F. saporare, L.] to taste or relish.

SAVOUROUS, savoury. Chauc.

SA'VOURY [savoureux, F. saporus, L.] having a good Savour, tasting or relishing well.

SA'VOURY [favorée, F.] a Winter Pot-Herb; good in Physick for Diseases of the Breast, to provoke Urine and the Courses.

SAVOY'S [of Savoy in Italy, from whence first brought] a sort of fine Cabbage.

SAURPOOL, a stinking Puddle. N. C.

SA'USAGE } [saucisse, F. salsiccia,

SAUCIDGE } Ital.] minced Meat

made into a sort of Pudding in Hogs Guts.

SAW [Sax. sage, Teut. q. d. say] an old or grave Saying, a Proverb, a Maxim.

To SAW [sagen, Teut.] to cut with a Saw.

SAW, an Instrument with Teeth for cutting Wood.

SAW-Fish, a Sea-Fish, so named, as having a sharp-toothed Bone like a Saw in his Forehead, about 3 Foot long.

SAWS, Proverbs or grave Sayings.

SAW Wort, an Herb having Leaves notch'd about like the Teeth of a Saw.

SAWSTANY, red-faced. O.

SA'XIFRAGE [saxifraga, the Stone-breaker, L.] an Herb good for the Stone in the Bladder. F.

SAXIFRA'GA [with Physicians] Medicines which break the Stone in humane Bodies.

SA'XONS [Seaxna Deod, Sax. so called as some say from their crooked Swords called Seaxe] a warlike People, who with the Angles and Jutes their Neighbours from Jutland, a Province in Denmark, got footing in Britain, A. C. 440, subdued most Part of the Island, and divided it into seven petty Kingdoms, called the Saxon Heptarchy, which were all united under King Egbert, A. C. 819, by the Name of England, i. e. the Land of the Angles.

SA'XON LAGE [Seaxen-Laga, Sax.] the Law of the West Saxons which was of force in nine Counties, viz. Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire.

SAY [sayette, F.] a thin sort of Stuff.

To SAY [yezan Sax. sagen, Teut.] to speak, to tell, to relate.

SAY of it [essayer, F.] taste of it. Suffolk.

To take SAY [Hunting Term] to draw a Knife leisurely down the Belly of a dead Deer, that has been taken by Hunting, to discover how fat it is.

SCAB [of scabies, L.] a dry'd Scurf of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore or Wound.

SCA'BBERD [Minshew derives it of schabbe, Du. a Cover] the Sheath of a Sword.

SCA'BBED Heels, a Distemper in Horses called the Frush.

One scabbed Sheep mays a whole Flock.

This Proverb is apply'd either to such Persons who being vicious themselves, labour to debauch those with whom they converse; or to such, who not careful enough in preserving their own Virtue, expose themselves to the Contagion of Vice, by associating with those who are vicious; it admonishes of the Danger of such Society, it being like an Infectious Distemper, and therefore ought to be carefully and industriously avoided. It is a trite Truth, and has the Testimony of several Nations to confirm it. *Grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit & porrigine Porci.* Juvenal. *Χωλὸν συνοικῶν καὶ ὑποσπάζειν μάθης,* Plutarch. *Ne faut qu'une brebis rogneuse pour gâter tout le Troupeau.* French. *Una pecora infetta n'ammorba una setta.* Ital. *לֹא מִשִּׁי לֶךְ טֹב לְבִישָׁא לֹא תַעֲבִיךְ* the Hebrews.

SCA'BBY [*scabiosus*, L.] scabbed, full of Scabs.

SCABE'LLUM [in *Archit.*] a kind of Pedestal usually square.

SCA'BIOUS [*scabiosa*, L.] an Herb so called from its Virtue in curing the Itch.

SCA'BROUS [*scabreux*, F. *scabrosus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpolished.

SCACU'RCULE [with *Chymists*] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of a Hart.

SCADDLE [spoken of young Horses, that fly out] that will not abide touching. N. C.

SCAFE [spoken of Boys] wild.

SCAF'FOLD [*eschafaud*, F. *scavot*, Du.] a Place raised higher than the Ground or Floor, for the better Prospect.

SCALA [in *Anatomy*] the Canal or Cochlea of the Ear.

SCALA'DO [*escalade*, Span. *scalatta*, Ital.] the mounting of a Wall of a fortified Town or Castle, with scaling Ladders.

AD SCA'LAM, a Phrase made use of in the antient way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20 s. and 6 d. was told for a Pound Sterling.

To SCALD [*eschander*, F. *scaldure*, Ital.] to burn with hot Liquors.

A SCALD Head [*q. d.* a scaly Head] a scurfy or scabby Head.

To SCALE [*escalader*, F. *scalare*, Ital. *per scalas ascendere*, L.] to ascend a Wall, &c. by Ladder, or take by *scalado*.

To SCALE [*skallar*, Dan.] to take off the Scales of Fishes, Bones, &c.

SCALE [among *Mathematicians*] the Degrees of any Arch of a Circle, or of Right Lines, drawn or engraven upon a Ruler, as Signs, Tangents, Secants, &c.

SCALE of the Gamut } a kind of Diastemata
SCALE of Musick } gram, consisting of Lines and Spaces, whereby an artificial Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend.

The plain SCALE, and the Diagonal, serve to represent any Numbers or Measures, whose Parts are equal one to another.

SCALE of Miles [in a Map] a Scale for the measuring the Distance of one Place from another.

TO SCALE, to weigh in Scales. *Shak.*

SCA'LENI [among *Anatomists*] three Muscles of the *Thorax*, so call'd from the Inequality of the Sides.

SCALE'NUM [*σκαληνός*, Gr.] a scale-nous Triangle, one that has its three Sides unequal to one another.

SCALES [*escaille*, F. *scaglie*, Ital.] of a Fish, &c.

SCALES [Sceale, Sax.] a Balance to weigh things in.

SCALES [of *de l'eschelle*, F. or *de la cala*, Ital.] a Surname.

SALINGA, a Quarry of Stones, Scales or Slates. O. L.

SCALL [*q. d.* scald] Scurf on the Head
SCA'LLION [*scalogna* Ital. *q. d.* an Onion of *Ascalon*, a City of *Palestine*] a kind of small Onion.

SCALLOP. See *Scollop*.

SCALP [*schelpe*, Du. *scalpio*, Ital. a Husk] the Skin covering the Skull-Bone.

SCA'LPER } [*scalprum*, L.] an Instrument to scrape

corrupt Flesh from the Bones.

To SCA'MBLE [*σκαμβός*, Gr. oblique] to rove or wander up and down.

A SCA'MBLING Town, a Town wherein the Houses stand at a great Distance one from the other.

SCAMILLI *Impares* [*Architecture*] Zoccos or Blocks, which serve to raise the rest of the Members of any Pillar or Stone.

SCAMMO'NY [*scammonia*, L. *Σκαμμονία*, Gr.] a purging Herb.

To SCAMPER, to run away in a hurry.

SCA'MMOZZI's Rule, a two-Foot joint Rule, fitted for the Use of Builders, and first invented by the famous Architect of that Name.

SCA'MNUM *Caducium* } [Old Law] a Ducking-Stool.

SCA'MNUM *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates's* Bench] an Instrument 6 Ells long us'd in setting of Bones.

To SCAN [*scandere*, L.] to canvas a Business, to examine thorowly.

To SCAN a Verse, to measure or prove it according to the Number of its Feet.

SCA'NDAL [*scandale*, F. *scandalum*, L. of *σκανδαλόν*, Gr.] a stumbling Block or Offence, bad Example, Shame, ill Name.

SCA'NDAL } [*scandalifer*, F. *scandalizare*, L.

of *σκανδαλίζεν*, Gr.] to give Offence, to raise a Scandal upon one.

SCA'NDALOUS [*scandaleux*, F.] giving offence, defaming, abusive, shameful, disgraceful.

SCA'NDALUM *Magnatum* [i. e. Scandal of great Men] an offence done to the Person of any Peer or great Officer of the Realm, by scandalous Words or Reports, &c. also the Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

SCA'NSION [in *Grammar*] the scanning of a Verse.

SCANT, less than is requisite, scarce.

SCANTINESS, the being scanty.

SCANTLING [*eschantillon*, F.] Size and Measure.

SCA'NTY, short, or scarce; also that has not Stuff enough allow'd, or too strait, speaking of a Garment.

SCAPELLA'TUM [*Anatomy*] a Denudation of the Glans of the Penis, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

SCA'PHA

SCA'PHA [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim in Scarrifying, L.
of the Ear. L.

SCHAPHOI'DES [*Σκαφοειδής*, Gr.] the 3d Bone of the *Tarsus* in the Foot, joined to the Ankle Bone, and 3 hinder Bones.

SCA'PULA [*Anatomy*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder; the Shoulder Blade, a broad Bone of a Triangular Figure. L.

SCA'PULAR [*scapularis*, L.] belonging to the Shoulder Blade.

SCAPULA'RIS *Externa* [in *Anatomy*] the Scapular Vein which arises from the Muscles covering the *Scapulas*. L.

SCAPULA'RIS *Interna* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which arises from the Muscles which lie in the hollow of the *Scapulas*. L.

ASCA'PULARY [*scapulaire*, F.] a long, narrow Piece of Stuff worn by Monks and Nuns, over the rest of their Habit, hanging down from the Shoulders to the Feet.

SCA'PUS [in *Architecture*] the Shaft or Shank of a Pillar between the Chapter and the Pedestal.

SCA'PUS [among *Botanists*] the upright Stalk of a Plant.

SCAR [*escarre*, F. *Scap*, Sax. *Εσχάρα*, Gr.] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [of *Cappe*, Sax.] a steep Rock, the Clift of a Rock. N. C.

SCAR, care or value. *Shakesp.*

SCARAMOU'CH, a famous *Italian* Buffoon or Posture-Master, who acted in *England*, 1673.

SCARBOROUGH [of *Sceap*, Sax. sharp, and *Burgh*, Sax. a Town or Fort, i. e. a Town or Fort by a sharp picked Rock] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 169 Miles N. from *London*.

SCARCE [of *escars*, F. *schaers*, Du. sparing] rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; also hardly.

SCARCEHEED, scarcity. O.

To SCARE [*scheeren*, Teut. to vex, *keeren*, Du. to drive away, *scorare*, Ital. to frighten] to put in fear, to fright.

SCARE-Crow, a Figure made of Straw or Clouts, set up in Gardens or Fields to scare away the Birds.

SCARF [probably of *Sceopp*, Sax. Clothing, or *Scherf*, Teut. a Segment, or *escarpe*, F.] an Ornament of Silk, &c. for Women, Military Officers, and Divines.

SCRAF-Skin [with *Anatomists*] the outward Skin, which serves to defend the Body, which being full of Pores, discharges Sweat, and other Moisture.

SCA'RFED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCA'RFED [*Sea Term*] pierced, fastened or joined in.

SCARIFI'CATION, a cutting or lancing, mostly practised in Cupping. F. of L.

SCARIFICATO'RIMUM, an Instrument with a Number of Points set in a Plain, which are all struck into the Parts at once

To SCA'RIFY [*scarifier*, F. or *scarificare*, L.] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any Part of the Body.

SCA'RLET [*scarlato*, Ital. *ecarlate*, F.] a bright red Colour.

SCARP [*escarpe*, F.] the slope of that side of the Ditch which is next to the Place and looks toward the Field. *Fortif.*

SCARPE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a Scarf, such as is worn by Military Officers, being a Subdivision of the Bend.

POT-SCARS, Pot-sheards, or broken Pieces of Pots. N. C.

SCARSDALE [*Sceapney*, Sax. Scars or Rocks, and *Dale*] a Valley in *Devonshire*. Also a Surname.

SCATCH [*eschache*, F.] a sort of a Bit for Horses.

SCA'TCHES [*escasses*, F.] Stilts.

SCATE [*schette*, Du.] a sort of Patent to slide upon the Ice; also a Sea-Fish.

SCATEBRO'SITY [*scatebrofitas*, L.] a flowing or bubbling out.

SCATE'BROUS [*scatebrofus*, L.] bubbling out, like Water out of a Spring, abounding.

SCA'THE [*Sceað*, Sax.] hurt, damage. *Spenc.* Mischief, Loss, Wrong, Prejudice. *Shakesp.*

To SCATHE [*Sceaðian*, Sax.] to injure, hurt, or do damage to.

SCATHLESS [*Sceaðleay*, Sax.] undamnified, unhurt. O.

SCATHNESS [*Sceaðenyge*, Sax.] injury, damage, hurt.

To SCA'TTER [*schetteren*, Du.] to disperse.

SCATURIENT [*scaturiens*, L.] running over, issuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURIGINOUS [*scaturiginosus*, L.] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCA'VAGE } [of *Sceapian*, Sax. to
SCE'VAGE } shew] a Toll or Cu-
SCHE'WAGE } stom exacted by May-

ors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares shewed or offered to sale within their Liberties, by Statute 9 of *Henry VIII.*

SCA'Venger [of *Sceapian*, Sax. *scha-ven*, Teut. to scrape or brush] a Parish Officer annually chosen, to see that the Streets be cleansed from Dirt and Filth, who hires Rakers and Carts to clean the Streets.

SCA'WRACK, a sort of Sea-Weed.

SCE'LETON. See *Skeleton*.

SCCELLUM [*skellum*, Du.] a Rogue.

SCELOTY'RBE [*σκελοτύρβη*, Gr.] a wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the Scurvy; a Medicine against it.

SCE'NE [*scena*, L. of *Σκηνή*, Gr.] the Front or Fore-part of a Theatre on which Plays are acted. F.

SCE'NES the changing of Persons in every Act of a Comedy; also the Pictures repre-

representing Lands, Ships, Buildings, &c. round about the Stage.

SCE'NICAL } [*scenique*, F. *scenicus*, L.
SCENICK } of *Σκηνικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRAP'PHICAL } [*scenographicus*,
SCENOGRAP'PHICK } L. of *Σκηνογραφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Scenography.

SCENOGRAP'PHY [*scenographie*, F. *scenographia*, L. of *Σκηνογραφία*, Gr.] is the Representation of a Building or Fortress, as in Prospective, with its Shadows and Dimensions.

SCENOGRAP'PHICK *Projection*, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGRAP'PHY [in *Prospective*] is that side that declines from or makes Angles with a straight Line imagined to pass thro' the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally called by Workmen the Return of the Foresight.

SCENOPE'GIA [*Σκηνοπείγια*, Gr.] the Feast of Tabernacles kept by the Jews in memory of their Travels thro' the Wilderness, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCEPPE, a Bushel. O.

SCE'PTER [*sceptre*, F. *sceptrum*, L. *Σκῆπτρον*, Gr.] a Royal Staff or Battoon, borne by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCE'PTICAL } [*sceptique*, F. *scepticus*,
SCE'PTICK } L. *Σκεπτικός*, Gr.] of the Scepticks or Scepticism, Contemplative, that is in Doubt or Suspence, Doubtful.

SCE'PTICISM, the Doctrine and Opinions of Scepticks.

A SCE'PTICK [*sceptique*, F. *scepticus*, L. *Σκεπτικός*, Gr. of *το σκέπτεσθαι*, Gr. to look out, observe, contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers who contemplated and consider'd Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no Determination. Thence the Term is applied to those who maintain that there is nothing certain, nor any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and disbelieve every Thing.

SCHA'RPENNY } a small Duty anti-
SCHA'RNPENNY } ently paid by Tenants that they might be excused from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHE'DULE [*schedula*, L. *Σχῆδῶλον*, Gr.] a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease, or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the main Writing.

SCHEMATISM [*schematismus*, L. of *Σχηματισμός*, Gr.] Form or Figure, the Habit or Constitution of the Body.

SCHE'ME [*schema*, L. *Σχῆμα*, Gr.] Model, Draught, &c. the Representation of any Astronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celestial bodies in their proper Places for any Moment.

SCHE'ME [with *Astrologers*] a Representation of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or any Astrological Figure of the Heavens, called *Schema Cæli*.

SCHE'REN-Silver } Money paid of
SHEA'RING-Silver } old to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant for the Liberty of shearing his Sheep.

SCH'ESIS [*Σχέσις*, Gr.] the Habit or Constitution of the Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHE'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feigned on purpose to be answered, in *Latin* called *Adfectio*.

SCHE'TICK Fever, is opposed to the Heetick Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured.

SCHIRRHOMA } [of *σκιρρῶν*, to har-
SCHIRRHOSIS } den, Gr.] an Induration of the Glands from gritty obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIRRHOUS, belonging to a *Schirrhus*.

SCHIRRHUS [*σκιρρῶς*, Gr.] a hard unmoveable Swelling that resists the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCHISM [*schisme*, F. *schisma*, L. *Σχίσμα*, Gr.] a Division or Separation from the Christian Church without just Cause.

SCHISMA'TICAL } [*schismatique*, F.
SCHI'SMATICK } *schismaticus*, L. or *Σχισματικός*, Gr.] inclining to, or guilty of Schism.

A SCHI'SMATICK, a Separatist, or one who separates from the Christian Church without any just Cause.

To SCHI'SMATIZE [*schismatizare*, L.] to rend away from the Church.

A SCHOLAR [*ecolier*, F. *scholaris*, L.] one who learns any thing at School or elsewhere; also a learned Person.

SCHOLA'STICAL } [*scholastique*, F. *scholasticus*, L. *Σχολαστικός*, Gr.] of, &c. a Scholar or School.

SCHOLAS'TICK Divinity, School Divinity, which consists chiefly of nice and disputable Points.

SCHO'LIAS'T [*scoliaſte*, F. *scholiastes*, L. *Σχολιαστής*, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.

SCHO'LIIUM [*scholice*, F. *Σχόλιον*, Gr.] a Gloss, brief Exposition, short Comment. L.

SCHO'LIIUM [among *Mathematicians*] a Remark made as it were by the by, on any Proposition before treated of. L.

A SCHOOL [*schola*, L. *Σχολή*, Gr.] a Place where any Language, Art, or Science is taught.

To **SCHOOL** [*schulen*, Teut.] to check or chide severely, to reprehend.

SCHOOLMEN, Persons skilled in School-Divinity.

SCIA'GRAPHY } [*sciagraphia*, L. of
SCIO'GRAPHY } *Σκιαγραφία*, of *σκιά*,
a Shadow, and *γραφή*, Description, Gr.]
the first rude Draught of a Thing; also the
Art of Dialling.

SCIA'GRAPHY [in *Architecture*] the
Draught of a Building cut in its Length or
Breadth to shew the inside of it.

SCIA'GRAPHY [*Astronomy*] the Art of
finding out the Hour of the Day or Night,
by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCI'AMACHY [*σκιαμαχία*, of *σκιά*,
and *μαχή*, a Fight, Gr.] a fighting with
Shadows.

SCIATHE'RICAL } [*sciathericus*, L. of
SCIATHE'RICK } *σκιαθηρικός*, Gr.]
of or belonging to a Sun-Dial.

SCIA'TICA [*sciatique*, F. *ισκιαδίκη*, Gr.]
the Hip-Gout. L.

SCIA'TICK Vein [*Anatomy*] a Vein seat-
ed above the outward Part of the Ankle.

SCIDACE'UM [among *Surgeons*] the
Fracture of a Bone long-wise.

SCI'ENCE [*scientia*, L.] Knowledge,
Learning, Skill; properly that which is
founded upon clear, certain, and self-evi-
dent Principles. F.

The VII *Liberal SCI'ENCES*, are *Gram-
mar*, *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geo-
metry*, *Astronomy*, *Musick*.

SCIENTI'FICAL } [*scientifique*, F.] that
SCIENTI'FICK } causeth or promo-
teth Knowledge.

SCILED, closed. O.

SCIMETAR, a kind of broad and crook-
ed Sword used by the *Turks*.

To **SCINTI'LLATE** [*scintillatum*, L.]
to sparkle, &c. or glister.

SCINTILLA'TION, a sparkling as Fire.

SCI'OLIST [*sciolus*, L.] a smatterer in
any kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCI'OMANCY [*sciomantia*, L. of *σκιο-
μαντεία*, of *σκιά*, and *μαντεία*, Divination,
Gr.] a Divination by Shadows; a calling
up of Ghosts by Magick.

SCI'ON [*scion*, F.] a Graft or young
Shoot of a Tree.

SCIOP'TRICK [of *σκιά*, and *ὀπτομαί*,
Gr. to see] a Sphere or Globe of Wood,
with a circular Hole thro' it, and a Lens
placed therein; 'tis so fitted, that like the
Eye of an Animal it may be turned round
every way, and is used in making Experi-
ments of the darken'd Room.

SCI'OPTRICKS, a part of *Opticks*. See
Obscura Camera.

SCI'OTHERICK [*sciothericus*, L. of
σκιοθηρικός, Gr.] investigating Shadows.

SCIO'THERICK Telescope, a Mathemati-
cal Instrument for observing the true Time
for adjusting Pendulum Clocks, Watches, &c.

SCI'RE facias, a Writ calling one to
shew Cause, why Judgment passed at least a
Year before, should not be executed.

SCIRONA, the Dew of Autumn. *Pa-
racelsus*.

SCI'SCITA'TION, an enquiring. L.

SCISSURE [*scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft,
a Rent or Chap.

SCLAUNDER, Slander. *Chauc.*

SCLEE, to slay. *Chauc.*

SCLENDRE, slender. *Chauc.*

SCLE'ROPTHALMY [*sclerophthalmia*,
L. *σκληροφθαλμία*, of *σκληρός*, hard, and
ὀφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eyes, Gr.] is
a hard Blearedness of the Eyes, accompa-
ny'd with Pain.

SCELERO'SIS [*σκληρόσις*, Gr.] a hard
Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLERO'TICKS [*sclerotica*, L. *σκλη-
ρωτικά*, or *σκληρώω*, to harden, Gr.] har-
dening Medicines.

To **SCOAT** } [a *Wheel*] is to stop it,
To **SCOTCH** } by putting a Stone or
piece of Wood under it.

SCOBs [among *Chymists*] Pot-Ashes, or
the *Scoria* of any Metal.

To **SCOFF** [*scoppen*, Du. *σκώπω*, Gr.]
to deride, to mock at.

A **SCOFF**, a Derision, a Mock.

A **SCOFFER**, one who derides another.

To **SCOLD** [*schelden*, Du. *schelten*,
Teut.] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to use
angry or reproachful Words.

SCOLI'ASIS [in *Anatomy*] a Distortion
of the Back-bone.

SCOOL, a Shole of Fish. O.

SCO'LLOP [probably of *Scala*, *Sax.* the
Shell of a Fish] a Shell-Fish; also a sort
of indenting of any thing.

SCOLOPE'NDRA [*scolopendre*, F. of
σκολοπένδρα, Gr.] a venomous Worm, hav-
ing eight feet and a forked Tail; also the
Name of several sorts of Insects.

SCOLOPOMACHÆ'RION [*σκολόπω-
μαχαίρον*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Knife, with
which Wounds in the *Thorax* are widen'd.

SCONCE [*schantse*, Du. *schantz*, Teut.
skantz, Dan.] a small Fort, built for
defence of some Pass, River, &c.

SCONCE, a branched Candlestick.

To **SCONCE** [at the University of *Ox-
ford*] is to set up so much in a Buttery-
Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Pu-
nishment for some Duty neglected, or some
Offence committed; to set a Fine upon.

A **SCOOP** [*schoepe*, Du.] a wooden
Shovel to throw up Water with.

SCOOPER, a Water Fowl.

SCOPE [*scopas*, L. *σκοπός*, Gr.] the
End or Mark at which one aimeth; a
Prospect, Aim, End, or Purpose.

SCOPER-HOLES. See *Scupper-Holes*.

A SCOPPERLOIT, a Time of Idleness, a Play-time. *N. C.*

SCOPULO'SITY [*scopulositas*, *L.*] a-bundance of Rocks.

SCO'PULOUS [*scopulosus*, *L.*] rocky.

SCORBU'TICAL } [*scorbutique*, *F.*] be-

SCOREU'TICK } longing to, or trou-
bled with the Scurvy.

To SCORCH [*escorcher*, *F.* *scorticare*, *Ital.* to bark Trees, because the Skin like to Bark being parched, falls off] to dry or arch with Fire or Heat..

A SCORE [*Minshew* derives it of *schore*, *Du.* a Fissure, because on Scores or Tallies notches are cut] an Account or Reckoning; also Account or Consideration.

A SCORE, Twenty.

SCORE [among *Musicians*] the original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts are distinctly marked.

SCO'RIA, Dross, Recrement of Metals. *L.*

SCORN [*scherne*, *Du.* *ecorne*, *F.*] Con-tempt.

To SCORN [*schopenen*, *Du.* *ecorner*, *F.* to break the Horns or Corners] to con-temn, despise, &c.

A SCORNER, a Despiser or Contemner.

SCORNFUL, full of Scorn, disdainful.

SCORNFULNESS, Disdainfulness,

SCO'RPION [*scorpio*, *L.*] a venomous Insect; a Fish; one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*.

SCORO'NERA, the Plant called also *Spanish Salsifie*.

To SCOSS or SCOURSE, to change. *O.*

SCOT [*Scea2*, *Sax.*] a Part, Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.

SCOT AND LOT [*Scea2* and *Llot*, *Sax.*] a Customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability.

SCOT-ALE, the keeping an Ale-house within a Forest by an Officer of the same.

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, Slices of Veal fry'd after the *Scotch* manner.

SCOT-FREE, excused from paying his Club to a Reckoning; free from Punishment.

SCOTIA [*σχοτία*, *Gr.*] a Member hol-
lowed like a Demi-channel, between the *Torus* and the *Astragal*; the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars.

SCOTISTS, Divines who follow the O-
pinions of *Scotus*, or *John Duns*, called the *Subtle Doctor*, the Opposer of the *Thomists*.

SCO'TOMY [*scotoma*, *L.* *σκότωμα*, *Gr.*] a Dizziness or Swimming of the Head causing a Dimness of Sight,

SCOTS, the People of *Scotland*.

SCOTERRING [in *Heresfordshire*] a Custom among the Boys, at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas-Straw.

SCOVEL, an Oven Mop.

To SCOUL } [either of *Sceal* *Eag.*
To SCOWL } *Sax.* squint-ey'd, or
schielen, *Teut.*] to knit one's Brows, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a sour Look, or grim Countenance.

SCOUNDREL [*scondarnolo*, *Ital.* or of *condere*, *L.* to hide, *q. d.* one who, con-
scious of his own Baseness, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful Rascally Fellow.

To SCOUR } [*scheuren*, *Teut.*] to

To SCOWR } cleanse or make clean, to
purge by Stool; also to rob on the Sea.

To SCOUR the Length of a Line [*Mi-
litary Term*] is to rake a Line with the Shot so that every Bullet which comes in at one End sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no place of Security.

SCOU'RING [in *Horses*] a Looseness, a Disease.

SCOU'RING Long Sought, a Disease in Cattle.

SCOU'RINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for Horses.

SCOURGE [*escourgée*, *F.* *scoreggia*, *Ital.*] a Whip made of Thongs, &c.

To SCOURGE [*scorreggiare*, *Ital.* *corr.* of *corrigo*, *L.*] to whip, to chastise, to punish.

A SCOURGER, a Chastiser.

SCOUT [*schoultwt*, *Du.* *escoute*, *F.*] a Centinel who keeps guard in an advanced Post.

To SCRABBLE [*krabbelen*, *Du.* to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.

LEAN SCRAG, a Body which is no-
thing but Skin and Bone.

SCRAG of Mutton, &c. [of *Craig*, *Scotch*] the lean Bony Part of the Neck.

SCRAGGEDNESS, Leanness.

SCRA'GGY, very lean.

To SCRALL. See *Scrawl*.

To SCRAMBLE [of *krabbelen*, *Du.* or *Sceopan*, *Sax.* to scrape] to snatch eagerly, to strive, to catch or lay hold of; also to climb up.

To SCRANCH, to crash with the Teeth, to make a noise in eating.

To SCRA'PE [*Sceopan*, *Sax.* *schrapp-
pen*, *Teut.*] to shave or rase off.

SCRAPS [*q. d.* Scrapings] small Bits.

SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both sexes. *O.*

To SCRATCH [*kratzen*, *Teut.* *kraf-
zer*, *Dan.* which *Minshew* derives of *χαράσσω*, *Gr.*] to tear with the Nails.

SCRATCH-Work, a Way of painting in *Fresco*, by preparing a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaster.

SCRATCHES [in *Horses*] a Disease, Chaps between the Heel and Joint of the Pastern.

To SCRAWL [of *krabbelen*, *Du.*] to write after a sorry careless manner.

SCRAY,

SCRAY, a Sea-Swallow, a Bird.

SCRE'ABLE [*screabilis*, L.] which may be spit on.

To SCRAEK [of *skriger*, Dan.] to make a noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.

To SCREAM [*schreeuwen*, Du.] to cry out, especially in a Frighr.

SCREATION, a spitting. L.

To SCREECH, to hoot or howl like a Screech-Owl.

To SCREEK. See *To Shriek*.

SCREEN [*secerniculum*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, or the Heat of the Fire; a Frame for sifting Gravel, Corn, &c.

To SCREEN [*secernere*, L.] to sift thro' a Screen; to shelter, protect, or defend.

A SCREW [*Escroue*, F. *schroef*, Du.] an Instrument for several Uses.

To SCREW [*schroeven*, Du.] to press or force with a Screw.

SCRIBABLE, fit to write upon. *Chauc.*

To SCRIBBLE [*escrivailler*, F. of *scribo*, L.] to scratch or dash with a Pen; also to write ill [spoken of an Author.]

A SCRIBBLER, a mean or pitiful Writer.

SCRIBBLE *scrabble*, sorry or pitiful Writing.

SCRIBE [*scriba*, L.] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the *Jews*] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the Synagogue, and expounded the Law to the People.

SCRIMPNESS, scantiness.

SCRINE, a Coffer or Chest. *Spenc.*

SCRI'NIUM, a Coffer, a Casket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in, an Office or Chamber. L.

SCRI'NIUM *Dispositorium* [among the *Romans*] was the Office or Chamber where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were dispatched. L.

SCRI'NIUM *Epistolarum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of those who wrote the Emperor's Letters. L.

SCRI'NIUM *Libellorum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of Requests, where the Petitions, presented to the Emperor to beg some Favour of him, were usually kept. L.

SCRI'NIUM *Memoria* [among the *Romans*] a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in mind of the Prince's Orders, to the end he might afterwards dispatch Letters Patent at large for the same. L.

SCRI'NIUM *Vestimentorum* [among the *Romans*] the Wardrobe where the Emperor's Clothes and Robes were kept.

SCRIP [*Minshew* derives it of *Scirpus*, L. because Wallets were antiently made of Bulrushes, but *Skinner* of *Scjæpe*, Sax. commodious, *q. d.* commodious for traveling] a Budget or Bag; a little piece. O.

SCRIPTURE [*scriptura*, L.] a Writing;

but emphatically the Holy Scripture, the Writings of the *Old* and *New Testament*.

SCRIPTURAL [*scripturalis*, L.] belonging to Holy Scripture.

SCRIPTURISTS [*scripturaires*, F.] those who ground their Faith on the Scriptures only.

SCRITCH-OWL [*scracciola*, Ital. *q. d.* shrieking Owl] a Night Bird.

SCRITORY. See *Scrutoire*.

SCRIVENER [*scrivano*, Ital. *scriba*, L.] one who draws up and engrosses Writings.

SCRIVENISH, subtly. O.

SCRO'BICLE [*scrobiculus*, L.] a little Ditch.

SCRO'BICULUS *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Heart-pit, or Pit of the Breast. L.

SCRO'FULA } hard Glandules, or
SCRO'PHULA } Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears, the King's Evil. L.

SCRO'FULOUS } [*scrofulosus*, or *scrophulo-*
SCROPHULO'US } *phulosus*, L.] belonging to the King's Evil, hard, full of Kernels or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCROLL [a Corruption of *Roll*, as *Minshew* thinks] a Slip or Roll of Parchment.

SCROLL [*Architekt.*] See *Voluta*.

SCROOBY-GRASS, Scurvy-grass.

SCROTOCE'LE [of *Scrotum* and *Κηλη*, Gr.] a Rupture of the *Scrotum*.

SCRO'TUM, the Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, which is composed of two Membranes besides a Scarf-Skin. L.

SCRO'TUM *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Skin which encompasses the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*. L.

SCROYLS, Corsairs. *Shakesp.*

A SCRUB [*Scneope*, Sax.] a Brush or Broom much worn; *metaph.* a sorry Fellow.

To SCRUB [*Scneopan*, Sax. *schrabben*, Teut.] to rub hard.

SCRUBBED [*scrabber*, Dan.] worn out; also slovenly, mean habited.

SCRUFF, little Sticks, Coals, &c. which poor People gather up by the side of the *Thames* for Fuel.

SCRU'PLE [*scrupule*, F. *scrupulus*, L.] Doubt, niceness in Point of Conscience.

SCRU'PLE [with *Apothecaries*] the third part of a Dram, or 20 Grains weight.

SCRUPOSE [*scruposus*, L.] full of Gravel Stones; also difficult.

SCRUPO'SITY [*scrupulositas*, L.] stoniness.

SCRU'PULOSITY } [*scrupulositas*,
SCRU'PULOUSNESS } L.] a scrupulous Humour, Nicety, a being scrupulous.

SCRU'PULOUS [*scrupuleux*, F. *scrupulosus*, L.] full of Scruples, nice, precise.

To SCRUSE, to press or thrust hard, to crowd.

SCRU'TABLE [*scrutabilis*, L.] that may be searched.

SCRUTA'TION, a searching. *L.*

SCRUTINE'ER, one who makes a Scrutiny.

To SCRU'TINIZE [*of scrutinium, L.*] to make a strict Enquiry into, to examine thorowly.

SCRU'TINY [*scrutin, F. scrutinium, L.*] a strict Search or diligent Enquiry into a thing; also a Perusal of Suffrages or Votes at the Election of Magistrates.

SCRUTO'IR } [*scriptorium, L.*] a sort
SCRITORY } of large Cabinet with a Door opening downwards for the convenience of writing.

A SCRY of Fowl, a great Flock.

A SCUD, a sudden Shower of Rain.

To SCUD away } [*Schudden, Du.* to
To SCUDDLE } agitate] to run away all of a sudden.

SCU'FFLE [*q. d. to shuffle, which Mer. Cas.* derives from *συφελίζεν, Gr.* to handle roughly] a Quarrel with fighting, a Fray.

SCULK [*Hunting Term*] a Company, as, a Skulk of Foxes.

To SCULK [*of schuilen, Du.* to hide, or corr. of *occulto, L.*] to hide one's self, to lurk here and there.

SCULL [*q. d. Schell, or perhaps of Schedel, Teut.* the Head] the Bone of the Head; also a little Oar to row with.

SCULL of Freres [*Old Phrase*] a Company of Friars or Brothers.

SCULL of Fishes [*of Seole, Sax.*] a Shole of Fishes.

A SCU'LLER, a Boat row'd with Sculls, also the Waterman.

SCU'LLERY, a Place to wash and scour in.

SCU'LLION [*scullion, F. or of culina, L.* a Kitchen] a Drudge who does the meanest Services in a Kitchen.

SCULP [*sculptura, L.*] a Cut. Print, or engraved Picture.

SCU'LPTOR [*sculpteur, F.*] a Carver or Engraver. *L.*

SCU'LPTURE [*sculptura, L.*] the Art of carving Figures in Wood, Stone, &c. also a printed Figure.

SCUM [*skum, Dan. escume, F.*] Froth, Dross; the Dregs of the People.

To SCUM [*escumer, F.*] to take off Froth, Dross, &c.

SCU'MBER [*among Hunters*] the Dung of a Fox.

To SCU'MMER [*skemmer, Du.*] to squirt a watery Substance out of the Body. *O.*

SCU'PPER-Holes [*of Schoepen, Du.* to draw off] little Holes made thro' the Ship's side, thro' which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other way, is carried off into the Sea.

SCU'PPER Leathers [*in a Ship*] Leathers nailed over those Holes.

SCU'PPER Nails, short Nails with broad Heads, to fasten the Scupper-Leathers.

SCURF [*Sceopra, Sax.*] a whitish scaly Swelling, raised in the Skin of the Head.

SCURFINNESS, being full of Scurf.

SCURFY, having much Scurf.

SCURRI'LITY [*scurrilité, F. scurrilitas, L.*] buffoonry, saucy drolling, or scoffing; also Scandal.

SCU'RRILOUS [*scurrile, F. scurrilis, L.*] railing, saucy, abusive, scandalous.

SCURRILOUSNESS, being full of Scurrility.

The SCU'RVY [*scorbut, F. scorbutum, L.*] a Disease, the Symptoms of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Feet, weakness of the Legs, stinking Breath, &c.

SCU'RVY-Grass, an Herb so called from its particular Virtue in curing that Distemper.

SCU'RVY, bad, naughty, untoward, sorry, pitiful.

SCUT [*chýs, Sax. Kutte, Du.*] the Tail of an Hare or Coney.

SCU'TAGE [*scutagium, L. of scutum, L. Scilopenig, Sax. q. d. Shield-Mony*] a Tax granted to King Henry III. for his Expedition to the Holy Land.

SCUTA'GIO habendo, a Writ to Tenants who held by Knights-Service to attend the King in his Wars.

SCU'TCHEON [*Escussion, F. succione, Ital. of scutum, Shield*] the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

SCU'TCHEON [*Architect.*] the Key or Center-Stone in a Building; also a small Plate of Brass or Iron to set before a Lock.

SCU'TCHEON [*among Gardeners*] a Bud to be grafted.

SCUTIFEROUS [*scutifer, L.*] bearing a Shield.

SCU'TIFORME Os [*among Anatomists*] the Whirl Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCUTIFO'RMIS Cartilago [*Anatomy*] one of the five Cartilages of the Larynx, so called from having the shape of a Shield. *L.*

SCU'TTLE [*Scutel, Sax.*] a Dust Basket; a wooden Trough in a Mill, thro' which the Flower falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top-Mast of a Ship.

SCU'TTLES [*in a Ship*] little square Holes cut in the Deck, enough to let a Man thro', they serve to let People down upon occasion; those little Windows cut out in Cabins to let in Light.

SCU'TUM, a Buckler, [*in Anat.*] the Knee Pan, or round Bone in the Knee. *L.*

SCYLID [*of Scylan, Sax.*] hid, covered, withdrawn. *Chauc.*

SCY'LLA, a Rock over against the Gulph Charybdis, so that the Passage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, to avoid Scylla, he falls into Charybdis; or in English, He leaps out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

SCY'MITAR

SCY'MITAR, a crooked *Persian* Sword.

SCY'PHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Infundibulum or Tunnel of the Brain.

SCY'REGEMOT [*Sciregemo*, *Sax.*] was formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Ealdermen, where all Laws were given in Charge to the County.

SCYTA'LIDES [*Σκυταλίδες*, *Gr.*] the three small Bones in each Finger.

SCY'THE [*Scyðe*, *Sax.*] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

'SDEIN, disdain. *Spencer.*

SEA [*Se*, *Sax.* *See*, *Du.*] that general Collection of Waters, which encompasses the Earth, and has several Names given it, according to the Countries it washes, as *British Sea*, *Irish Sea*, &c.

SEA-Board [*Sea Term*] towards the Sea.

SEA Bind-Weed, an Herb.

SEA Cock, SEA Beam, SEA Devil, SEA Dragon, several sorts of Fishes.

SEA Chart } a Geographical Description

SEA Card } of Coasts, with the true Distances, Heights, &c. leading to them.

SEA Drags, are what hangs over the Ships at Sea, or the Boat when it is rowed.

SEA Gate [among *Sailors*] when two Ships are brought close to one another by means of a Wave, they say, *they lie aboard one another in a Sea Gate.*

SEA Longs, the Froth of the Sea.

SEA Marge, a Cliff, or the Banks of the Sea. *Shakesp.*

SEA NAVEL, a small Shell-fish resembling a Navel.

SEA Turn [among *Sailors*] the Gale of Wind which comes off from the Sea.

SEA Yoke, a sort of Tackle used when the Sea is so rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hand.

SEAH [*and H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure about two Gallons and four Pints.

SEAFARING, living chiefly at Sea.

SEAL [*Sæl*, *Sax.*] Time, Season. *Eff.*

SEAL [*Siðel*, *Sax.* *siegel*, *Teut.* *seel*, *F.* *sigillum*, *L.*] the Print of a Coat of Arms, or some other Device made in Wax, and set to any Deed or Writing; the piece of Metal, &c. on which the Figure is engraven.

To SEAL [*seghelen*, *Du.* *seeler*, *F.* *sigillare*, *L.*] to set a Seal to a Writing, &c.

To SEAL *Hermetically* [*Chymistry*] is to stop the Mouth or Neck of a glass Vessel, with a Pair of Pincers heated red hot.

A SEAL, a Sea Calf, the Skin of which is used in making Watch-Cases, &c.

SEA'LER [in *Chancery*] an Officer who seals the Writs and Instruments there made.

SEAM [Seam, *Sax.* *loom*, *Du.* *scym*, *Teut.*] a row of Stitches with a Needle.

SEAM [Seime, *Sax.* *saim*, *C. Br.*] Fat, Tallow; also the Fat of an Hog try'd.

SEAM of Corn [of Seam, *Sax.* probably

of *Σάγμα*, *Gr.* a Load] eight Bushels. *Eff.*

A SEAM [of Wood] an Horse Load. *Suff.*

SEAM [of Glass] 120 Pounds.

SEAMS [of a Ship] are Places where her Planks meet and join together.

The SEAMS [in Horses] a Disease.

SEAMLESS, without a Seam.

SEA'MSTER } [*Seameytre*, *Sax.*]

SEA'MSTRESS } a Man or Woman that sews, or makes up linen Garments.

SEAM } [of *sagena*, *L.* *Σαγήνη*, *Gr.*] a

SEAN } sort of large Fishing-Net.

SEAN Fish, Fish taken with such a Net.

To SEAR [*Seapan*, *Sax.* *efforer*, *F.*] to burn with a hot Iron, or a Wax Candle.

SEAR [either of *Seapan*, *Sax.* or *ξηρος*, *Gr.*] dry, consumed. *Spenc.*

SEAR-Cloth [*Seþclað*, *Sax.*] a Plaster for Pains, Aches, &c.

SEAR-Leaves, Leaves of a Tree withered or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf.

SEAR-Wood, dead Boughs cut off from Trees in a Forest.

To SEARCH [*cércher*, or *chercher*, *F.*] to seek, look for, or be in quest of.

A SEARCH [*recherche*, *F.*] a seeking after, a looking for, &c.

A SEA'RCHER [*chercheur*, *F.*] one who searches, seeks, or looks for.

A SEA'RCHER, an Officer whose Business is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of woollen Cloth.

SEARSE } [*as*, *F.*] a fine Hair Sieve.

SARSE }

SEASNAPLE, a kind of Shell-fish.

SEA'SON [*saison*, *F.*] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, and *Winter*; also a proper time to do any thing in.

SEA'SONABLE, that which is done in season, opportune, convenient.

SEASONABLENESS, opportuneness.

To SEASON [*assaisonner*, *F.* *seasonare*, *Ital.* *saltzan*, *Teut.*] to salt, or give any thing a Relish with Salt, Spice, &c.

SEA'SONINGS [in the *West Indies*] an aguish Distemper, which Foreigners are subject to at their first coming.

SEAT [*Seotole*, *Sax.* *sæde*, *Dan.* *sætt*, *Du.* *sedes*, *L.*] any thing to sit on.

SEATER [*Seateþ*, *Sax.*] an Idol worshipped by our *Saxon* Ancestors on *Saturday*; the Form of this Idol was an old Man on a Pillar standing on a Fish, a Pail of Water in his right hand full of Fruits, and a Whale in his left.

SEATON [*q. d.* Sea Town] in *Devonshire*, 120 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SEAVES, Rushes. *N. C.*

SEA'VY Ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes.

SEAX [*Seax*, *Sax.*] a Sword made like a Scythe, used by the old *Saxons*.

SEBASTIAN [*Σεβαστιανός*, *Gr.* reverend

or majestic] a proper Name of Men.

SEBERT [a Contraction of *Sigebert Verstegan*] a King of the *East Saxons*, the first of them that embraced Christianity.

SE'CANT [*secans*, L.] cutting,

SE'CANT [*Geometry*] a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Circle, thro' one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, called a Tangent, raised on the outside, at the other End.

To SECE'RN [*secernere*, L.] to separate, divide, or distinguish.

SECE'SSION, a going aside, a retiring, a revolting. L.

SECE'SSION [among *Physicians*] the going off by Secretion.

SECE'SSION [of *Parliament*] the Adjournment or breaking up of it. L.

SECHE, Cause, Occasion. *Chauc.*

SECHIN, to seek out. *Chauc.*

SECKINGTON [*Seccan'dune*, Sax. of *Secce*, Sax. a Fight, and *Dune*, Sax. a Town or Hill] in *Warwickshire*.

To SECLU'DE [*secludere*, L. of *se*, i. e. *seorsim*, and *claudo*] to shut apart from others, to shut out.

SECLU'SION, the Act of secluding. L.

SE'COND [*secundus*, L.] the last of two. F.

A SECOND [in *Astronomy*] the 60th Part of a Degree of any Circle.

A SE'COND [in *Time*] is the 60th Part of a Minute.

A SE'COND, one who backs or defends another.

To SE'COND [*secunder*, F.] to aid and assist another; to favour, to countenance.

SE'CONDA } the second or two in
SE'CONDE } Number. *Ital.*

SE'COND Captain, one whose Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SE'COND Deliverance, a Writ lying after the Return of Cattle replevied, for replevying of the same Cattle again, by reason of some Fault in the Party that replevied.

A SE'CONDARY [*secundarius*, L.] the second Man in any Place, he who is next to any chief Officer, as of the Counter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, &c.

SE'CONDARY [among *Philosophers*] the same with second, as Secondary Causes.

SE'CONDARY Circles [*Astronomy*] all Circles of the Sphere at right Angles, as the *Azimuths* or vertical Circles, in respect to the Horizon; the *Meridian* and *Hour Circles*, in respect to the Equinoctial, &c.

SE'CONDARY Circles [in reference to the *Equinoctial*] are Hour Circles.

SE'CONDARY Circles [in reference to the *Horizon*] are *Azimuths*, or Vertical Circles.

SE'CONDARY Circles [in reference to the *Ecliptick*] are such as passing thro' the Poles of that great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, as the Circles of Longitude of the Stars.

SE'CONDARY Planets [*Astronomy*] such as move round others, whom they respect as the Centre of their Motion.

SECONDINE. See *Secundine*.

SECRE, secret. *Chauc.*

SE'CRECY } [of *secretum*, L.] pri-

SE'CRETNESS } vacy, the keeping of a Matter secret.

SE'CREMENT, the separated Part.

A SE'CRET [*secretum*, L.] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private. F.

SE'CRET [*secretus*, L.] private, hidden, close, or that keeps Counsel. F.

SE'CRETARY [*secretaire*, F. of *secretarius*, L.] one who is employ'd in writing Letters, Dispatches, &c. for a Prince or particular Society.

To SECRE'TE [*secretum*, L.] to separate.

SECRE'TED, hid, concealed, put out of the way.

SECRE'TION [among *Chymists*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable. L.

SECT [*secte*, F. of *secta*, L.] a Party professing the same Opinion.

SE'CTA *ad curiam*, a Writ lying against him who refuseth to perform his Suit, either to the County or Court Baron. L.

SE'CTA *facienda per illum*, &c. a Writ to compel the Heir to perform Service for all the Coparceners. L.

SE'CTA *Molendini*, a Writ against him who, having used to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaveth it and goeth to another. L.

SE'CTA *unica tantum facienda*, &c. a Writ for that Heir who is distrained by the Lord to more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of several Heirs descended to him. L.

SECTA'RIAN [*sectarius*, L.] belonging to a Sect.

SE'CTARY [*sectaire*, F. *sectarius*, L.] a Follower of a particular Sect or Party.

SECTIO *Casaria* among [*Anatomists*] the same as *Hysterotomacia*.

SECTION, a cutting or dividing; also a Part cut off. F. of L.

SECTION [of a Book] a certain Division in the Chapters.

SECTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the cutting of one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick SECTION, is the Figure made by the solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane; and these Sections are generally accounted four, the Circle, Ellipsis, Hyperbola, and Parabola.

SECTION [*Architect.*] the Draught of the

the Heights and Depths of a Building raised on a Plane, as tho the whole Fabrick were cut asunder, to discover the inside.

SE'CTIS *non faciendis*, a Writ which lies for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit or Court for her Dower. L.

SECTIVE [*sectivus*, L.] that is or may be cut.

SECTOR [*secteur*, F.] an Instrument useful in all the practical parts of the *Mathematicks*. L.

SECTOR [of a Circle] a Portion comprehended between two Radii or Semidiameters, and the Ark of a Circle, making an Angle at the Center.

SECTOR [of a Sphere] is the Conick Solid, whose *Vertex* ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Base is a Segment of the same Sphere.

SE'CLAR [*seculaire*, F. *secularis*, L.] belonging to the Space of 100 Years; also Temporal, belonging to this World or Life; also that is conversant in this World without being engag'd in a Monastick Life: as,

A SE'CLAR Priest, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, and does not live under any Rules of Religious Orders.

SE'CLAR Games [among the Romans] solemn Feasts celebrated at the End of every Age or 100 Years.

SECULARISA'TION, secularizing. F.

SECULA'RITY [*secularitas*, L.] Worldliness; also a secular Life, or the Condition of a secular Person.

To SECULARIZE [*seculariser*, F.] to make secular, as, to secularize a Monk.

SECUNDA *Superoneratione Pastura*, a Writ where Measurement of Pasture hath been made, and he, who first surcharged the Common, doth again surcharge it. L.

SECUN'DANS [*Mathematicks*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceed as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

SE'CUNDARY [*secundarius*, L.] an Officer, next under the Chief Officer.

SE'CUNDARY Fever, is that which arises after a Crisis, or the Discharge of some morbid Matter, as after the Declension of the Small-Pox and Measles.

To SECUNDATE [*secundatum*, L.] to prosper.

SECUNDA'TION, a seconding, a forwarding, a Prospering. L.

SECUNDINE [*secundine*, F. *secundina*, L.] the After-birth or Burden, the three Membranes wherein the Child is wrapped, whilst in the Womb, and which are excluded after it is born.

SECUN'DUM *Naturam* [i. e. according to the Course of Nature] is a Phrase us'd by Physicians, when all Things are duly

performed, as in a state of Health. L.

SECU'RE [*securus*, L.] that is out of Danger, safe, fearless or careless.

To SECU'RE [*securare*, L.] to make secure, to save, shelter, or protect; also to apprehend or lay hold of.

SECURITA'TE *Pacis*, a Writ against him who threatens another with Death or Danger. L.

SECURITA'TEM *Inveniendi quod*, &c. a Writ against any of the King's Subjects, to stay them from going out of the Kingdom. L.

SECU'RIRY [*securité*, F. *securitas*, L.] safety, the being out of Danger; also Surety for the Payment of Money; Bail; also Carelessness, Unconcernedness.

SEDA'N [of *Sedes*, L.] a close Chair in which Persons of Quality are carried.

SEDA'TE [*sedatus*, L.] quiet, composed, undisturbed in Mind.

SEDATENESS, a due Composure of Mind.

SEDA'TIVE [*sedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying, or asswaging Quality.

SE DEFENDE'NDO [i. e. in defending himself] a Plea for one who is charged with killing another, saying, he was forced to do it in his own Defense; yet must he procure his Pardon from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeit his Goods to the King.

SE'DENTARY [*sedentaire*, F. *sedentarius*, L.] that is much given to sitting; that sits much or works sitting.

SE'DENTARY *Parliaments* [in France] such as are fixed and settled in a Place.

SEDENTARINESS, the Condition of one who sitteth much.

SEDGE [of *Sæc*, Sax. *Seek*, Du. of *secando*, L. a cutting] a kind of Weed.

SEDGY, abounding with Sedge.

SE'DIMENT [*sedimentum*, L.] the Settlement or Dregs of any Thing. F.

SE'DIMENT of Urine [among Physicians] certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood, with the *Serum*, by reason of their Weight sink to the Bottom of the Urine.

SEDIN, to produce Seed. *Chanc.*

SEDI'TION [of *se*, i. e. *seorsim*, and *itio*] Mutiny, Strife, popular Tumult, Uproar. F. of L.

SEDI'TIOUS [*seditieux*, F. *seditiosus*, L.] apt or tending to raise Sedition; Faction, Mutinous.

To SEDU'CE [*seduire*, F. *seducere*, L.] to mislead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDU'CEMENT } the Act of seducing or
SEDU'CTION } misleading. F. of L.

A SEDU'CER [*seducteur*, F. *seductor*, L.] one who misleads.

SEDU'CTIVE [*seductivus*, L.] apt to seduce or mislead.

SEDU'LITY

SEDU'LITY [*sedulitas*, L.] continual Care, Diligence.

SE'DULOUS [*sedulus*, L.] very careful or diligent, industrious.

SE'DUWAL [*Syðepale*, Sax.] the Herb Setwall or Valerian.

SEE [of *sedes*, L.] a Seat, the Dignity or Seat of an Archbishop or Bishop.

To **SEE** [*Seon*, Sax. *siēn*, Du. *seer*, Dan. *sehen*, Teut.] to perceive with the Eyes.

SEED [*Sæd*, Sax. *seed*, Dan. *seed*, Du. *saat*, Teut. *semen*, L.] that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the Propagation of the Kind.

SEED [of *Animals*] a white, hot, spirituous Humour, made out of the thinnest Part of the Blood in the Testicles and *Epididymides*.

SEED [in a *Figurative Sense*] is the Cause which produces some Effects, as, *the Seeds of War, Virtue, Vice, &c.*

SEED-LEEP } a Vessel or Hopper in
SEED-LIP } which Husbandmen carry their seed corn at the Time of sowing.

SEED-Shedding [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

SEEDLINGS [in *Botany*] Roots of Gilflowers which come from Seeds sown; also the Young tender Shoots of Plants that are newly sown.

SEEDY, having Seeds, running to Seed.

SEEING-Glass, a Looking-glass. *N. C.*

To **SEEK** [*ȝeyecan*, Sax.] to search or look for, to endeavour after.

To **SEEL** [of *pyllan*, Sax. to give way] a Ship is said to *Seel*, when she tumbles suddenly and violently, sometimes to one side, and sometimes to another, when a Wave passes from under her Sides faster than she can drive away with it.

LEE SEEL [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship thus rolls to the Leeward.

SEE'LING [among *Falconers*] is the running of a Thread thro' the Eyelids of a Hawk first taken, so that she may see very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

SEELY, filly. *Spenc.*

To **SEEM** [*sembler*, F.] to appear.

To **SEEM** [*siemen*, Teut.] to become.

SEEMLY [*siemlich*, Teut.] becoming, decent.

SEEMLINESS, Comeliness.

SEEN, a Cow's Teat or Pap. *C.*

SEER, several, divers. *N. C.*

SEER [*q. d.* Fore-seer] a Prophet.

To **SEETHE** [*yeoðan*, Sax. *sieden*, Du. and Teut.] to boil.

SEGGE, to say, to speak. *Chauc.*

SE'GGRUN, an Herb.

SEGHILL [of *Sæce*, a Fight, or *Size*, Victory, Sax. and *Hill*] in Northumberland.

SE'GMENT [*segmentum*, L.] a Piece cut off from something.

SE'GMENT of a Circle [in *Geometry*] is a Figure terminated by a right Line less than the Diameter and the Circumference, or it is a Figure contained between a Chord and an Arch of the same Circle.

SE'GMENT of a Sphere [in *Mathematics*] is a Portion of it cut off by a Plane, in any Part except the Center, so that the Base of such a Segment must always be a Circle, and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or less than an Hemisphere.

SE'GMENT Leaves [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants cut and divided into many Shreds.

SEIGNITY [*segnitas*, L.] Slothfulness.

To **SE'GREGATE** [*segregatum*, L.] to separate or put apart.

SEGREGA'TENESS } [*q. d.* a taking

SEGREGA'TION } out of the Flock]

a separating, severing, putting apart. *L.*

SE'GREIANT [*Heraldry*] a Term used of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping Posture.

SEI'ANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used of a Lion or other Beasts, sitting like a Cat with his Fore-feet strait. *F.*

SE'IGNIOR } Lord, Master. *Ital.*

SI'GNIOR }

SE'IGNIOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manor or Fee.

GRAND SE'IGNIOR [*i. e.* Great Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIO'RAGE [*seigneurie*, F.] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth Allowance of Gold or Silver brought in the Mass, to his Exchange for Coin.

SE'IGNIORY [*seigneurie*, F.] the Jurisdiction or Power of a Lord, Lordship.

SEIMBO'LE, half a Tun, or a Pipe of Wine.

SEIMOUR [*de Sancto Mauro*, L. or *Saint More*, F.] a Surname.

SEINT, a Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEJOURS, to sojourn. *Chauc.*

SERIASIS [in *Pharmacy*] an Inflammation in the Head proceeding from excessive Heat.

SEI'SIN [*Law Term*] Possession of, or a Right to Lands and Tenements. *F.*

SEI'SIN in Fact [*Law Term*] is an actual taking Possession in Person.

SEI'SIN in Law, is when something is done which the Law accounts a Seisin.

SEI'SIN Habenda, &c. a Writ for delivery of Seisin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waste.

To **SEJUGATE** [*sejugatum*, L.] to separate or put apart.

SEI'ZABLE, that may be seized.

To **SEIZE** [*saisir*, F.] to take into Custody or Possession by force, or wrongfully; to distrain, to attack, to lay hold of, or catch.

To **SEIZE** } [*Sea Term*] to make fast

To **SEASE** } or bind; especially to fasten

fasten two Ropes together with rope Yarn.

SEI'ZED of } [Law Term] possessed of.
SEI'SED of }

The SEI'SING [of a Boat] is a Rope ty'd to a Ring or little Chain in the Fore-ship of the Boat, by which means it is fastened to the Side of the Ship.

SEI'ZING [Falconry] a Hawk's taking a thing in her Claws and holding it fast.

SEI'ZURE, seizing, taking into Custody, Attachment, Distress.

SEJUNCTION [sejunctio, L.] a parting or putting asunder.

SEKER, in like manner. O.

SELAH [הלל, H.] a Note of Musick in the Psalms of David.

SELANDER, a scabby Disease in Horses.

SELBY [of Sel Good, Sax. and By an Habitation] a Place famous for a Convent or Abbey, the Abbot whereof had the Title of a Baron of the Realm; a Sirname.

SELCOUTH [of Sel'seldom, and Cou's known, Sax.] uncommon.

SELDOM [Sel'don, Sax. of Sel's rare, and done, Sax. done not often.

SELDOMNESS, the not happening often.

SELE'CT [selectus, L.] chosen out of others, choice.

To SELE'CT [selectum, L.] to pick out, to call.

SELECTNESS, Choiceness.

SELENI'TES [σεληνίτης λίθος, Gr.] a Mirrour Stone, or Muscovy Glass, the Brightness of which was heretofore thought to increase and decrease, according to the Course of the Moon.

SELENO'GRAPHY [of σεληνη the Moon, and γραφή Description, Gr.] a Description of the Face of the Moon, is distinguished by Spots, &c. which may be seen by the help of the Telescope.

SELEUCIANS, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, who held that the Body of Christ ascended no higher than the Sun, that the Deity was Corporeal, and that the Matter of the Universe was Co-eternal with him.

SELF [Sily, Sax. self, Dan. self, Du. selb, Teut.] in one's own Person.

SELF Heal, a Wound Herb.

SELFISH, minding chiefly his own Interest.

SELFISHNESS, the being selfish.

SE'LIBRA, half a Pound or 6 Ounces. L.

SE'LION, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.

SELL [sella, L.] a Saddle. Spenc.

SELL [Architettura] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber Building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.

SELL, self. N. C.

SE'LLA Curulis, [among the Romans] the Curule Chair or Chair of State adorned

with Ivory, in which the great Magistrates had a Right to sit and be carried in a Chariot. L.

SE'LLA Equina } [in Anatomy] a part
SE'LLA Sphenoides } of the Brain made of the four Processes of the Os Sphenoides; it contains the Glandula Pituitaria, and in Brutes the Rete Mirabile. L.

SELLENGER [of Saintleger, which comes from Saint Léodegar] a Sirname.

SE'LLERY [σέλιον, Gr.] a Salled Herb.

SELLI'ANDER } [in Horses] a dry Scab

SELLA'NDER } growing in the very

SOLA'NDER } Bent of the Ham of the hinder Leg.

SE'LLA Solida, a Chair or Seat made of a Piece of Wood, on which the Roman Augurs or Soothsayers sat, when they were taking their Observations.

SELT, Chance. N. C.

SE'LVAGE [as Skinner thinks, q. d. Salvage, because it preserves and strengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linen Cloth.

SELVE Movement, Movement. O.

SELY, Hilly. O.

SEMARE [St. Medard] a Sirname.

SEMARTON [St. Martin] a Sirname.

SE'MBLABLE [q. d. simulabilis, L.] seeming, likely. F.

SE'MBLANCE, Likeness, Appearance. F.

SE'MBLAUNCE, the same. Spenc.

SEMBLAUNT, a look. O.

SEME of Corn is 8 Bushels.

SEMEI'OSIS [σημείωσις, Gr.] a noting or marking.

SEMEI'OSIS [Physick] an Observation whereby some Things being discovered, they find out others that were unknown.

SEMEIO'TICA [σημειωτική, Gr.] is that Part of Physick which treats of the Signs of Health and Sickness, enabling the Physician to make probable Guesses about the Constitution and State of his Patient.

SEMELIHEED, Seemliness, Comeliness. O.

SE'MEN [semence, F.] Seed or Grain; the Seed of Animals or Vegetables. L.

SEMEI'FEROUS [of semen Seed, and fero to bear, L.] bearing Seed.

SEMENTI'NÆ Ferae [among the Romans] certain Feasts appointed in Seed Time, in order to pray to the Gods to vouchsafe them a plentiful Harvest.

SE'MEN Veneris [among Chymists] the Scum of Brass.

SE'METS [according to Dr. Grew] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

SE'MI [semis, L.] a half.

SEMI Ariani, the Arian Sect, was divided into 2 principal Parties; the one of which sticking more closely to the Opinion of their Master, maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; and the other

refused to receive the Word *substantial*, yet acknowledged the Son of God of a like Substance or Essence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi-Arians*.

SE'MIROUSIE, half-Drunk. *Chauc.*

SE'MIBRIEF [in *Musick*] a Note of half the Quantity of a Brief or Breve.

SEMICI'RCLE, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter and half the Circumference; also a Mathematical Instrument, being half the Theodolite.

SEMICI'RCULAR, made in the shape of, or belonging to a Semi-Circle.

SEMICIRCU'MFERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICO'Lon, a Stop or Point in a Sentence between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;).

SEMICOMBU'ST [semicombustus, L.] half-burned.

SEMICONGIUS, a Measure of half a Gallon. L.

SEMICONSPI'CUOUS [semiconspicuous, L.] half or partly visible.

SEMICOPE, a short Cloke. O.

SEMICU'BICAL *Paraboloid* [in *Geometry*] a curve or crooked lined Figure, whose Ordinates are in Sub-triplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, i. e. the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

SEMICU'BIUM, a half Bath, in which the Patient is only up to the Navel in Water.

SEMIDIA'METER [in *Geometry*] is a Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to any Point of its Circumference.

SEMEDIAPA'SON [in *Musick*] a defective or imperfect Octave.

SEMIDIAPE'NTE [in *Musick*] is half a Fifth, or an imperfect Fifth.

SEMIDI'TONE [in *Musick*] the lesser Third, having its Terms, as 6 to 5.

SEMIFIBU'LATUS [Anatomy] a Muscle of the Body, the *Peroneus Secundus*. L.

SEMIFI'STULAR *Flowers* [Botany] such whose upper Part resembles a Pipe, cut off obliquely, as *Birchwort*.

SE'MIFORM [semiformis, L.] half formed, imperfect.

SEMIGLO'BULAR, of the form of half a Globe.

SEMILU'NAR *Valves* [in *Anatomy*] Valves thus called from their resemblance in shape to a half Moon.

SE'MIMARES, half Males, a Name given to those who have been castrated, as Eunuchs, Geldings, &c. L.

SE'MIMARINE [semimarinus, L.] half Marine.

SEMIMEMBRANO'SUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, being half tendinous, and Membrane-like, lying immediately under the *Semi-nervosus*.

SE'MINAL [seminalis, L.] Seedy.

SE'MINAL *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] are two small, plain, soft, and undivided Leaves, that first shoot forth from the greatest Part of all sown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very different from those of the succeeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Position.

SEMINA'LITY, a being feminal.

SE'MINARIST [seminariste, F.] one brought up in a Seminary.

SE'MINARY [seminaire, F. *seminarium*, L.] a Seed-Plot, or Nursery for the raising of young Trees or Plants.

SE'MINARY [in *Popish Countries*] a School or College for training up of Priests to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, and other Protestant Countries, thence called *Seminary Priests*.

SE'MINARY [figuratively] a School or College which is a Nursery for Learning.

To SE'MINATE [Seminatum, L.] to sow.

SEMINA'TION [with some *Physicians*] the Emission of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition. L.

SE'MINATUN, a sowing. L.

SE'MINIFICK, breeding Seed.

SEMI-NERVOSUS } [in *Anatomy*] a
SEMI-TENDINOSUS } Muscle of the Thigh, so named from being half tendinous and Nerve-like. L.

SE'MIPEDAL, consisting of a Foot and half in Measure. L.

SEMIPELAGIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, who endeavoured to find a Mean between the *Pelagians* and the *Orthodox*. They agreed with the *Pelagians* in the Power of Free-Will, at least as to the Beginning of Faith and Conversion.

SEMIQUA'DRAT } [in *Astronomy*] an
SEMIQUA'RTILE } Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant 45 Degrees from each other.

SEMIQUA'VER [in *Musick*] a Note half the Quantity of a Quaver.

SEMIQUI'NTILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are distant one from the other 36 Degrees.

SEMISEXTILE [in *Astrology*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are 30 Degrees distant one from the other, and it is thus marked (SS.)

SEMI SOUNE, a soft, gentle Noise. Ch.

SEMI SPE'CULUM [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder or Womb.

SEMI SPHE'RICAL, of or belonging to, or like the half of a Sphere.

SEMI SPHEROIDAL, formed in the Fashion of a half Spheroid.

SEMI SPINA'TUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle inserted to the upper Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Breast.

SEMI-

SEMITERTIAN *Ague*, a sort of *Ague*, partaking of a *Tertian* and *Quotidian*.

SEMITONE [in *Musick*] a half *Tone*.

SEMI VOWELS [in *Grammar*] certain Consonants so called, because they have half the Sound of Vowels.

SEMIS } [among *Apothecaries*] half
SEMISSIS } an Ounce. L.

SEMITA *luminosa* [i. e. the shining Path.] a bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox may be seen about six a-Clock at Night, towards the End of *February* and Beginning of *October*. L.

SEMIU'STULATE [seminstulatus, L.] half burnt or consumed by Fire.

SEMMIT, limber. N. C.

SEMPERVIRENT [of *semper*, always, *virens*, being green, L.] Ever-green.

SEMPER VIVUM [with *Botanists*] the Herb *Sengreen*, *Aygreen*, or *Housleek*. L.

SEMPITE'RNAL [sempiternel, F. *sempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endless, everlasting.

SEMPITE'RNITY [sempiternitas, L.] Everlastingness.

SEMPY, seemed. O.

SEMYRYFE, half killed. *Chauc.*

SE'NA [of סן, *Chald.*] the Leaves of a Shrub growing in the *Levant*.

SENACHERIB [סנחריב, *H. i. e.* the Bramble of Destruction] a King of *Affyria*.

SE'NARY [senarius, L.] consisting of six.

SE'NATE [senat, F. *senatus*, of *senex*, L.] properly the supreme Council among the antient *Romans*, or the Place where they assembled; the Parliament or Bench of Aldermen in a City.

SE'NATOR [senateur, F.] a Member of the Senate, a Parliament-Man, an Alderman. L.

SENATO'RIAN [senatorial, F. *senatorius*, L.] belonging to a Senator.

To SEND [Sendan, *Sax.* sender, Dan. senden, Du. and Teut.] to cause a Person to go, or a Thing to be carried.

To SEND [Sea Term] a Ship is said to send much, when she falls deep a-stern, or a-head into the Hollow between two Waves.

SENDAL, a sort of thin *Cyprus Silk*.

SENECHA'LLO & Marechallo quod non teneant, &c. a Writ to the Steward and Marshal of *England*, prohibiting them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerneth Freehold, Debt, or Covenant.

SE'NESCHAL } [seneschal, F.] the Lord
SE'NESHAL } High Steward; also the Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SE'NESCHAL [in *France*] the chief Justice or Magistrate of a certain Precinct.

SENE'SCENT [senescens, L.] waxing old, growing in Years.

SENFY, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. N. C.

To SENGIN, to sing. *Chauc.*

SE'NGREEN, the Herb *Housleek*.

SENIOR, Elder. L.

SENIO'RITY [of *senior*, L.] eldership.

SENIO'RITY [with *Military Men*] the Order of Time since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission.

SENLV [of St. Lizy] a Surname.

SENTLO [of St. Loyd] a Surname.

SENTLOW [of St. Loup, i. e. St. Love] a Surname.

SENSA'TION [among *Philosophers*] that Perception the Mind has when any Object strikes the Senses, or the perceiving things by the Senses; this is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Sense. The impulse, communicated by these subtiler Parts of Bodies upon the Organs fitly dispos'd, is, thro' them, transmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain. L.

SENSE [sens, F. *sensus*, L.] the Faculty of a living Creature, whereby it receives the Impression of outward Objects; also an Affection or Passion of the Soul, Judgment, Reason, Meaning, Signification.

Common SENSE, those general Notions arising in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the same Manner.

SENSELESS, which has no Sense or Feeling; also void of Reason, Foolish.

SENSELESSNESS, the being void of Reason, Foolishness, Stupidity.

SENSES, the 5 natural Senses, *Hearing*, *Seeing*, *Feeling*, *Tasting*, and *Smelling*.

SENSIBI'LITY [sensibilitè, F. *sensibilitas*, L.] the Quality of being sensible.

SE'NSIBLE [sensibilis, L.] that falls within the Compass of the Senses, that may be perceived or felt; also that feels; apt to perceive, apprehensive; also that is of good Sense or Judgment. F.

SENTI'FEROUS [sentifer, L.] that causeth Feeling or Sense.

SENSI'LITY [sensilitas, L.] the same as Sensibility.

SE'NSINE, since then. N. C.

SE'NSITIVE [sensitivus, L.] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving, as the sensitive Soul. F.

SE'NSITIVE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as contract their Leaves or Flowers when touched, as if they were really sensible of the Contact; but as soon as the Hand is removed, spread themselves open and flourish again.

SENSO'RRIUM *Commune* [in *Anatomy*] the Seat of common Sense, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the Organs of all the Senses, are terminated or end, which is the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

SE'NSORY [*sensorium*, L.] the Organ or Instrument of Sense; as the Eye of Seeing, the Ear of Hearing, &c.

SE'NSUAL [*sensuel*, F. *sensualis*, L.] voluptuous, given to sensual Pleasure.

SENSUA'LITY [*sensualité*, F. *sensualitas*, L.] Libertinism, a gratifying of the Senses, a giving one's self up to unlawful Pleasures.

SENSUALNESS, the being too much addicted to gratify the Senses.

To **SENT**, to assent. *Chauc.*

SENTEN, sent. O.

SE'NTENCE [*sententia*, L.] a Number of Words joined together; a wise or witty Saying; a Decree of a Court of Justice, F.

To **SE'NTENCE** [*sententier*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENTIO'SITY, Sententiousness.

SENTE'NTIOUS [*sententieux*, F. *sententiosus*, L.] full of pithy Sentences.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, the abounding with pithy Sentences.

SE'NTICOSE [*senticosus*, L.] full of Briars and Brambles.

SE'NTIMENT, Opinion, Judgment. F.

SE'NTINEL } [*sentinelle*, F.] a private

SE'NTRY } Soldier upon Guard.

SE'NTINEL *Perdue*, a Sentinel placed near an Enemy in a dangerous Post.

SE'NTYN, to scent, smell, perfume. *Ch.*

SE'NVY [*Senep*, *Sax.* *sinapi*, L. of *σινυπι*, Gr.] the Plant of whose Seed Mustard is made.

SE'NZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies without, as *Senza Stromenti*, without Instruments. *Ital.*

SEOFRID [of *Seo* the Sight, and *ƿrið* or *ƿnece* Peace, *Sax.*] a King of the *East-Saxons*.

SEPARABI'LITY, a possibility of being separated, or the Quality of that which is separable.

SE'PARABLE [*separabilis*, L.] that may be separated. F.

SE'PARATE [*separé*, F. *separatus*, L.] distinct or particular.

To **SE'PARATE** [*separer*, F. *separatum*, L.] to part, divide, or put asunder.

SEPARA'TION, the Act of separating or putting asunder. F. or L.

SE'PARATERS, the 4 middle Teeth of an Horse so called, because they separate the Nippers from the corner Teeth.

SEPARA'TION [with *Astrologers*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partile Aspect, and the lighter by reason of its swifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

SE'PARATIST, one who separates himself from the establish'd Church.

SE'PARATORY [among *Chymists*] a Vessel to separate Oil from Water.

SE'PARATORY [*separator*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to pick Splinters or Bones out of a Wound.

SEPIACE, if you please. *Ital.*

SEPI'LIBLE [*sepilibilis*, L.] that may be buried; also hidden and concealed.

SE'PIMENT [*sepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

To **SEPO'SITE** [*sepositum*, L.] to put aside or apart.

SEPOSI'TION, a setting aside or apart. L.

SEPHY'ROS [with *Physicians*] an hard and dry Imposthume; an hard Inflammation of the Womb. *Arab.*

A **SEPTA'NGLE** [in *Geometry*] a Figure having seven Angles and as many Sides, the same as *Heptagon*.

SEPTA'NGULAR [*septangulus*, L.] that has 7 Angles and as many Sides.

SEPTE'MBER [*septembre*, F. of *septem*, L. seven] a Month so called, because the seventh Month from *March*.

SEPTE'MFLUOUS [*septemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into seven Streams.

SEPTE'MPEDAL [*septempedalis*, L.] belonging to seven Feet, or seven Foot long.

SEPTENA'RIOUS } [*septenarius*, L.]

SE'PTENARY } of the Number 7.

A **SE'PTENARY** [*septenaire*, F. *septenarius Numerus*, L.] a Number of 7; seven Years of one's Life.

SEPTE'NNIAL [*septennis*, L.] of the Space or Age of 7 Years.

SEPTENTA'RIOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, consisting of 30 Stars. L.

SEPTE'NTRIO, the North; also a Northern Constellation of 7 Stars, called *Charles's Wain*.

SEPTENTRIO'NAL [*septentrionalis*, L.] Northern; belonging to the North.

SEPTENTRIO'NAL Signs [in *Astronomy*] the first 6 Signs of the Zodiack, so called because they decline from the Equator toward the North; *Boreal Signs*.

SE'PTICA [*Σηπτική*, Gr.] such Things as by a mischievous Heat and Sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh, which are otherwise termed *Putrefacientia*. L.

SEPTIE'ME, a Sequence of seven Cards at the Game of Picquet. F.

SEPTIFA'RIOUS [*septifarius*, L.] of seven divers Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFO'LIOUS Plants [of *septifolium*, L.] such as consist of 7 Leaves.

SE'PTIFORM [*septiformis*, L.] that has seven Shapes.

SEPTIMA'NE [*septimanus*, L.] of the Order of Seven; also belonging to a Week.

SEPTINA'RIAN, a weekly Officer in Monasteries.

SEPTUAGE'NARY [*septuagenaire*, F. *septuagenarius*, L.] of the Number 70.

SEPTUAGE'SIMA, the third Sunday before the first Sunday in *Lent*; so called, because it is about 70 Days before *Easter*.

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL [*septuagesimus*, L.] belonging to *Septuagesima*.

The SE'PTUAGINT [so called because said to have been translated by 72 Jewish Rabbies, at the Appointment of *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*] the most authentick Greek Translation of the *Old Testament*.

SE'PTUM *Auris* [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear. L.

SE'PTUM *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy Part that divides the Right Ventricle of the Heart from the Left. L.

SE'PTUM *lucidum* } [in *Anatomy*] a
SPE'CULUM *lucidum* } kind of Partition, which distinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain, so named from its Thinness and Transparency. L.

SE'PTUM *Narium* [among *Anatomists*] that Part which separates the Nostrils one from another. L.

SE'PTUM *transversum* [in *Anatomy*] the Diaphragm or Midriff. L.

SEPTU'NCIAL [*septuncialis*, L.] belonging to seven Ounces.

SEPTU'NX, a Weight of seven Ounces. Lat.

SEPU'LCHRAL [*sepulchralis*, L.] belonging to a Grave or Sepulchre. F.

SEPU'LCHRE [*sepulchrum*, L.] a Burying Place, Grave, or Tomb. F.

SEPU'LTURE [*sepultura*, L.] a Burying or Burial, an Interment. F.

SEQUA'CIOUS [*sequax*, L.] easily following.

SEQUA'CITY [*sequacitas*, L.] a following.

SEQUA'TUR *sub suo periculo*, a Writ that lieth where the Summons *ad Warrantizandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returneth that he hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and if he do not come in at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth.

SE'QUEL [*sequela*, L.] a Consequence or Conclusion, a continued Succession.

SEQUE'LA *Molendini*, is owing Suit, or being bound to grind Corn in a particular Mill. L.

SE'QUENCE [*sequentia*, L.] a following of Things in Order just one after another; a Set of Cards of the same Sort or Colour. F.

SE'QUENCES, Verses answering one another.

SEQUENT [*sequens*, L.] following.

To SEQUE'STER [*sequestrer*, F. *sequestrare*, L.] to separate, sever, or put a-

sunder; to withdraw or retire from the World.

To SEQUE'STER [in the *Civil Law*] a Widow is said to *sequester*, when she disclaims to have any thing to do with the Estate of her deceased Husband.

To SEQUE'STER [in *Common Law*] is to separate a Thing in dispute from the Possession of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

SEQUESTRA'TION [*Civil Law*] the Act of the Ordinary, disposing of Goods and Chattles of a deceased Person, whose Estate no Man will meddle with.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a seizing upon the Rents of Estates of *Delinquents*, for the Use of the Commonwealth. F. of L.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in *Common Law*] is the disposing of a Thing contended for, out of the Possession of either of the contending Parties.

SEQUESTRA'TION, is also the gathering the Fruits of a void Benefice to the use of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Person,
SEQUESTREE } to whom the keeping of the Thing in controversy is committed.

SEQUE'STRO *habendo*, a Judicial Writ for dissolving the Bishop's Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice, &c.

SERA'GLIO, the Palace of the Grand Seignior, and other *Eastern Princes*, where their Concubines are kept. Ital.

SE'RAPH, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 5 s. Sterling.

SE'RAPH [*שרפ* H.] one of the Orders of the Angels, called in the plural Number *Seraphim*.

SERA'PHICAL } [*seraphique*, F.] be-
SERA'PHICK } longing to, or becoming the Seraphims.

SERAPHIM [*שרפים* H.] the highest Order of Angels.

SERA'PIES, Household Gods among the ancient *Egyptians*, some of whose Idols they placed in their famous Pyramids, to preserve the Corpses deposited there, and transport their Souls to Heaven.

SERA'SQUIER, a Generalissimo, or Commander in chief of the *Turkish* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVITIAN Marble [so called of *Seravitia* a Town in *Italy*] a sort of Marble, having Ash-colour'd Spots.

SE'RCIL Feathers [among *Falconers*] those Feathers of a Hawk, which are called Pinions in other Fowl.

SERE [among *Falconers*] the yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE, withered. *Spenc.*

SERED Pockets, lock'd up. O.

SERENA'DE [*serenata*, Ital.] Night-Musick.

Musick, played by a Lover at his Mistress's Door, or under her Window. F.

SERENA'TA, a Consort of Musick performed in the midst of the Night or Morning early, in the Open Air or Street. Ital.

SE'RENE [*seren*, F. *serenus*, L.] clear, fair, without Clouds or Rain; calm, quiet.

MOST SE'RENE, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, and to some Commonwealths.

SERE'NITY } [*serenité*, F. *serenitas*,
SERE'NENESS } L.] Clearness of the Sky; fair Weather, Calmness of Mind; also a Title given to Chief Magistrates of Commonwealths, &c.

SERGE [*Serge*, Teut. a Covering] a sort of woollen Stuff. F.

SE'RGEANT [*sergent*, F. q. d. *serviens*, L.] an Officer who arrests People for Debt.

SE'RGEANT [a Military Officer] an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or a Troop of Horse.

SE'RGEANT at Law } a learned
SE'RGEANT of the Coif } Lawyer of the highest Degree under a Judge in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil.

SE'RGEANT at Arms, an Officer appointed to attend the Person of the King, to arrest Traitors, and Persons of Quality.

SE'RGEANTS [of the Mace] Officers who attend the Lord Mayor of London, for Household Service, or Matters of Justice.

SE'RGEANTY [Common Law] a Service which cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen.

Grand SE'RGEANTY, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Personal Service of carrying his Banner, Lance, leading his Horse, being his Champion, Carver, &c. at his Coronation.

Petty SE'RGEANTY, is where one becomes Tenant to the King, by yielding him annually some small Thing towards his Wars, as a Buckler, Bow, Arrow, &c.

SERICATED [*sericatus*, L.] clothed in Silk.

SE'RIES, is an orderly Process or Continuation of Things one after another; Order, Course.

Infinite SE'RIES [in Algebra] are certain Progressions, or Ranks of Quantities, orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after.

SE'RIOUS [*serieux*, F. *serius*, L.] sober, grave, important, sincere, earnest.

SERLES SCALE, a Mathematical Instrument used in Dialling.

SERMENT, an Oath. Chauc.

To SERMO'CINATE [*sermocinatum*, L.] to talk or hold Discourse.

SERMOCINA'TION, a talking or holding a Discourse. L.

SE'RMON [*Sermo*, L.] a publick Discourse upon some Text, &c.

SERMO'NIUM [in Old Records] a sort of Interlude, or Historical Play, which the inferior Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Boys and Children, used to act in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession Day.

To SE'RMONIZE [*sermonner*, F.] to preach a Sermon.

SERMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

SE'RON [of Almonds] the Quantity of two Hundred Weight.

SERO'SITY [*serosité*, F.] Waterishness, Wheyishness, a watery Matter.

SERO'SITY [among Physicians] the thinner Part of the Mass of Blood.

SEROTI'NE [*serotinus*, L.] late in the Evening.

SE'ROUS [*seveux*, F. *serosus* of *serum*, Whey, L.] belonging to the Humour called Serum; waterish; more especially applied to the thinner or watery Part of the Mass of Blood.

SE'RPENT [*serpens*, L.] a venomous Creature; also a Northern Constellation; also a sort of Fire-work or Squib. F.

SERPENT, a musical Instrument serving as a Base to the Corner.

SE'RPENTARY [*serpentinaire*, F. *serpentaria*, L.] the Herb Dragon-wort.

SE'RPENTARY Wood, a sort of Wood growing in East India, going in and out.

SERPENTI'NE [*serpentinus*, L.] belonging to a Serpent, or Winding about. F.

SERPENTI'NE Line, a crooked winding Line, enclosing it self continually.

SERPENTI'NE Powder, a weak sort of Gun-Powder, that is not corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPENTI'NE Stone, a kind of Marble.

SERPENTINE Verses, Verses which begin and end with the same Words; as, *Ambo florentes etatibus, Arcades ambo.*

A SERPENTI'NE [among Chymists] is a long winding Worm or Pipe of Lead or Pewter, which is placed in a Tub of Water in the Distillation of Spirits.

SERPET, a sort of Ruth; also a kind of Basket. O.

SE'RPHERA [Chymistry] a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

SE'RPIGO, a Tetter or Ring-Worm. L.

SE'RRATION, [in Surgery] the sawing of a Bone. L.

SE'RRATUS Major Anticus [among Anatomists] is a Muscle arising from the Root of the Scapula, which is inserted to the 8 Upper Ribs, by certain fleshy Portions, which resemble the Teeth of a Saw. L.

SE'RRATUS Minor Anticus, a Muscle which takes its Rise from the Process of the Shoulder Blade, called Coracoides, and is set into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs. L.

SE'RRATUS

SE'RRATUS Superior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins, but also from all those of the *Thorax*; that hath a jagged Termination at the bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the End of the 12th Ribs. *L.*

SE'RRATUS Inferior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*, springs from the two lower Spines of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and the 3 upper ones of the Chest, but is implanted at the bending of the second, third and fourth Ribs. *L.*

SE'RRIED [of *ferrer*, *F.*] closely joined or standing close together.

SE'RVAGE, Service. *F.*

SE'RVABLE [*servabilis*, *L.*] that may be kept or preserved.

SE'RVANT [*servante*, *F.* *servus*, *L.*] one who serves another.

To **SERVE** [*servir*, *F.* *servire*, *L.*] to attend or wait upon; to do Service or Kindness.

To **SERVE a Battery** [*Military Term*] to see that the Guns play well.

To **SERVE a Rope** [*Sea Term*] to roll upon it spun Yarn, Canvas, or the like, to keep it from fretting or galling.

SE'RVICE [*servitium*, *L.*] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Turn; also a Course or certain Number of Dishes served up at a Table. *F.*

Divine SE'RVICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; the Form of publick Worship in the Church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

SERVICE Personal, is that which is due from a Thing to a Person.

SE'RVICE Predial, are Rights that one Estate sometimes owes to another.

SE'RVICE Royal, the Rights and Privileges that within such a Manour belonged to the King or Lord of it.

SE'RVICE, a sort of Fruit, called also a *Sorb Apple*.

SE'RVICEABLE [*serviabile*, *F.*] ready to serve one, or to do him a good Turn, profitable, useful.

SERVICEABLENESS, the being capable of doing Service, Usefulness.

SE'RVICE Tree, a sort of Tree that bears Berries called Services.

SE'RVIENTIBUS, certain Writs which relate to Servants and Masters breaking the Statute Laws, made against their Abuses.

SERVI'LE [*servilis*, *L.*] belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage; slavish, mean, pitiful, base. *F.*

SERVI'LITY } [*Servilitas*, *L.*] the
SERVI'LENESS } Quality or Condition of a Servant, Slavishness; also slavish Humour, mean Spirit.

SE'RVING-Man's Foy, the Herb Rue.

SERVI'TIIS acquietandis, a Writ judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to *F.* who owes and performs to *R.* for the Acquittal of such Services.

SERVI'TIUM, Service, Bondage. *L.*

SERVI'TIUM [in *Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon account of his Fee. *L.*

SERVI'TIUM forinsecum [*Law Term*] is that Service which is due to the King. *L.*

SERVI'TIUM intrinsecum [*Law Term*] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour. *L.*

SERVI'TIUM regale [*Law Term*] Royal Service, or the Rights and Prerogatives, that within such a Manour did antiently belong to the King, it Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be six in Number, viz. 1. Power of Judicature, in Matter of Property. 2. Power of Life and Death, in Felonies and Murder. 3. A Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Assessments or Laying of Taxes. 5. Of Coining Money. 6. Assize of Bread, Beer, Weights and Measures. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Manours in their Grant from the King, and were sometimes made over to Religious Houses.

SE'RVITOUR [*serviteur*, *F.*] a Serving Man or Waiter.

SE'RVITOUR [in an *University*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SERVITO'URS [of *Bills*] Servants or Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, who were sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court, but now commonly called *Tap-Staves*.

SE'RVITUDE [*servitudo*, *L.*] Bondage, Slavery, Thralldom. *F.*

SE'RUM, Whey, Buttermilk. *L.*

SE'RUM [among *Physicians*] a watery, thin, yellowish Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it thro' the several Parts of the Body, and separates from it after it has stood some time after Blood-letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. *O.*

SESAMOIDEA Offa [among *Anatomists*] are certain small Bones in the Joints of the Hands and Feet, so called from their Likeness to *Sesamum Seeds*.

SESA'MUM, a sort of *Indian Corn*.

SE'SQUI, as much and half as much. *L.*

SESQUIA'LTERA [according to *Hellmont*] a Fever, also called a *Semitertian*.

SESQUIA'LTERAL Ratio } [in the
SESQUIA'LTERAL Proportion } *Mathematics*] is when any Number, Line, or Quantity, contains another once, with an addition of its Moiety or Half.

SESQUIA'L-

SESQUIA'LTERRAL *Proportion* [Musick] a triple Measure of three Notes, or two such like Notes of Common Time.

SESQUI'LIBRA, half a Pound. *L.*

SESQUI'PEDAL [sesquipedalis, *L.*] containing a Foot and half in Length.

SESQUIQUA'DRATE } [among Astro-
SESQUIQUA'RTILE } logers] is an Aspect of the Planets where they are 135 Degrees distant from each other.

SESQUI'QUINTILE [among Astrologers] an Aspect when two Planets are 108 Degrees one from another.

SESQUITE'RTIAN *Proportion* [in Mathematicks] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a third Part of it more.

SESQUIU'NCIA, an Ounce and a half. *Lat.*

SE'SSILIS [among Physicians] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or the Eruptions in the small Pox, when they rise not well, and are indented at the Top. *L.*

SE'SSION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Affizes, &c. *F. of L.*

SE'SSION [of Parliament] the Time from the first Sitting of a Parliament, till it be prorogued or dissolved.

SE'SSION [Law Term] the sitting of Justices in Court upon Commissions.

Quarter SE'SSIONS } the Affizes that are
General SE'SSIONS } held 4 times a Year in all the Counties in England, to determine Civil and Criminal Causes.

Petty SE'SSIONS } kept by the High
Statute SESSIONS } Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, &c.

SESTA, the sixth. *Ital.*

SESTE'RTIUM [among the Romans] was a Sum about 8 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* half-penny English Money.

SESTE'RTIUS [among the Romans] a Coin worth about 1 *d.* 3 Farthings, and 3 quarters of a Farthing English Money.

To **SET** [Settan, Sax. setten, Du.] to put, lay, or place.

To **SET** the Land Sun

To **SET** the Ship by the Compass } [Sea
Phrase] is to observe how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compass; or upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is; or when two Ships sail in sight of one another, to mark upon what Point the chased bears, which is termed, To set the Chace by the Compass.

To **SET** the Miffen [Sea Term] is to put the Miffen Sail abroad.

To **SET** Taught the Shrowds [Sea Term] is to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

SET Bolts, Iron Pins for closing the Planks of the Ship, &c.

SET FOIL [of Septem Folia, *L.*] a Herb.

SETA'CEOUS [setaceus, *L.*] full of Bristles, bristly.

SETA'CEUM [among Surgeons] a Seton, when the Skin is taken up by a Needle, and the Wound is kept open by a Skein of Silk, that the Humours may vent themselves; for the same Purposes as Issues.

SE'THIANS, certain Christian Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*, who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels, and that *Abel* being killed, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and also that the Angels by their mutual Impurities caused the Flood, which destroyed their Offspring; but some of them, having crept into the Ark, gave a new Origin to wicked Men.

SETI'GEROUS [setiger, *L.*] bearing Bristles, bristly.

SETON [setaceum, *L.*] an Issue in the Neck, when the Skin is taken up and run thro' with a Needle, and the Wound kept open with a Skein of Silk or Thread.

SE'TTER, a setting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Assistant to a Bailiff or Sergeant; a Companion of Sharpers; a Pimp.

To **SE'TTER**, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Helleboraster*, by which an Issue is made, which causes ill Humours to vent themselves. *N. C.*

SE'TTERWORT, an Herb. *N. C.*

SETTIMA, the seventh. *Ital.*

SETTING [in Astronomy] the Descent of a Planet below the Horizon.

SE'TTING [Cock-fighting] when a Cock has fought till he is not able to stand, then he is set to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he do not strike, the Battle is lost.

SE'TTING Dog, a Dog trained up for setting Partridges, Pheasants, &c.

SE'TTING Down [among Falconers] is when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

SETTLE [Setl, Sax. sessel, Teut.] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

SETTLE Bed, a Bed turn'd up so as to form a Seat, a half Canopy Bed.

To **SE'TTLE** [of yeran, Sax. or Sedes, *L.* or Setl, Sax. a Bench or Seat] to fix one's Abode, to establish, to adjust, to rest as Liquors do.

To **SETTLE a Deck**, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at first.

SE'TTLEMENT, a fixed Place of Abode, a settled Revenue; also that which sinks to the bottom of Liquors.

SETTLES, Grafts. *O.*

SETTLINGS, young Plants. *Chanc.*

SEVANTLY, well, honestly. *O.*

SEVEN [Seoyon, Sax. seven, Du. sieven, Teut.] of septem, *L.* of ἑπτά, *Gr.* the Number 7.

To **SE'VER** [of severare, *L.*] to part afunder, to separate.

SE'VERAL

SE'VERAL [*q. separales*, or of *separare*, or *severare*, L.] many, divers, sundry.

A SE'VERAL, a Particular.

SEVERA'LTY, diversity.

A SE'VERAL Tail [*Law Term*] is that whereby Land is given or entailed severally to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten.

SE'VERAL Tenancy [*Law Term*] a joint or common Possession in several Persons; or a Writ which is laid against two Persons as joint, who are several.

SE'VERANCE [of *severare*, L.] the singling or severing two or more, who are joined in one Writ.

SE'VERANCE in Debt [*Law Term*] is when two or more Executors are nam'd Plaintiffs, and one refuses to prosecute.

SE'VERANCE [of *Corn*] is the setting out of the Tithe from the rest of the Corn; also the cutting it, and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEVE'RE [*severus*, L.] rough, sharp, harsh, crabbed, stern, strict, cruel. F.

SEVENFOLD, seven times as much.

SEVENTY, threescore and ten.

SEVERENESS, Sternness, Harshness, Cruelty.

SEVE'RIANS, Hereticks who condemned Marriage and eating of Flesh.

SEVE'RITY [*severité*, F. of *severitas*, L.] Austerity, Sourness, Gravity, Strictness.

SEVIL Hole [of a Horse Bit] a Hole at the lower End on the outside of the Line of the Banquet.

SEVOCA'TION, a calling aside. L.

SE'VUM [among Physicians] the Fat of the Cawl, Sewet, Tallow.

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To SEW [*Siepan*, Sax. *syer*, Dan.] to stitch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

To go SEW [spoken of a Cow] to go dry. Suff.

To SEW [*essuyer*, F. of *exsiccare*, L.] a Ship is said to be sewed, when she comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

To SEW, to follow. Spenc.

SEWED, placed, following. O.

SEW'EL [*Hunting Term*] what is set or hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

SEW'ER [*escuyer*, F.] an Officer who comes in before the Meat of a King or Nobleman, and places it upon the Table; a Common-Sewer or Passage to carry off Water or Filth.

Clerk of the SEW'ERS, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of SEW'ERS, Persons appointed by Act of Parliament, to see that Canals, Drains, Ditches, and Common-Sewers, be kept and maintained.

SE'WET [*suis*, F. of *sebum*, L.] the Kidney-Fat of Beasts.

SEX [*sexe*, F. of *sexus*, L.] the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from another.

SEXAGE'NARY [*sexagenaire*, F. *sexagenarius*, L.] belonging to the Number 60.

SEXAGE'NARY Arithmetick, is that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, &c. into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGE'NARY Tables [among Astronomers] are Tables made up of proportional Parts, so as to shew the Product of two Sexagenaries that are to be multiply'd, or the Quotient of two, to be divided.

SEXAGE'SIMA, the second Sunday before Lent, or the next to Shrove Sunday, so called as being about the 60th Day before Easter. L.

SEXAGE'SIMAL Fractions, are such as always have 60 for their Denominator.

SEXA'NGLE [*sexangulus*, L.] a Figure consisting of six Angles.

SEXE'NNIAL [*sexennalis*, L.] that is of six Years continuance, or done every six Years. F.

SE'XTAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing six Verses.

SE'XTANT [*sextans*, L.] an Astronomical Instrument, being the sixth Part of a Circle, it has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is used as a Quadrant.

SE'XTILE [*sextilis*, L.] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degrees, or one sixth Part of the Zodiack. F.

SE'XTON [*sacrista*, L. *sacristain*, F.] an Officer who looks to a Parish Church, keeps the Minister's Vestments, &c.

SE'XTRY, a Vestry. O.

SE'XTUM, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon Law. L.

SEXTU'PLE [*sextuplus*, L.] sixfold, or six times as much.

SEYNTUR, a Belt, a Girdle. Chauc.

SEYSO, a Season of the Year. O. L.

SHABBINESS, meanness of Habit.

SHA'BBY [probably, *q. d.* scabby, *sc.* like a scabby Sheep] ragged, slovenly, mean habited.

SHACK, the Liberty of Winter Pasturage. O.

SH'ACK [in Norfolk] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Mens Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-time.

SHACK [in Suffolk and Norfolk] the Liberty of Winter Pasturage, which Lords of the Manor have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at pleasure upon their Tenants Land during the six Winter Months.

To go a SHACK, to go feed at large.

SHA'CKLING Time, the Season when Mast is ripe. C.

SHA'CKLES [*Scacul*, Sax.] Fetters for Male-

Malefactors in Prison.

SHA'CKLES [of a Ship] a sort of Rings which serve to shut up the Port Holes, having a Billet thro' them.

SHAD [skade, Dan.] a sort of Fish.

SHADE [Scaðe, Sax. shade, Du.] a Place sheltered from the Sun; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

SHADE of Extuberance [among Astronomers] the Shadow made by the greatest bunching-out Part of a globulous Body.

SHADINESS, the being shady.

SHA'DOW [Scaðe, Sax. schædwuwe, Du. Mer. Cas. derives it of σκία, Gr.] the Representation which any thing makes of itself, being interposed between the Sun or a Light, and any solid Body; also a Place sheltered from the Sun.

To SHA'DOW [Scaðepan, Sax. schædwuwen, Du.] to make a Shade, to intercept the Lightness or Brightness of the Sun, or any luminous Body, from any Person or Thing; to skreen or cover.

SHADOWY, belonging to a Shadow.

SHADRACK [שדרק H. i. e. a little tender Dug] one of the three Men who were preserved in the fiery Furnace.

SHADY [Scaðpið, Sax.] shady, making a Shade.

SHA'FFA Sagittarum, a Sheaf of Arrows containing 24 in number. O. L.

SHAFT [Sceaxt, Sax.] a Case of Arrows.

SHAFT [in Architecture] the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney.

SHAFT [schaff, Du. which Fr. Jun. derives of σκαπω, Gr. to dig] a Hole like a Well, made by Miners to free the Works from the Springs that rise in them.

SHA'FTMENT [Scaxt-munt, Sax.] a Measure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largest size, from the Top of the Thumb held out straight, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

SHAFTSBURY [of Sceaxt, a Shaft or Arrow, Sax. and Burg, a Town, or as Camden will have it, a Spire-Steeple] a Town in Dorsetshire, 88 Miles W. S. W. from London.

SHAG [Sceacga, Sax.] a sort of hairy Stuff; also a Sea-Fowl.

SHA'GGED [Sceacged, Sax.] hairy, having long rough Hair.

SHAGREEN [Chagrin, F.] out of Humour, vexed; also a sort of rough grained Leather, as a Shagreen Case.

To SHAKE [Sceacan, Sax. choquer, F. schocken, Du.] to cause to move; also to agitate, to move to and fro hastily.

A SHAKE [schock, Du.] a Concussion, an Agitation.

SHAKE-Time, the Season of the Year

when Mast, &c. falls from Trees, &c.

SHALL [Sceal, Sax.] the Sign of the future Tense.

SHA'LLOP [Chaloupe, F.] a kind of Bark or light Ship, having only a small Main-Mast, Fore-Mast, and Lugg-Sails, to hale up and let down upon occasion.

SHA'LLOW [probably, q. d. lowshew, q. d. a Place which by reason of want of depth of Water, the Bottom may be seen, or from schallen, Teut. to make naked or apparent] a Place not having Depth, not deep (in speaking of Water;) also empty or dry, as some Discourses are.

A SHA'LLOW [Sea Term] a Flat or Ford in the Sea, or in a River.

SHALM } [Schallmey, Teut.] a sort of Musical Instrument, a Pfaltrey.

SHALLO'NS } [q. d. Stuff of Chalons, in France] a sort of woollen Stuff.

SHA'LONS, Blankets. Chauc.

SHA'LOT [Echalote, F.] a small sort of Onion, used in Sauces, &c.

SHAM, pretended; a Trick or Flim, a Cheat, as a sham Business, a sham Plot, &c.

To SHAM one, to put a Trick upon him.

SHA'MADE [Chamade, F.] a Beat of Drum for a Parley. See Chamade.

SHA'MBLES [probably of Sceamoð, Sax. schæmel, Du. a Table, Board, or Stall, q. d. Stalls where Flesh is laid for sale; or of scannagliare, Ital. a Butchery] a Place where Butchers sit and sell Meat.

SHAME [Scame, Sax. Scham, Teut.] an Uneasiness of Mind upon account of having done something that is unseemly, or that lessens one's Esteem among others; also Reproach or Disgrace.

To SHAME [Scamian, Sax. schæmen, Du. schamen, Teut.] to put to Shame or Disgrace, to make one ashamed.

SHA'MEFAC'D [Scamxæyt, Sax.] modest, bashful.

SHAMEFUL, causing Shame, disgraceful.

SHAMEFULNESS, Disgracefulness.

SHA'MELESS [ycamleax, Sax.] immodest, impudent.

SHAMELESNESS, the being void of Shame.

SHAME'LLÆ, Shambles or Stalls to sell Meat, &c. O. L.

SHAMGAR [שמג H. i. e. Desolation of Strangers] one of the Judges of Israel.

SHAMO'YS [Chamois, F.] a kind of wild Goat.

SHAMO'Y Leather } Leather made of
SHA'MMY Leather } the Skin of a Shamoy tann'd, which is much esteemed for Warmth and Softness; as also because it may be washed.

SHAMPI-

SHAMPI'NION [*Champignon*, F.] a Mushroom.

SHA'MSHEER, a sort of Sword among the *Persians*, much like a Scimeter.

SHAN [*Scandē*, *Sax.*] shamefacedness. *Lin.*

SHANDY, wild. *N. C.*

SHANK [*Scanca*, *Sax.*] the Leg of a Man's Body; the Stalk of a Plant; the Tunnel of a Chimney; the Stem of a Candlestick, &c.

SHANK [of a *Horse*] that Part of the Fore-leg, that is between the Knee and second Joint next the Foot, called a Fetlock or Pastern Joint.

SHA'NKER [*chancer*, F. *cancer*, L.] a Pocky Sore or Botch in the Groin or on the Yard.

SHA'NK Painter [*Sea Term*] a short Chain fastened under the Fore-Mast Shrouds, on which rests the whole Weight of the After-part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's side.

SHANK [of an *Anchor*] the Beam or longest Part of it.

SHANKS, the Skin of the Leg of a Kid, which bears the Furr called *Budge*.

SHAP, Fate, Destiny. *O.*

SHAPE [*shape*, Du.] Form, Make.

To SHAPE [*Sceapan*, *Sax.*] to form.

SHAPELICH, likely. *O.*

SHA'PEN [*Scapen*, *Sax.*] formed.

SHA'POURNET [in *Heraldry*] is a sort of Cap, which is borne in some Coats of Arms, call'd *Chaperon* in French.

SHARD [*schearde*, Du.] a broken piece of a Tile, or some earthen Vessel; also a Gap or open Place in a Hedge. *C.*

To SHARE [of *Scýpan*, *Sax.* or as *Minshew*, of *skare*, Gothick] to divide, to portion out.

SHARE, a Part or Portion, especially of Goods on board a Ship, which belong to several Persons by Proportion.

SHARE [*Scapu*, *Sax.*] as the Share-Bone, *i. e.* the *Os Pubis*, a Man's Yard, or Groin.

SHARE-Wort, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that Part.

SHARES, Rills or Streams of Water. *O.*

Plough SHARE [*Sceap*, *Sax.* *schaar*, of *schæren*, Teut. to scrape] a Plough-Iron.

SHARK [probably of *chercher*, F. to seek, or *Sceapan*, *Sax.* to cut in pieces] a kind of Sea-Wolf, the most ravenous of Fishes, which will chop a Man in two at a Bite; whence it is commonly used for a sharpening Fellow, who lives upon the Catch.

To SHARK up and down [*chercher*, F. to seek] to go shifting and shuffling about.

SHARNEBUDE, a Beetle. *O.*

SHARP [*Sceapp*, *Sax.* *skarp*, Dan. *scharp*, Du.] keen, smart, shrill, severe, biting, nipping, violent, quick, subtil.

To SHARP one, to trick or chouse him out of a thing; to sponge.

To SHA'RPEN [*Sceappan*, *Sax.* *scherpen*, Teut.] to make sharp, to whet.

A SHA'RPER, one who lives by his Wits, a Rook or Cheat.

SHA'RPENING Corn } a customary Pre-
SHA'RPING Corn } sent of Corn,

which Farmers in several Parts of *England* make to their Smiths about *Christmas*, for sharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, &c.

SHARPLY, smartly, severely.

SHARPNESS, Keeness, Smartness, Severity.

SHARP-SIGHTED, endued with a sharp and penetrating Sight.

SHARP-WITTED, Witty, Sagacious.

SHASH [of *seffa*, Ital.] the Linen of which a *Turkish* Turbant is made; a Girdle of Silk, &c. to tie about the Waste.

To SHA'TTER [probably of *schette- ren*, Du. or *schutteln*, Teut.] to shake or break to pieces, endamage, or impair.

SHATTER-BRAINED, crazy headed.

SHAVALDRIES, Feats of Chivalry.

To SHAVE [*Scajan*, *Sax.* *schaben*, Du.] to shear or pare; to trim or barb; to cut off the Hair with a Razor.

SHAVE Grass, the Herb called Horsetail.

SHAW [of *Scupa*, *Sax.* a Shadow] a Tuft of Trees which encompasses a close Shade, *C.* Also a Surname.

SHAW-Bander, a kind of Vice-Roy or great Officer among the *Persians*.

SHAW Fowl, an artificial Bird made by Fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

A SHAWLE, a Shovel to winnow withal. *Suff.*

SHAW Zanech, the Grand Seignior's Son. *Persian Lang.*

SHAWM, a Musical Instrument, a sort of Psaltery.

To SHEAD [of *Sceadan*, *Sax.*] to distinguish. *Lancast.*

SHEA'DING, a Tithing or Division in the Isle of *Man*.

To SHEAF, to bind up into Sheaves.

SHEAF [*Sceap*, *Sax.*] a Bundle of Corn in the Straw or Haum.

To SHEAL, to separate; as, to shear Milk, is to curdle it, to separate the Parts of it. *N. C.*

To SHEAR, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEAR [*Sceapan*, *Sax.* *schæren*, Teut. *schæren*, Du.] to slip or cut with Shears.

SHEAR Grass, a kind of Herb.

A SHEAR-Man, a Shearer of Cloth.

SHEARS [*Sceapa*, *Sax.* *schære*, Du.] large Scissors for cutting or clipping.

SHEARS [among *Sailors*] two Yards set up on end at some distance, and bound across

each other near the Top; their use is to take out and put into a Mast, and to hoise Goods in or out of Boats that have no Masts.

SHEAR-Hooks [in a Ship] are Iron Hooks let into the Main and Fore-Yard-Arms, in order to cut or tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

SHEAR-Shanks [in a Ship] a sort of Knot to shorten the Rope called a Runner.

To **SHEAR** [Sea Term] to swing to and again, as a Ship is said to *shear*, when she goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEARD [ycean, Sax.] a Fragment.

SHEAT } a young Hog. C. Also a
SAUT } kind of Fish.

SHEATS [in a Ship] Ropes bent to the Clew of the Sails, which serve in all the lower Sails, to *hale aft*, or *round off* the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top-sails they are made use of to *hale home*, i. e. draw close the foot of the Sail to the Main or Fore-Yard-Arms; also those Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are closed into the Stern-Post.

False SHEAT, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Sheat-Block, to succour and ease the Sheat, lest it should break when there happens an extraordinary Gust, or stiff Gale of Wind.

SHEAT-Anchor, the biggest Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners last Refuge, when in stress of Weather they are forc'd to ride on a Lee-shore.

SHEAT-Cable, the principal and biggest Cable.

To *ease the SHEAT* [Sea Term] is to veer it out, or let it go out gently.

To *let fly the SHEAT* [Sea Term] is to let it run out of itself as far as it will go, so that the Sail will then hang loose, and hold no Wind.

The **SHEATS** are said to be *flown*, when they are not hal'd home, or close to the Blocks or Pulleys.

To *tally the SHEATS* [Sea Term] is when the Seamen would have the Sheats of the Fore or Main Sale haled aft.

SHEATH [Sceað, Sax.] the Case for a Sword, Knife, &c.

To **SHEATHE a Sword**, is to put it up in the Sheath.

To **SHEATHE a Ship** [Sea Term] is to case that Part of her which is under Water, with something to keep the Worms from eating into her Planks, and then nailing on them new Boards, but sometimes with mill'd Lead.

SHEATH Fish [so call'd from its being covered with a thin Shell like a Sheath] a delicate Indian Fish of the Colour of a Muscle.

SHED [q. d. a Shade] a Penthouse or Shelter made of Boards.

To **SHED** [probably of Sceaðan, Sax.]

to spill, to send forth, as, to *shed Tears*; also to cast the Teeth, Horns, &c.

SHED [of Sceaðan, Sax. to distinguish] difference between things. N. C.

SHED Riners with a Whaver, i. e. winning a Cast that was very good, i. e. to strike off one that touches, &c. Chesh.

SHEDDING of Seed, a Disease in Horses.

To **SHEED**, to depart. O.

To **SHEEN**, to shine. Shakesp.

SHEEN, fair, shining. Spenc.

SHEEN [so called from its shining] the King's Country-house upon the River of Thames in Surrey, now called *Richmond*.

SHEEP [Sceap, Sax. schaep, Du.] a very useful Creature, which yields both Food and Raiment.

SHEE'PISH [i. e. like a Sheep] faint-hearted, simple, silly.

SHEEPISHNESS, Faintheartedness, Silinefs.

SHEEP'S-Head, a *Virginian* Fish, of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; also a mere Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

SHEER [Scýpe, Sax.] altogether, quite; also spoken of Cloth, thin.

SHEER Over, clear over. Milton.

To **SHEER**, to reap. N. C.

To **SHEER** [among Sailors] a Ship is said to *sheer*, or go *sheering*, when in her sailing she is not steddily steered.

SHEET [Sceat or Scete, Sax.] a large linen Cloth to lay on a Bed.

SHE'KEL [שקל H.] a Jewish Silver Coin, worth about half a Crown English, and another about half that value; also a Gold Coin in value about 1 l. 16 s. 6 d.

SHE'LDAPLE, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SHELD, flocked, party-coloured. Suff.

SHE'LDRAKE, a Water Fowl.

SHELF [Scýlf, Sax.] a Board made fast to a Wall to lay things on; also the Till of a Printing Press.

SHELF } [of schelb, Teut. crooked]

SHELVE } a Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELL [Sceala or Scýll, Sax. schelle, Du. schele, Teut.] the woody Husk or Cover of Nuts, and of Stones in Fruit; also the crustaceous Covering of Fishes, &c.

To **SHELL** [Scealian, Sax. schellen, Du.] to take off the Shell or Husk.

SHE'LTR [of Sceala, Sax. a Shell] a safe Place against ill Weather, Lodging; also Protection, Refuge.

To **SHELTER one**, to receive one into his House; to defend or protect him.

SHELVING, flanting.

SHEMMERING, glimmering. O.

To **SHEND** [Scendan, Sax. schenden, Du. and Teut.] to blame, to disgrace, to spoil. Spenc.

SHEND, blamed. Spenc.

SHENE, shining. Chauc.

SHE'NGER,

SHE'NGER, a small Salmon that is spawned before the Spawner finds its way to the Sea.

SHENT, a Barrow Pig. O.

SHEPEN, simple, fearful. O.

SHEPENS, Sheep-cote. O.

SHE'PHERD [*Scapa-Hýrd, Sax.*] one who looks after Sheep.

SHE'PHERDS *Bodkin, Needle, Purse,* several sorts of Herbs.

SHE'PPY [*Sceap Ea, or Sceap-Ige, Sax. i. e.* the Sheeps Isle, from Sheep that abundantly multiplied therein; call'd also *Ovina*, from *Ovis, L.* a Sheep] an Isle in the County of *Kent*.

SHEPSTER, a Shepherd. O.

SHEPY, sheepish, simple. *Chauc.*

SHE'RBET [*sorbetto, Ital.*] a pleasant Liquor much in use among the *Turks*; also the Mixture of Water, Lemons, and Sugar, designed for Punch.

SHERBOURN [*Scip-burn, Sax. i. e.* the clear Fountain] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 110 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

A SHERIFF [*Scip Treow, Sax. q. d.* a Shire-Reve, or Governor of the Shire] a Chief Officer appointed by the King yearly in every Shire, but there are two in *Middlesex*, chosen by the Citizens of *London*.

SHE'RIFALTY } the Office of a She-
SHRI'EVALTY } riff, or the Time during which that Office is held.

SHE'RIF-*Tooth*, an antient Tenure, by the Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Courts.

SHE'RIFWICK, the Jurisdiction of a Sheriff.

SHE'RMAN [*q. d.* Sheerman] one who sheers Worsted, Fustians, &c.

SHE'RMAN'S Craft, i. e. } an Art used
SHEE'RMAN'S Craft } at *Norwich*, where Worsted, Stamins, Fustians, and all other woollen Cloths are sheered.

SHE'RRY [*of Xeres, a Town in Andalusia in Spain*] a sort of Wine.

SHERWOOD [*q. d.* Sheer-Wood] in *Nottinghamshire*.

To SHETE, to shoot. *Chauc.*

To SHETTEN, to shut in. O.

To SHEW [*Sceapian, Sax. schouwen, Du.*] to let see, to discover, or make known, to prove or make appear; also to appear or look, to make a Shew as if.

A SHEW [*schuw, Du.*] Appearance, publick Sight; Pretence, or Colour.

SHE'WING [*in Law*] a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomsoever, in Plaints shewed and not avowed.

SHEWT of Blood, a Disease in Beasts, when they cast Blood at their Mouths.

SHI'BBOLETH [*שבלת H.*] an Ear of Corn.

A SHIDE [*of Sceaðan, Sax. scheyden, Du.* to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

A SHIELD [*Scýld, Sax.*] a kind of Buckler wherewith Foot-Soldiers were armed in former Times; it is also figuratively taken for Protection or Defence.

To SHIELD [*Scýldan, Sax.*] to protect or defend.

To SHIEVE [*Sea-Term*] to fall astern.

To SHIFT [*Minshew* derives it of *schaffen, Teut.* to do, but *Skinner* of *ycyðan, Sax.* to divide] to escape, get off, evade; to dodge, as wild Beasts do when hunted; to divide, to distribute. *Ch.*

A SHIFT [*Gescheft, Du.* a Business, according to *Minshew*] a Shirt or Smock; a Trick or Device, to escape or get off.

To SHIFT [*scippare, Ital.*] to make a Shift for.

To SHIFT, to bestow. O.

A SHI'FTER, a Fellow who knows all manner of Shifts and subtil Tricks.

SHI'FTERS [*Sea Term*] Men on board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Flesh or Fish is put and laid, in order to fit it for the Kettle.

SHI'FTING [*in Kent*] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gavel-kind Nature.

SHI'LOH [*שילה H. i. e.* sent] a Name appropriated in Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

SHI'LLING [*Scilling, of Scild a Shield, Sax.* because antiently coined with the form of a Shield on it] a Silver Coin, in Value 12*d.* and of which 20 make a Pound *Sterling*; altho among our *Saxon* Ancestors it consisted but of 5*d.*

A SHI'LLING [*Scotch*] in Value one Penny *English*.

SHIMIRING, glimmering. *Chauc.*

To SHIMPER, to thine. *Suff.*

A SHIN [*Scina, Sax.*] the Fore-part of the Leg, or that next to the Foot.

SHINANDE, shining. *Chauc.*

To SHINE [*ycinan, Sax. schainen, Teut.*] to look bright, to cast a Lustre.

It is good to make Hay while the Sun shines.

Tho this good, honest, industrious Proverb is made a *Stalking-Horse* to the grossest Villanies, and wiredrawn to countenance a thousand base Practices, as the temporizing and trimming of Turn-coats, Cheating, Injustice, Drunkenness, Lasciviousness, and all the Iniquities upon the Face of the Earth, Persons laying hold of Opportunity of satiating their impious Appetites under the Umbrage of it; yet notwithstanding all Misapplications, the true Meaning of it is highly Moral. It is a great Encouragement to *Virtue* and *Goodness*; it teaches us to let no Time (which often seems to be put into our

our Hands by good Providence) slip thro' our Fingers, of serving God, and doing Good to ourselves or our Neighbours: For that the Sun will not stand still for us as it did for Joshua in Gibeon, nor slacken its Course for such slow, negligent, idle, trifling, insignificant Mortals as we are, upon the little Occasions of Ambition, Preferment, Learning, or Livelihood; it therefore teaches to be active and vigorous, to take Time by the Forelock, which is bald behind, and being past can't be laid hold on; according to the *Latin*, *Fronte capillata est, post est occasio calva*; and the *Greek*, *Ὁν αἰεὶ θέρος ἐσσεύεται, ἀνελθε καλίας*.

SHI'NGLE [*schendel*, Teut. *Minshew* derives it of *scindendo*, L.] a Lath or Cleft of Wood, to cover Houses with.

SHINGLES [*q. d.* *Cingula*, L. Girdles] a Disease, a sort of *St. Anthony's Fire*, a spreading Inflammation about the Waste, which kills the Patient if it get quite round.

SHIP [*schip*, Du. *schiff*, Teut. *skip*, Dan.] a Sea-Boat, or Vessel for sailing.

SHIPINS, Sheep-Pens. *Chauc.*

SHIP-Money, a Tax antiently laid upon the Ports, Cities, &c. of England, and revived by King Charles I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17 Charles I.

SHI'PPEN [of *ycypene*, Sax.] a Cow-House, an Ox-Stall. *N. C.*

SHIPPER [*schipper*, Du.] the Master of a Ship, commonly pronounced *Skipper*.

SHIPTON [*q. d.* Sheep-Town] in *Warwickshire*.

SHIP-WRECK, the loss of a Ship at Sea by a Wreck.

SHIRE [*Scire*, of *Scýpan*, Sax. to divide] a Portion or Division of Land; of which Divisions there are 40 in England, and 12 in Wales, and 24 in Scotland, besides Stewarties, Baileries, and Constableries.

SHIRE-Clerk, an Under-Sheriff or his Deputy, or Clerk to the County-Court.

SHIRT [*skiozt*, Dan. *ycýnc*, Sax.] a linen Garment, worn by Men next their Skin.

A SHIRT-Band, a Band. *Yorksh.*

To SHITE [*ycitan*, Sax. *schuitten*, Du.] to ease Nature, to discharge the Belly.

A SHI'TTLE-COCK [of *ycceotan*, Sax. to shoot, or *schutteln*, Teut. to shake, and Cock] a feathered Cork to play with.

To SHI'VER [*schaweren*, Teut.] to shake for Cold or Fear.

To SHI'VER [*schelveren*, Du.] to break into Shivers or Pieces, to shake with Cold,

A SHIVER [*schelver*, Du.] a Piece

or Cleft of Wood.

A SHI'VER [in a Ship] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

SHOAD, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall*.

SHOAL. See *Shole*.

SHOARS [*schoor*, Du.] Props to set or bear up any thing of weight which leans forward; also Land adjoining to the Sea.

To SHOAR [*schoozen*, Du.] to underprop.

SHOCK [*schock*, Du.] Brunt, Onset, Blow; Disaster; Encounter or Engagement in a Fight.

A SHOCK; of Soap-Boxes, wooden Traps, Canes, &c. is 60 in Number.

A SHOCK [among Husbandmen] several Sheaves of Corn set together.

To SHOCK [*shocken*, Du.] to clash with, to dash against, to oppose or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

SHOD [*ycceod*, Sax.] fitted with Shoes.

SHODE, a Bush of Hair. *O.*

SHOE [*ycce*, Sax. *shoe*, Du.] Attire for the Feet.

To SHOE [*ycceozan*, Sax. *schoenen*, Du.] to put on Shoes.

SHOEBERY [of *ycce*, Sax. a Shoe, and *Býrnig*, Sax. a Town] in *Essex*.

SHOEMAKER [*schoemaker*, Du.] a Maker of Shoes.

To SHOGG [*schockeln*, Teut. but *Minshew* derives it of *Jagen*, Teut. to drive] to jog, joggle, or make to vacillate to and fro.

A SHOGG [*q. d.* of *schock*, Teut.] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which strike against one another with Violence; a Shake or Concussion.

A SHOLE [*ycceole*, Sax.] a Company of Fishes.

SHOLES [*q. d.* Shallows] Flats in the Water.

SHONDE, Shame. *Chauc.*

SHONE, Shoes. *Chauc.*

SHOEBERY Nefs, part of a great Flat, which begins below Lee Town, about a Mile from the Shore, and runs down the River Thames, to the North-East End of the Whittaker.

SHOODS, Oat-Hulls. *Derbysh.*

SHOO'LING [*Sea Term*] as, good Shoaling, i. e. a safe and convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows shallow by degrees, and not too suddenly, nor is sometimes deep and sometimes shallow, &c.

To SHOOT [*ycceotan*, Sax.] to discharge Shot, or Arrows; to grow up as Plants do; to fall like a Star.

A SHOOT, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done fucking.

A SHOOT [*ycceoten*, Sax.] a shooting with Guns, or Bows.

A SHOOT [*Hunt.*] a young Boar.

To SHOOT [*Sea Term*] the Ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other.

SHOO'TING Stick [*among Printers*] used in locking up Pages in the Chace or Frame.

SHOP [*yceope, Sax.*] an Office for selling Wares.

SHOPED, shaped. *Chauc.*

SHOP-Lifter, one who cheapening Wares under pretence of buying, takes the Opportunity to steal.

SHO'RAGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on shore.

SHORE [*Scope, Sax. schore, Du. but Mer. Cas. derives it of σκαρος Gr.*] a Coast or Tract of Land on the Sea-Side.

A SHORE [*schore, Du.*] a Prop to support any Part of a Building.

A SHORE [*of ycypan, Sax. to divide*] a Cleft or Cranney. *O.*

SHOREHAM [*Scopneham, Sax. q. d. Shore-Town*] a Port in *Sussex*, 46 Miles S. by W. from *London*.

To SHORE UP [*schoren, Du.*] to under-prop.

SHORES [*in a Ship*] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

Common SHORE [*corrupted for Sewer*] which see.

SHO'RLING, a Sheep-Skin after the Fleece is thorn off.

SHORT [*yceopt, Sax. Court; F. Cur-tus, L.*] of small Length.

To SHORTEN [*Ayceoptian, Sax.*] to make short.

SHOT [*schot, Du.*] the going out or reach of a Bow, Gun, &c. as far as it can carry; all sorts of Bullets for Fire-Arms.

SHOT of a Cable [*Sea Term*] is the fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters.

SHOT [*yoten, Sax.*] hit or wounded by a Shot.

SHOT } [*yceat, Sax. a Part or Por-*
SCOT } tion] a Reckoning, Club, or Score in a Victualling-House, &c. or the Money paid for it.

SHOT by the Board [*Sea Term*] is when a Yard is broken by the Enemy's Shot.

SHOT-Flagon [*in Derbyshire*] a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guests if they drink above a Shilling.

SHOT in years, advanced in Years. *Spenc.*

SHO'TTEN (spoken of Fish) [*of schut-ten, Teut. to pour out*] having spent the Roe, spawned.

SHO'TTEN Milk, curdled, turn'd to Curds or Whey.

To SHOVE [*yceopen, Sax. schuyben, Du. Mer. Cas. derives it of Σίω, Gr.*] To push or thrust.

SHOVEL [*ycoyl, Sax. schoeffel, Du.*] an Instrument for digging, &c.

SHO'VELER, a Fowl of the Duck Kind.

SHOULD [*yceoldan, Sax.*] ought; of the Verb *Shall*.

SHOU'LDER [*yculdon, Sax. schulder, Dan. scholder, Du. schafter, Teut.*] a Part of the Body joining the Arm to it.

SHOU'LDER of a Bastion [*in Fortification*] is where the Face and the Flank meet.

SHOU'LDER [*in Archery*] that Part of the Arrow-head a Man may feel with his Fingers, before it comes to the Point.

SHOU'LDER Pight [*in Horses*] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced which makes the Horse halt downright.

SHOU'LDER Pincht, a Disease in Horses.

SHOU'LDER Splaiting } a Hurt which

SHOU'LDER Torn } befalls a Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the Shoulder parts from the Breast.

SHOU'LDER Wrench [*in Horses*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOU'LDERED Head [*among Archers*] a sort of Arrow-head between blunt and sharp made with Shoulders.

SHOU'LDERING [*in Fortification*] a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defence on one side, whether it be made of Heaps or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, &c. also a Demi-Bastion, consisting of one Face and Flank; also a square Orillon in the Bastions near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Casemate.

SHOULDE'RING Piece [*Architect.*] a Member, otherwise called a Bracket.

To SHOUT, to set up a loud Halloo or Huzza.

A SHOWEL, a Blind for a Cow's Eyes made of Wood. *S. C.*

A SHOWE'R [*ycup, Sax. scheure, Du.*] a Distillation of Rain.

SHOWY, gaudy, appearing fine.

SHRAPE } a Place baited with Chaff or

SCRAPE } Corn to entice Birds. *C.*

SHRAPING, scraping. *O.*

To SHREAD [*ycepeadan, Sax.*] to cut small or mince.

A SHREAD [*ycepead, Sax.*] a small cutting of any thing.

SHREUDNESS, Wickedness. *Chauc.*

A SHREW [*of schreyen, Teut. to make a bawling*] a scolding, contentious Woman; also a Villain. *Chauc.*

SHREW Mouse [*skoumufz, Dan.*] a Field Mouse, of the Bigness of a Rat and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattle which going over a Beast's Back will make it lame in the Chine, and its Bite causes the Beast to swell to the Heart and die.

SHREWD [of *beschreyen*, Teut. to bewitch] bewitched, impious, vile, wicked. *Chauc.*

SHREWD [probably of *besehteyen*, Teut.] cunning, subtle, smart, witty.

SHREWSBURY [of *ȝcrnybe*, a Shrub, and *Býriȝ*, a Town, *Sax.*] the County-Town in *Shropshire*, 118 Miles N. W. from London.

SHREWDNESS, Smartness, Sagacity.

To SHRIEK [*schryger*, Dan. or *schreyen*, Teut.] to cry out as one in imminent Danger.

To SHRIEK } [among *Hunters*] to cry
To SHRIKE } or make a Noise as a Badger does at Rutting Time.

A SHRIEK [*scriccio*, Ital.] a vehement Outcry.

SHRIFT } [*ȝcrnyt*, *Sax.*] Confes-

SHRIVING } sion of Sins made to a Priest.

SHRIGHT, a shrieking or crying out; also shrieked. *Spenc.*

SHRILL [of *grale*, F. slender] a sharp Noise.

SHRILLING, shrill. *Spenc.*

SHRIMP [probably of *schrimp*, Teut. a Wrinkle, because of its wrinkled Back] a small Sea-Fish; also a little short Fellow.

A SHRINE [*ȝcrin*, *Sax.* *Escrin*, F. *schrein*, Teut. *scrinium*, L. a Desk or Cabinet] a Case to hold the Reliques of a Saint, or a Place where Prayers and Offerings are made to some Saint.

To SHRINK [*ȝcrincan*, *Sax.* *schrincken*, Teut.] to contract or lessen in length or breadth.

To SHRI'VE [*ȝcrnyan*, *Sax.*] to make Confession to a Priest; also to hear a Confession.

To SHRI'VE, to meet, to revel. *Shake.*

SHRI'VE, lifted in a Roll. *Shake.*

To SHRI'VEl [probably of *schrumpe-len*, Teut. or *schrompelen*, Du.] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles or Scrolls.

SHROUD [*ȝcrud*, of *ȝcrýðan*, *Sax.* to clothe] a Garment to wrap a dead Corps in.

SHROVE-TIDE [*q. d.* Shrive-Tide, or the Time of shriving or confessing of Sins, see *Shrive* above] the Time just before *Lent*, when our Ancestors used to confess their Sins, in order to a more strict keeping the ensuing *Lent* Fast.

SHROVE-Tuesday, the Day before the first Day of *Lent*

SHROVE Mouse. See *Shrew-Mouse*.

SHROWDS [in a Ship] those great Ropes, that come from either side of all the Masts, being fastened below to the Ship's Sides by the Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

To SHROWD [*ȝcrýðan*, *Sax.*] to cover, to shelter.

To SHROWD [in *Husbandry*] is to cut off the Head-Branches of a Tree.

To SHRUB one, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

A SHRUB [*ȝcrnybe*, *Sax.*] a Dwarf-Tree; also a little sorry Fellow.

SHRUB, Night-Shade, a Plant.

SHRUBBY, abounding with Shrubs.

To SHRUG [probably of *schroeven*, Du.] to shrew, to shrink up the Shoulders.

A SHRUG, a shrinking up the Shoulders.

A SHUCK, an Husk or Shell, as *Bean Shucks*, Bean Shells. *S. and E. C.*

To SHUDDER [*schuddereren* Du.] to shiver or shake with Cold, or a Fright.

SHUDDERING, shivering, trembling, Milton.

To SHU'FFLE [*Minshew* derives it of *schieben*, Teut. to thrust, but *Skinner* rather of the Noun *Shovel*] to mingle the Cards in any Game; to dodge, to shift off.

To SHUN, to shove. *Suff.*

To SHUN [*Aycunian*, *Sax.* or of *schewen*, Teut. but *Mer. Cas.* of *σεύω*, Gr.] to avoid, to keep off from.

To SHUNT, to shove. *O.*

To SHUT [*ȝcitt*, *Sax.* *schutten*, Du.] to inclose, to shut up.

To get SHUT of a Thing [of *ȝceadan*, *Sax.* or of *scheyden*, Teut. to separate or disjoin] to get rid of, or clear one's self of a thing.

SHUTTERS, Frames of Wood to put before Windows.

A SHU'TTLE [*Sceaðel*, *Sax.*] an Instrument used by Weavers.

SHY [of *schewen*, Teut. to avoid, or *scifo*, Ital.] reserved, coy, wary.

SHYNESS, Coyness, Reservedness.

SI'AGONA'GRA [*Σιαγονάγρα*, of *Σιαγών*, a Jaw, and *ἄγρα*, Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [*ȝib*, *Sax.*] Kindred; hence the Word *Gossip*, *q. d.* Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.

SIB'D, a-kin, as *No sole sib'd*, nothing a-kin. *N. C.*

SIBBERED } [of *Sýbbe*, *Sax.* Kin-
SIBBEREDGE } dred] the Banns of Matrimony. *Suff.*

SIBILATION, a hissing. *L.*

SIBYLS [*Σιοβελαι*, Gr. *i. e.* God's Council] certain Virgin Prophetesses among the antient Heathens, who, as they believed, were inspired by *Jupiter*, and are thought by some to have prophesied concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Books of the SIBYLS, Books among the Romans, committed to the Custody of two Persons of the Patrician Order, called *Dumviri Sacrorum*, in which their Predictions were written, which were had in so great Authority among them, that they did nothing of moment

ment in Peace or War, without consulting them.

SICCA'NEOUS [*siccaneus*, L.] dry of its own Nature, that hath no Spring to water it.

SICCATION, a drying up. L.

SI'CCIFICK [*siccificus*, L.] causing Siccity, or Driness.

SI'CCITY [*siccité*, F. *siccitas*, L.] Driness.

SICE POINT [*le Six*, F. of *Sex*, L.] at Dice, is the Number Six.

SICERY, surely. N. C.

SICHE'TUM } a small Current of Wa-
SIKE'TTUS } ter that uses to be dry in the Summer; also a Water Furrow or Gutter. O. L.

SICK } a little Water-Course which is

SIKE } dry in Summer-time. N. C.

SICK [*Seoc*, Sax. *flech*, Teut. *fleck*, Du.] indispos'd in Body.

To SICKEN, to grow weak or fall sick.

SICKERLY [of *secure*, L.] surely. N. C.

SI'CKLE [*yicol*, Sax. *Sickle*, Du. *Siechel*, Teut. of *secundo*, L. cutting] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SI'CKLIKE, suchlike. O.

SICKLINESS, the being sickly.

SI'CKLY [*sicchlich*, Teut.] unhealthy, languishing.

SICKNESS, indisposition of Body.

SI'CUT *Alias*, a second Writ, sent out when the first was not executed, so term'd from those 2 Latin Words contained in it.

SIDE [*yide*, Sax. *side*, Du. and Dan.] the Side of any thing.

SIDE, long; as *My Coat is very side*, i. e. very long; proud; steep. N. C.

To SIDE with, to be of the same Side or Party, to take part with.

SIDES of *Hornworks*, &c. [in *Fortification*] are the Ramparts and Breast-works which inclose them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE LAYS [among *Hunters*] is when Dogs are set in the way to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

SIDELING, sideways, awry.

SI'DE LONG [*sidelunck*, Du.] oblique, a-thwart, sloping.

SIDENHAM [probably of *yide*, Sax. Long, and *Nam*, Sax. Town] belonging to *Devonshire*.

SIDER. See *Cider*.

SIDERAL [*sideralis*, L.] belonging to the Stars.

SI'DERATED [*sideratus*, L.] blasted, Planet-struck.

SIDERA'TION, the blasting of Trees or Planets with an Eastern Wind, or with excessive Heat and Drought, also a being benumbed, as when one is suddenly depriv'd of the use of his Limbs and all Sense; a being Planet-struck. L.

SIDERA'TION [among *Surgeons*] is an intire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the same as *Spacelus*.

SIDE'RIAL } [*sidereus*, L.] belonging
SIDE'RIAN } to the Stars, starry.

SIDE'RIAL Year [among *Astronomers*] is the space of Time, in which the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the same again, which consists of 365 Days 6 Hours, and nearly 10 Minutes.

SIDERITE [*siderites*, L. *Σιδηρίτης*, Gr.] an Iron-like Stone, or the Load-Stone drawing Iron.

SI'DESMEN, Parish Officers who assist the Church-Wardens.

SI'DINGS, or SIDLINGI [Old Records] Sidelings, Balks between or on the Sides of the Ridges of plough'd Land.

SIDEWAYS, along the Side, by the Side.

SIDY, surly, moody. *Suff*.

SIEF *Album*, a Medicine for the Eyes.

A SIEGE [*Siege*, F. a Seat] is the encamping or sitting down of an Army before a Place in order to take it by Force; the whole time of lying before it, or any thing that is done for taking it.

To LAY SIEGE to a Place [*assieger*, F.] to besiege it, *as above*.

A SIEVE [*Sibe* or *Sýre*, Sax.] a Vessel or Tool for the separating of the coarser part of any thing from the finer.

To SIFT [*Sifan*, Sax. *siften*, Du.] to separate the finer part of any thing pulverized by a Sieve; also to examine inquisitively and slyly.

SIG, Urine, Chamber-Lie. S. C.

SIGEBERT [of *Size*, Sax. Victory, and *Beophht*, Sax. Famous] a King of the *East-Angles*.

To SIGH [*Seoþian*, Sax. *suchten*, Du.] to fetch Breath deeply, by reason of Trouble of Mind, or Distemper of Body.

A SIGH [*suchte*, Du.] such a drawing the Breath.

SIGHT [*Leuythse*, Sax. *sicht*, Du. or *gesicht*, Teut.] the Sense of Seeing; also a Shew or Spectacle.

SIGHT, sighed. *Chauc*.

SIGHTLESS, without Sight, blind.

SIGHTLINESS, Comeliness, Agreeableness.

SIGHTLY, comely, agreeable or pleasing to the Sight.

A SIGIL [*sigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, &c.

SIGILLUM, a Seal or Print, a Signet. L.

SIGILLUM *Hermetis* [among *Chymists*] an extraordinary way of Luting Glasses.

SIGISMUND [either of *Size*, Sax. Victory, and *Qund*, Sax. Peace, i. e. one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory; or as *Verstegan* and *Junius*, of *Siege*, Teut. Victory,

Victory, and **Mund**, a Mouth, *q. d.* one who conquers his Enemies by good Words or fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

SI'GLES [of *figle*, L.] Cyphers, initial Letters put for the whole Words; as, R. S. S. *i. e.* *Regia Societatis Socius*.

SIGMOIDA'LES [in *Anatomy*] certain Valves of the Pulmonary Artery, shaped like a half Moon; they separate to give Passage to the Blood from the Right Ventricle of the Heart to that Artery, but they shut the Passage, and are clos'd up by the Blood if it endeavour to return.

SIGMOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are the Apophyses or Processes of the Bones, in Figure representing the Letter C, or *Sigma*, of the antient *Greeks*; also the Valves of the *Aorta* or great Artery, which hinder the Blood running back to the Heart.

SIGN [*signe*, F. *signum*, L.] a Mark or Token; Footstep; Representation; Miracle; Wonder.

To **SIGN** [*signer*, F. of *signare*, L.] to put a Seal, or set a Name or Mark to any Deed or Writing; to subscribe to.

SIGN Manual, a setting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

A **SIGNAL**, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing of a Thing. F.

SI'GNAL, notable, remarkable, special, famous.

To **SI'GNALIZE** [*signaler*, F.] to make famous by some notable Action.

SI'GNATORY [*signatorius*, L.] that is used or serveth to seal with.

SI'GNATURE [*signatura*, L.] one's Hand or Mark set to a Writing. F.

SI'GNATURE [among *Printers*] the Letter of the Alphabet they set at the bottom of every printed Sheet, as, A.B.C. &c.

SI'GNATURE [among *Naturalists*] the Resemblance of a Vegetable or Mineral to any Part of a Man's Body.

SI'GNES } Signs, Notes, Marks or Characters, of which in Musick there are upwards of 50 different Sorts. It.

SI'GNET, a Seal set in a Ring. F.

The **Privy SI'GNET**, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are sealed; as also Grants and other things which afterwards pass the great Seal.

Clerk of the SI'GNET, an Officer, who continually attends upon the principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet, for the sealing of such Letters, Grants, &c.

SI'GNIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard Bearer. L.

SI'GNIFER [among *Astronomers*] the Zodiac Circle; so call'd from its having or carrying the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICA'BIT *ut excommunicato capiendo*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary

against a Man who stands obstinately excommunicated 40 Days, for the imprisoning of him without Bail or Mainprize; until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church.

SIGNI'FICANCY [*significancia*, L.] the being significant.

SIGNI'FICANT [*significans*, L.] that expresses much, or is to the purpose, clear, effectual, expressive.

SIGNIFICA'TION, Meaning, Sense. L.

SIGNIFICA'TIVE [*significativus*, L.] significant. F.

SIGNIFICA'TOR [among *Astrologers*] a Planet which signifies something remarkable in Nativities, &c.

SIGNIFICAUNCE, signification. Ch.

To **SI'GNIFY** [*signifier*, F. of *significare*, L.] to mean or imply a certain Sense; to notify, or give notice of; to be a Sign of, or Presage.

SI'GNIOUR [*seigneur*, F. *signiore*, Ital. of *senior*, L.] a Lord or Master.

SIGNS [*signa*, L.] Marks, Tokens, Resemblances.

SIGNS Algebraical, are certain particular Marks, as (+) which signifies more, or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; and (—) signifying less, which implies Subtraction; and (X) for into which signifies Multiplication; and one Letter below another, as $\frac{a}{b}$ which denote Division, that a is to be divided by b , &c.

SIGNS Astronomical } are the twelve
SIGNS Celestial } Constellations of the Zodiac, which are supposed to resemble living Creatures, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*. These were first called Signs by the antient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabouts the Sun is thro'out his whole yearly Course.

SI'GNUM, a Sign, Mark, or Token. L.

SI'GNUM, in *Saxon* Times, before the Invention of Seals, was a (†) and usually prefixed to the Name of a subscribing Witness in Charters and other Deeds, as, (†) *Signum Roberti, Episcopi Linc.* &c.

Signum Morbi [with *Physicians*] the Symptom of a Disease.

SIKE, such. O.

A **SIKE**, a Quillet or Furrow. C.

To **SIKE**, to sigh. O.

SIKE Mister Men, *i. e.* such kind of Men. O.

SIKER, sure. *Spenc.*

SIKERDE, made sure. *Chauc.*

SIKERNESSE, security. *Chauc.*

To **SIKIN**, to seek. *Chauc.*

SILCESTER [*Selceay'ten, Sax.* a great or a fair Town] in *Hampshire*.

SILE [of *yil, Sax.*] Filth, so called because it subsides at the bottom.

To **SILE** [of *Syl, Sax.* a Threshold] to sit down; to sink or fall to the bottom. *N. C.*

SI'LENCE [*silentium, L.*] Cessation of Noise or of Speaking. *L.*

To **SI'LENCE** [of *silere, L.*] to impose or command Silence; to put to a Nonplus; to suspend a Church Minister.

SI'LENT [*silens, L. silentieux, F.*] who holds his Peace or says nothing; that makes no noise; still, quiet.

SILE'NTIARY [*silentarius, L.*] a Gentleman Usher, who takes care that Silence be kept at Court or elsewhere.

SILENTNESS, the being silent, stilness.

SILI'CIOUS [*silicius, L.*] flinty, belonging to Flint.

SILIG'NEOUS [*siligeneus, L.*] of fine Flower.

SI'LIQUA [among *Botanists*] the Seed-Vessel; Husk, Cod or Shell of such Plants as are of the Pulse kind.

SI'LIQUA [among *Gold Finers*] a Weight called a Caract, of which 6 make a Scruple.

SILI'QUOUS [*siliquosus, L.*] husky, that has Husks.

SILK [*yeolc, Sax. Silcke, Dan.*] a Yarn for weaving, &c. spun by Worms.

SILK Thrower or Throwster, one who winds, twists, and spins or throws Silk in order to fit it for Use.

SILKEN, made of Silk.

SILL [*Syl, Sax. seuil, F. solum, L.*] the Threshold of a Door.

SI'LLABUB } [*Minshew* supposes it to be

SI'LLIBUB } a Contraction of *swilling Bubbles*] a Potable made by milking a Cow, into Cyder, Sugar, Spice, &c.

SILLIBAU, a Syllabub. *Lincolnsh.*

SILLINESS, Foolishness.

SILLOGISM. See *Syllogism*.

SI'LLON [in *Fortification*] a Work raised in the midst of a Moat or Ditch, for a Defense, when it is too wide. *F.*

SI'LLY [of *fillus, L. of Σίλλος, Gr.* a Taunt or Scoff, but *Skipper* rather of *selig*, Teut. pious, because such are commonly plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

SILPHS. See *Sylphs*.

SI'LV [*yeolken, Sax. silber, Du. and Teut.*] a white Metal next in value to Gold.

SI'LV [*yylxpene, Sax.*] of or belonging to silver.

SI'LV Bush, a rare Plant, so called.

SI'LV Sicknes } [*Law Term*] is when

SI'LV Squinsy } a Lawyer, brib'd by the adverse Party, feigns himself sick, or not able to speak.

SI'LV-Smith [*yeolxepymis, Sax.*] one who makes Vessels of Silver, &c.

SI'LV-Spoon-Head [among *Archers*] the Head of a sort of Arrow, resembling the Head of a silver Spoon.

SI'LURES, the Name of the People, who antiently inhabited *South Wales*.

SIMA'RE, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves. *F.*

SIMEON [*שמעון, Heb. i. e. Hearing*] a Man's Name.

SI'MILA, a Manchet or white Loaf. *O. L.*

SI'MILAR [*similaire, F. similis, L.*] of like Nature.

SI'MILAR Arks of a Circle [in *Geometry*] are such as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

SI'MILAR Bodies [among *Philosophers*] such as have their constituent Particles of the same Kind and Nature one with another, as to their sensible Qualities.

SI'MILAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such, the Angles whereof are respectively equal, and the Sides about those equal Angles proportional.

SI'MILAR Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] such Numbers as may be ranged into the Form of similar Rectangles or Squares; whose Sides are proportional; such are 12 and 48; for the sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SI'MILAR Parts [in *Anatomy*] such as tho they be divided into several Pieces, yet they will be all of the same Nature, Substance, and Denomination with one another, as every Particle of a Bone is Bone.

SI'MILAR Polygons [in *Geometry*] such as have their Angles severally equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

SI'MILAR Rectangles [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides about equal the Angles proportional.

SI'MILAR Segments of a Circle [in *Geometry*] such as contain equal Angles.

SI'MILAR solid Numbers [in *Mathematics*] are such whose little Cubes may be so rank'd, as to make Similar and Rectangular Parallelopipeds.

SI'MILAR Triangles [in *Geometry*] are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal one to another.

SI'MILAR Light [in *Opticks*] is such whose Rays are equally refrangible.

SIMILA'RITY, likeness.

A **SI'MILE**, a Similitude, a Parable. *L.*

SIMI'LITUDE [*similitudo, L.*] Likeness, Resemblance, Comparison. *F.*

SIMILITU'DINARY [*similitudinarius, L.*] belonging to, or expressed by way of Similitude.

SIMITAR } [*scimitarra, Ital.*] a sort

SCIMITAR } of Broad Sword, used by the *Turks*.

SI'MNEL [*simila, L. of Σειμάλις, Gr.*] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flower.

SIMON [יִשְׁמֹן, H. i. e. Hearing] a proper Name of a Man.

SIMON ISLIP, the first Erector of a Printing Press in England, A.C. 1471.

SIMONI'ACAL [simoniague, F. simoniacus, L.] belonging to or done by Simony.

SIMO'NIACKS, Practisers of Simony.

A SI'MONIST [simoniague, F.] one who is guilty of Simony.

SI'MONY [Simonie, F. Simonia, L.] the buying and selling of Church Livings, or other spiritual Things for Money; so called from *Simon Magus*, who offered Money to the Apostles that he might have Power to give the Holy Ghost to any he should lay his Hands on.

SIMO'SITY [simofitas, L. Σιμότης, Gr.] a being crook nosed.

To **SIMPER** [from Simbelan, Sax. to keep Holiday, Skinner] to smile, or look pleasantly; as we say, *You put on your Holiday Looks*, i. e. you look pleasantly.

SIMPHONIA. See *Symphonia*.

SI'MPLE [simplex, L. q. d. sine plica] pure, unmix'd, uncompounded, plain, void of Ornament; also downright, void of Deceit, harmless; also silly or foolish. F.

SI'MPLE Quantities [in Algebra] are such as do not consist of more Parts than one, connected by the Signs + and —

SI'MPLE Problem [in Geometry] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

SIMPLENESS, Simplicity, Foolishness.

SI'MPLER } one who has Skill in Sim-
SI'MPLIST } ples, or a Gatherer of Herbs.

SI'MPLES, Physical Herbs, probably so called as being the chief Ingredients of which compound Medicines are made.

SIMPLESSE, simplicity. Chauc.

SIMPLETON, a half-witted Person.

SI'MPLEX Beneficium [Old Law] a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, a *Sine Cure*, a Pension of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice, opposed to a Cure of Souls. L.

SI'MPLEX Justiciarius, a puny Judge that was not Chief in any Court. L.

SI'MPLICIA [among Physicians] Simples or Medicines which are uncompounded.

SIMPLY'CITY [simplicité, F. of simplicitas, L.] Singleness, Plainness, plain Dealing, downright Honesty; also Silliness, Foolishness, Indiscretion.

SI'MPLING, gathering of Simples or Physical Herbs in the Fields.

SIMPLY, singly, merely, foolishly.

SIMPSON, the Herb Groundsel. Suff.

A SIMU'LACRE [simulacrum, L.] an Image.

To **SIMU'LATE** [simuler, F. simulatum, L.] to dissemble or feign.

SIMULA'TION, a feigning, a counterfeiting, a colour or pretence. F. of L.

SIMULTA'NEOUS [simultaneus, L.] bearing a private Grudge.

SIN [sinne, Sax. Sünd, Teut. Sunde, Du.] Offence, Transgression against God's Law.

To **SIN** [sündigen, Teut. synder, Du.] which *Minshew* derives of σίνω, Gr. to hurt] to offend, to provoke God, to transgress the Law of God.

A SINA'PISM [sinapismus, L. Σιναντισμός, Gr.] a Medicine of Mustard to raise Blisters, &c.

SINCE [sint, Teut. Dr. Th. H. derives it of sithence] from that Time.

SINCE'RE [sincerus, L.] honest, true-hearted, plain, downright. F.

SINCE'RITY [sincerité, F. sinceritas, L.] Uprightness, Plainness, Honesty.

SINE } [sinus, L.] is a right Line

Right SINE } drawn from one End of an Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or is half the Chord or twice the Ark. Geom.

SINE Complement of an Ark [Geometry] the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is less than 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees when it exceeds them.

SINE versed of an Ark [Geometry] an Ark or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Line.

SINE Assensu Capituli [in Law] is a Writ which lies against a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, &c. or Master of an Hospital, that alienates or disposes of Lands holden in right of his House, without the Consent of his Chapter or Society. L.

SINE CURE [sine Cura, L.] a Benefice without Cure of Souls.

SINE Die [Law Term] dismiss'd the Court; when Judgment is given against the Defendant, 'tis said, *Eat inde sine die*, i. e. let him go hence without a Day. L.

SINEW [yinu, Sax. sene, Dan. senue, Du.] a Nerve.

SINEWY [yinehte, Sax.] Nervous.

SINEWINESS, Nervousness.

SINEW Shrinking [in Cattle] a Disease.

SINFUL [yinfulle, Sax.] impious, wicked.

SINFULNESS, Wickedness, Impiety.

SINFULLY, wickedly, impiously.

To **SING** [yinzan, Sax. singen, Teut.] to make Melody with the Voice.

To **SI'NGE** [sanzan, Sax. siengen, Teut.] to scorch, or burn lightly.

SI'NGLE [singularis, L.] simple, alone.

A SI'NGLE [among Hunters] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To **SI'NGLE out** [of singulare, or singulus, L.] to pick out, or set apart from other Things or Persons.

SINGLENESSE, Simplicity, Sincerity.

SINGULAR [singulier, F. singularis, L.] particular,

particular, special, rare, extraordinary, choice, odd, affected.

SINGULAR *Number* [in *Grammar*] a Number whereby a Noun Substantive is applied to signify but one Person or Thing, as *Homo* a Man.

SINGULA'RITY [*singularité*, F. of *singularitas*, L.] a being singular; Uncommonness, Excellency; a particular way, Affectedness.

SINGULARNESS, Singularity.

SINGU'LTUS [*singultus*, L.] Sighs. *Sp.*

SINGU'LTUS, the Hiccough, a convulsive Motion of the Stomach and Parts adjacent, particularly the Midriff. *L.*

SINICAL *Quadrant* [among *Mathematicians*] an Instrument used in taking Altitudes and Distances, as well as for solving some Questions in Astronomy.

SINISTER [*Sinistre*, F. properly, on or towards the left Hand] unlucky, unfortunate, untoward, indirect, unfair, dishonest, unjust. *L.*

SINISTER *Aspect* [among *Astrologers*] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening according to the Succession of the Signs, as *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the same Degree of *Gemini*.

SINISTER *Chief Point* [in *Heraldry*] the next middle Chief on the left Side.

SINISTER *Base Point* [in *Heraldry*] is next the Base Point at the bottom of the Escutcheon.

SINISTER *SIDE* of an Escutcheon [in *Heraldry*] the left Side.

To **SINK** [*yencan*, *Sax.* *sincken*, Du. and Teut.] to fall or to settle to the bottom; to fall or faint; to plunge under Water.

To **SINK** a Deck, to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SINLESS, free from Sin.

SINNER [*Sunder*, Teut. *Sondaer*, Du.] an impious Person; a Transgressor of the Law of God.

SINNET [among *Sailors*] a Line made of Rope-Yarn, to bind about Ropes to keep them from galling.

SINON O'MNES, a Writ of Association, whereby, if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allowed, that two or more of them may dispatch the Business. *L.*

SINO'NIA [among *Paracelsian Chymists*] the white Glew in the Joints.

SINOPER [*Sinopis*, L. *Σινωπίς*, Gr. *Zinnober*, Teut. *Sinople*, F.] a Mineral called Ruddle or Red Lead, used by Painters for a deep red or purple Colour.

SINUO'SITY [*Sinuosité*, F. *Sinuofitas*, L.] a being full of Turnings and Windings.

SINUOUS [*Sinueux*, F. *Sinuofus*, L.] crooked, that has many Turnings and Windings.

SINUS [in *Anatomy*] any Cavity or

hollow Space in or between the Vessels of an Animal Body.

SINUS [among *Naturalists*] Clefts or Fissures which are between the *Strata* or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, &c.

SINUS [among *Surgeons*] is when the beginning of an Impoisthume or Ulcer is narrow, but the bottom large.

SINUS *Meningium* [in *Anatomy*] are certain Cavities or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Galen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane. *L.*

SINUS *Ossium* [in *Anatomy*] are those Cavities of the Bones, which receive the Heads of other Bones. *L.*

SION [שִׁינ, H. drinefs] a Mountain in Judea.

SION COLLEGE, a College in London near Cripplegate, founded by Thomas White, D.D. for the Use of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Part for Maintenance of 20 poor People.

To **SIP** [*sipper*, Du.] to sop a little.

SIPHON [*Σιφων*, Gr.] an incurvated or crooked glass Tube for drawing Liquors out of one Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs. *L.*

SIPPETS [q.d. *Soppets*] little Sops.

A **SI** *QUIS* [i.e. if any one, scil. *invenit*, shall find] a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place, to proclaim any thing that is lost, &c. *L.*

SI *RECOGNOSCAT*, a Writ that lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who, before the Sheriff, in the County Court, has acknowledged himself to owe his Creditor such a Sum, received of him in *Pecuniis Numeratis*, i.e. in Money numbered. *L.*

SIR [*Sieur* or *Sire*, F. *Ser*, Ital. *Syr*, C. Br.] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [of *Sire*, F. a Master] a Father, a Male Beast that engenders. *O.*

SIRENS [*Sirenes*, F. and L. of *Σειρήν*, Gr.] fabulous Sea-Monsters or Mermaids, said to allure Persons by their melodious singing; hence a Woman having a charming Voice is said to sing like a Siren.

SIRIASIS [*Σειρίασις*, Gr.] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes.

SIRIUS [*Σειριος*, Gr.] the Dog-Star.

To **SIRNAME** [*surnommer*, F.] to give the Family Name to a Person.

SIRNAME [*surnom*, F. q.d. the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family Name.

SIRO'NES, little Pushes in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing small Insects or Worms.

SIRUP [*sirup*, F.] See Syrup.

SISKIN, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

SISOURIS [*Assessores*, L.] Jury-Men. *Chauc.*

SI'STRUM [*Σείστρον*, Gr.] a sort of Musical Instrument, of an oval Shape like a Racket, used by the Antients.

SI'STER

SISTER [*Spuyten, Sax. suster, Du. suster, Dan.*] a Female born of the same Father and Mother, or one of them.

To SIT [*Sitten, Sax. sitten, Du. of sedere, L.*] to repose upon a Seat.

SITE [*fitus, L.*] the Situation of any Place, Territory, or Building, or the Part of Earth it stands upon.

SITE [*Logick*] that Predicament which declares a Subject to be so and so placed.

SIT FAST [*in a Horse*] a horny Knob in the Skin.

SITHE } [*SitSan, Sax.*] since,
SITHENCE } after. *Spenc.*

SITH [*Sið, Sax.*] Time.

SITHCU'NDMAN [*yiðcunðman, Sax.*] such a Gentleman as had the Office to lead the Men of a Town or Parish; or a Man who had so much Land as he might be capable of Knights Service.

A SITHE [*yiðe, Sax.*] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SITIBUND [*sitibundus, L.*] exceeding thirsty,

SITICULOUS [*siticulosus, L.*] very thirsty.

SITTANDE, sitting. *Chauc.*

SITUATE [*fitue, F. situs, L.*] situated, seated.

SITUA'TION, the Manner of being situated or seated. *F.*

SIVE [*yýre, Sax. Seve, Du.*] an Instrument or Vessel to sift with.

SIX [*yix, Sax. sex, L. ἑξ, Gr.*] the Number VI. 6.

SIXAIN [*Military Term*] an order of Battle for six Battalions. *F.*

SIXTH [*yixta, Sax. sixieme, F.*] the Vith, 6th.

SIXTEEN [*yixtyne, Sax.*] XVI. 16.

SIXTY [*yixteð, Sax.*] LX. 60.

SIZE [probably of *Inseisa, L.* says *Skinney*, of *Affise, of Affoir, F.*] Proportion, Bigness, Stature, Length.

SIZE [*of Sisa, Ital.*] a Gluish Composition used by Plaisterers, Painters, &c.

SIZE [at the University of Cambridge] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To SIZE [among Artificers] to do or draw over with Size.

To SIZE [at Cambridge] to score as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at Oxford is called to battle.

SI'ZEABLE, which is of a fit or convenient Size.

SIZE'L [among Minters] the Remainers of the Bars of Metal, after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out according to their respective Sizes.

SI'ZER [at Cambridge] a Scholar of the lowest Rank; the same as *Servitour* at Oxford.

SIZELY, nice, proud, coy. *N. C.*

SIZIE'ME [*sixieme, F.*] a Sequence of six Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SIZZING, Barm or Yest. *S. C.*

SKA'DDLE [*of ycaðe, Sax.*] Hurt, Damage, ravenous, mischievous.

SKADDO'NS, Embryos of Bees.

SKAFFAUT, an Engine of War for Defense of the Soldiery. *Chauc.*

A SKAIN } [*yæðene, Sax.*] an Irish

SKEYN } short Sword.

A SKAIN [*Escaigne, F.*] a Length of Thread, Yarn, &c. as it is wound on a Reel.

SKA'RFED [*Sea Term*] when one piece of Timber is let and fastened into another.

To SCA'TCH a Wheel, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or piece of Wood under it.

SKATE [*yceaða, Sax. Skade, Dan.*] a sort of Fish.

SKATHY [*of ycað, Sax.*] ravenous, mischievous. *N. C.*

A SKEEL, a Collock. *N. C.*

SKEELING, an Isle or Bay of a Barn. *Suff.*

SKEFFINGTON [*of yceap, Sax.*] a Sheep, and Town] the Name of a Village.

SKEG, a sort of wild Plum of a reddish Colour, growing in Hedges.

The SKEG [in Ships] that small and slender Part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and left a little without the Stern Post.

SKE'GGER [probably of *Sceaðga, Sax.*] a kind of small Salmon.

SKE'GGER-Trout, a kind of Fish, or Salmon.

SKE'LETON [*squelette, F. sceletos, L. of Σκελετός, Gr.*] of a Man or Animal, is when the Bones are cleaned and put together again in their natural Order.

SKELE'TTA [*Old Records*] a little Bell for a Church Steeple.

SKE'LLARD, warped, cast, become crooked. *Derbysh.*

SKE'LLET [*of Escuelette, says Dr. Th. H.*] a small Vessel with Feet for boiling.

A SKE'LLUM [*skelm, Du.*] a Rogue.

SKEPE, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. *C.*

To SKER, to glide or move swiftly. *Shakesp.*

To SCERE, to make clean, scour. *Ch.*

SKE'TCH, the first Draught of a Fancy, especially in Painting and Drawing.

To SKE'TCH, to chalk out, to design.

SKETLOE [*of Scað, Sax.*] Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

SKEW [*schew, Teut. Scheef, Du.*] as, to look a-skew, to squint, or leer, to look at contemptuously or disdainfully.

SKE'WER [*skewe, Dan.*] a long slender wooden Pin, used by Butchers, &c.

SKEYN. See *Skain*.

To **SKID** a *Wheel*, to stop a Wheel of a Waggon at a Descent of a Hill. *S. C.*

A **SKIFF** [*Esquif*, *F.* *schiffo*, *Ital.* of *scapha*, *L.*] a Shallop, or the lesser of two Ship-Boats.

SKILFUL, experienced in.

SKILEULNESS, the being experienc'd in.

SKILL [*skelt*, *Dan.* *Minshew* derives it of *schola*, or *scio*, *L.*] Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

SKI'LED, that has Skill or is well versed in.

To **SKIM** [*Escumer*, *F.*] to take off the Top, Froth, or Cream of liquid Things.

To **SKI'ME**, to look a-squint, to glee. *N. C.*

The **SKIN** [*skind*, *Dan.* *schinde*, *Du.*] the Hide of an Animal; also the outward Rind of Fruit.

To **SKIN** [*schinden*, *Teut.*] to flay off the Skin.

Near is my Shirt, but nearer is my Skin.

Some Friends are nearer to a Man than others: Parents and Children than other Relations: Relations than Neighbours, and Neighbours than Strangers; but above all, a Man is nearest to himself. *Charity begins at home*; but this Charity at home stands in a slippery Place, upon the Brink, either of an ungenerous *Self-Love*, or of a foreign extravagant *Affection*; and it is very apt to slide into one or other of these discommendable Extremes. The Adage indeed intimates, That we ought to value our Bodies more than our Goods; to part with our Clothes off our Backs, rather than have our Skins stripp'd over our Ears; that our Charity and Hospitality should commence at our own Houses, for the Entertainment of our Families, Relations, and Friends; yet it does not mean, that it ought always to lie sneaking at home, and never shew itself abroad; it should be as extensive as the Light, and bestow here and there a kind Ray upon Strangers, as well as bosom Friends and Acquaintance, according to our Circumstances, tho not so as to make a Man a *Felo de se* by his good Offices to others. *Ma chemise m'est plus proche que ma Robe.* *Fr.* *Tunica pallio propior.* *Latin.* *Plus pres est la Chair que la Chemise.* *Fr.* *Ἀπὸ τῆς σαῦτος ἢ τοῦ ἱματίου.* *Gr.*

A **SKINK**, a four-footed Serpent, a kind of Land Crocodile.

To **SKINK** [*ycencan*, *Sax.* *schencken*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to serve drink at a Table.

SKINKER [*skenker*, *Dan.*] a Butler or Cup-bearer.

SKINNINESS, the being skinny, Leanness.

SKINNY, having much Skin, lean.

To **SKIP** [of *Esquiver*, *F.* to fly back, or *squittare*, *Ital.* to dance] to leap or

jump to and fro.

A **SKIP**, a Leap or Jump.

A **SKIP** a Basket, but not one to be

A **SKEP** carried in the Hands. *S. C.*

A **SKIP-Jack**, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down, a Lacquey.

A **SKIPKENNEL**, a Foot-Boy.

A **SKIPPER** [*schipper*, *Du.*] a Master of a Ship. *Dan.*

SKIPPOUND [*q. d.* *Ship-pound*] is the Dividend of a Lalt of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 lb.

To **SKIR**, to glide or move swiftly, *Shakesp.*

To **SKI'RMISH** [*Escarmoucher*, *F.* *escaramucar*, *Span.* *scaramucciare*, *Ital.* *schermurzen*, *Du.* *scarmutzel*, *Teut.*] to fight in Confusion, or without Order, as straggling Parties do before the main Battle is joined.

A **SKI'RMISH** [*Escarmouche*, *F.* *escaramuxa*, *Span.* *scaramuccia*, *Ital.* *schermurze*, *Du.* *scharmutzel*, *Teut.*] a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion, without observing Order.

SKI'RRET [*schervole*, *Ital.* *chirivia*, *Span.* or of *luyckerwort*, *Du.* *q. d.* *Sugar-wort*] the Plant *Skirwort*, whose Root is something like a Parsnip, counted a great Dainty, and strengthening Food.

SKIRTS, the parts of a Garment below the Waist, the Borders of a Country.

A **SKIT**, a Whim or Fancy.

SKI'TTISH [*Skinner* derives it of *skiptos*, *Gr.*] jadith or resty, as some Horses are; also humourfom, fantastical, wanton, frisking.

SKLEIR, a Scarf. *O.*

SKLENDRE, slender. *O.*

SKLEREN, to cover.

To **SKREAM** [of *hraman*, *Sax.* *scramure*, *Ital.*] to sqwal out, to make a shrill sudden Noise with the Voice.

A **SKREEN** [*escrein*, *F.* *Sommerus* derives it of *ycrimbe*, *Sax.* *Minshew* of *secerniculum*, *L.*] a Device to keep off the Wind, Hail, &c. See *Screen*.

To **SKREEN** [probably of *schermen*, *Teut.*] to defend or protect from; also to sift thro' a Screen.

SKROW, furly, dogged. *Suff.*

To **SKUE**, to go sideling along; to waddle.

SKULL, the Bones of the Head.

SKUPPER-Holes. See *Scoper Holes*, or *Scupper-Holes*.

SKUTE [*schuyte*, *Du.*] a little Boat.

SKY [*sky*, *Dan.* or of *ycinan*, *Sax.* to shine, or *ycapian*, *Sax.* to behold, or of *ycua*, *Sax.* a Shadow, to which *οὐρα*, *Gr.* alludes] the azure Concave which furrounds the Earth.

SKY-LARK, a fine singing Bird.

When the Sky falls we shall catch Larks.

The Lark is a lofty Bird, and soars perhaps as high as any of the Inhabitants of the airy Regions; and if there be no other way of coming at them, till the Sky falling down on their Heads bears them down into our Hands, we shall be little the better for 'em. This Proverb is usually apply'd to such Persons who buoy themselves up with vain Hopes but in Embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their Time, or not to last till their Accomplishment; as fondly as the Lad who seeing the Lord Mayor in his pompous Procession, said, *See what we must all come to! Ad illos redi qui dicunt, Si cælum ruat*; Latin. *Θάπτων ποιήσει μέλα κένθραρος ἢ γάλα κώνωψ*. Greek.

SKY'VENAGE, the Precincts of the Town of Calais in France, so call'd while it was in the Possession of the English. O. S.

SLAB, the outside sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber Tree.

A SLAB, a Puddle. See *Slabby*. C.

SLAB, a sort of marble Hearth.

To SLABBER. See *Slaver*.

SLABBY [of *flabben*, Du.] plashy, full of Dirt.

SLACK [ϝlæc, Sax. *flæck*, Du. *lasche*, F. *laxus*, L.] loose, not tight; also slow.

To SLACKEN [Aϝlacian, Sax. *flack-en*, Du.] to let loose a Cord, &c. that is tight; to grow remiss.

SLACKNESS, Looseness.

SLADE [Slæde, Sax.] a long flat piece or slip of Ground. O.

SLAEN, to slay. *Chauc.*

SLAG, the Recrement or Dross of Iron.

SLAKE, slack, slow. *Chauc.*

SLAM [either of *schlam*, Du. Mud, q. d. to overwhelm with Mud, or of *schlagen*, Teut. to smite] the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

SLAM, a Substance in the making of Allum, produced often by the over or under calcining of it.

A SLAM Fellow [eslance, F.] a tall, slim Fellow. See *Slim*.

SLA'NDER [esclandre, F. *schande*, Teut. *scandalum*, L.] a Reproach, a Scandal, Backbiting, speaking Evil of.

To SLA'NDER [esclander, F. *schanden*, Teut. Mer. *Caf.* derives it of *λοιδόρειν*, Gr.] to backbite, to speak Evil of.

SLA'NDEROUS, apt to slander, or rail at, foul-mouthed, abusive.

SLANDEROUSNESS, Reproachfulness.

SLANK [probably of *schlang*, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slenderness] slim, slender; a sort of Sea-Weed.

SLANT } [probably of *slanghe*,

SLANTING } Du. a Snake] glancing or deviating aside, not straight.

To SLAP, to strike, to give one a Buf-

fet or Blow commonly with open Hand or some broad flat thing.

A SLAP [schlapp, Teut. *Alapa*, L.] a Buffet or Blow.

SLAPE, slippery. N. C.

SLAPE ALE, plain Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liquor. N. C.

A SLAPEL, a Piece, Part or Portion. *Suf.*

To SLASH [of *slagen*, Du.] to cut.

To SLAT ON, to cast on, or dash against. N. C.

SLAT, a Share. C.

SLATCH [Sea Term] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope*, &c.

SLATE [Dr. Th. H. derives it of *Esclat*, F.] a scaly sort of stony Substance for roofing Houses, and other Uses.

SLA'TTERN [of *flodde* or *floorken*, Du.] a flattering Woman, i. e. one who does not dispose Things in their Places, but leaves all at random; also one who is not tight, neat, or careful in her Apparel.

A SLAVE [Esclave, F. *Esclavo*, Span. *Slave*, Du. q. d. a Slavonian, of which a great Number were taken Captives by the Germans and Venetians] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, a Person in the absolute Power of a Master.

To SLA'VER [of *flabben*, or *flabberren*, Du. q. of *Dislabiare*, L.] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLA'UGHTER [ϝlæhte, Sax. *flacht*, Du.] a slaying or killing.

To SLAY [ϝlæzan, Sax. *flachten*, Du. *schlagen*, Teut.] to kill.

A SLAY [Slæ, of *ϝlæzan*, Sax.] an Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom.

To SLEAK out the Tongue, to put it out by way of Scorn. *Chesh.*

SLEAR, a Slayer, a Murderer. *Chauc.*

SLEASY Holland [Silesia Holland] a sort of Cloth made in Silesia in Germany, but the Term is commonly used for a thin slight Holland.

SLEAVE, a kind of Fish.

SLEAVED, as Sleaved Silk, is such as is wrought fit for use.

SLEAZY, slight or ill wrought, as some sort of linen Cloths are.

SLECK, small Pit Coal. N. C.

To SLECK [i. e. to slack] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst. N. C.

SLED } [sledde, Du. *schlitten*, Teut.]

SLEDGE } a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty thing, to be drawn, or such on which Traitors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution.

A SLEDGE [Slæcz, Sax.] a Smith's large Hammer; to be used with both Hands, in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

To

To SLEECH, to dip up Water. *N.C.*
To SLEEP [*ylæpan*, Sax. *slæpen*, Du.]
to take Rest by sleeping.

SLEEP [*Slæp*, Sax. *slæp*, Du. *schlaff*,
Teut.] Rest taken by sleeping.

SLEEPERS [in a *Ship*] are those Tim-
bers which lie before and behind in the
bottom, their use being to strengthen and
bind fast the Timbers called Futtocks and
Rungs; as also to line out, and make the
narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.

SLEE'PINESS, the being much inclined
to sleep.

SLEEPLESS, without Sleep.

SLEEPY, inclined to sleep.

SLEE'PY Evil [in *Swine*] a Disease.

SLEE'PY Grave [*Slapigra*, Sax.] a
Tomb or Sepulchre.

To SLEER, to leer or peep at.

SLEET [probably of *Slide*, q. d. sliding
or slippery Rain] Rain and Snow falling
together.

To SLEET a Dog, is to set him at any
thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

SLEETINESS, the being sleety.

SLEETY, abounding with Sleet.

SLEEVE [*Sliey*, Sax. *slowe*, Du.] that
Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.

SLEE'VELESS [q. d. Lifeless] without
Sleeves; impertinent; as, a *sleeveless Er-
rand*, a trifling Errand.

SLEIGHT, Dexterity.

SLENDER [*slender*, Du.] slim, not
thick or large about in Bulk.

SLENDERNESS, Slimness.

SLEPEN, to sleep. *Chauc.*

A SLICE [*Slite*, Sax.] a thin or broad
Segment.

To SLICE [*Slitan*, Sax.] to cut into
Slices.

SLICK [*slight*, Du. *schlicht*, Teut.
slit, Sax.] smooth.

To SLICKEN [*slitchen*, Du. *schlich-
ten*, Teut.] to smooth or make slick.

SLICKNESS, Smoothness.

SLIDDER, slipping, falling. *O.*

To SLIDE [*Slide*, Sax. *sliden*, Du.]
to glide along.

A SLIDE [*Slide*, Sax.] a Place frozen
to slide on.

SLI'DING of *Courage*, easily daunted. *O.*

SLI'DING Rule } Mathematical Instru-
SLI'DING Scale } ments to be used with-
out Compasses in Gauging, &c.

SLIGHT [of *slight*, Du.] light, mean,
not elaborate; not strong or serviceable.

A SLIGHT, a cunning Trick, Dexterity;
also Dis-esteem.

To SLIGHT [*schleete*, Du.] to take
little Notice of, to dis-esteem; also to do
Work slightly.

SLIM [probably of *slim*, Du. mean, or
Schlim, Sax.] slender.

SLIM [of *Schlim*, Sax.] naughty, craf-
ty. *Line.*

SLIME [*Slim*, Sax. *slim*, Du. *schleim*,
Teut. *Limus*, L.] soft Mud; also a clammy
or glewin Humour.

SLI'MING [in *Falconry*] is said of a
Hawk's mewing long ways, in an intricate
Substance without Dropping any thing.

SLIMNESS, the being slim.

SLI'MY [*Sliming*, Sax. *Limosus*, L.]
full of Slime, ropy.

SLINESS, Craftiness, Reservedness.

To SLING [*schlingen*, Teut. *slanger*,
Dan.] to cast or throw with a Sling; to fix
into hooked Ropes any great Bundles or
Vessels of Commodities for heaving or
removing them by Cranes, &c.

A SLING [*slinghe*, Du. *schlinge*,
Teut. *slunge*, Dan.] an Instrument to
throw Stones with; also another used by
Brewers Servants, to heave Barrels out of
a Dray; and for other Uses.

SLINGING of the Yards [Sea Phrase]
is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to
the Cross, and to the Head of the Mast, by
any Rope or Chain; which is done, that
if the Tie should happen to break, or be
shot into Pieces in a Fight, the Yard might
nevertheless be kept from falling down on
the Hatches.

To SLINK [*slincan*, Sax.] to steal or
sneak away.

A SLINK [of *slank*, Du.] a cast Calf.

To SLIP [*slippan*, Sax. *slæpan*, Du.]
to slide, to fall, to mistake.

A SLIP, a Sliding, a Fall, a Mistake, a nar-
row Piece rent or cut off from any thing;
a Twig or Sprig pulled off from a Branch.

A SLIPPER [*slippen*, Sax.] a sort of
loose Shoe to be worn within Doors, or in
dry Places.

SLIPPERINESS, the being slippery.

SLIPPERY, apt to make one slip.

To SLIT [*slitan*, Sax. *sliter*, Du.]
to cut a thing according to the Grain, as
Wood, Whalebone, &c.

A SLIT [*Slite*, Sax.] a Cut or Slice.

SLITHER, slippery. *Chauc.*

To SLIVE [of *slaver*, Dan.] to creep
or go about dromically.

To SLIVER [*Slivan*, Sax.] to cut in-
to Slivers or thin Slices.

A SLIVERLY Fellow, a subtil, crafty
Fellow, a Knave. *Lincolnsh.*

SLOATES of a Cart, those under Pieces
which keep the Bottom of the Cart, toge-
ther.

SLOCKEN [q. d. slackened] softened, as
slocken with overmuch Moisture. *O.*

SLOCKER or } one that enticeth away
SLOCKSTER } another Man's Servants.

SLOE [*Slæ*, Sax. *slæ*, Du. *slæ*, Dan.]
a sort of small black wild Plum.

SLOE-WORM [*Slap pýrm*, Sax. q. d.
Slow-Worm, because it is slow in Mo-
tion] an Insect.

SLOGARDE, Sloth, Sluggishness. *Ch.*

SLOMBRINGIS, Slumberings. *Chauc.*

SLONG, slung. *Chauc.*

A SLOOP, a small Sea-Vessel.

To SLOP [probably of *slabben*, Du.] to dash with Water.

SLOPI'NG } flanting, cut side-ways, or

A SLO'PE } flanting.

SLOPPY, abounding with Wet, plashy.

SLOPS [of *slabbe*, Du.] a wide sort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

SLOPS [*sciloppi*, Ital.] Physical Positions.

To SLOT a Door [of *sluyten*, Du.] to shut a Door. *Lincolnsh.*

The SLOT of a Deer [of *stoot*, Du.] a Term among Hunters for the View or Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.

The SLOTE of a Ladder or Gate, the flat Step or Bar. *N. C.*

SLOTH [probably of *schloofz*, Teut. negligent, or our *Slow*] Idleness.

SLOTHFUL, lazy, drowsy, idle.

SLOTHFULLY, lazily.

SLO'THFULNESS, Idleness, Laziness, Drowsiness.

A SLOTTERN } [*slodde*, or *slorcken*,

A SLATTERN } Du.] See *Slattern*.

SLOUCH [probably of *sluff*, Dan.] a great lubberly fellow, a Country Bumpkin.

SLOUCHING, Clownish, awkward in Behaviour.

SLOVEN [*slouf*, Du. or of *schlantz*, Teut. careless] a nasty beastly Fellow.

SLOVENLYNESS, Nastiness, Clownishness.

SLOVENLY, Nasty, clownish.

SLOUGH [of *slough*, hollow, or *Luh*, Sax. a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.

SLOUGH [probably of *Luh*, Sax. a Lake] the Damp in a Coal Mine so called because of its Moistness.

A SLOUGH, a Husk. *N. C.*

SLOUGH, the Scar of a Wound, or a Piece of corrupt Flesh cut out of a Sore; also the spongy or porous Substance in the inside of the Horns of Oxen or Cows.

SLOUGH [of a *Wild Boar*] the Soil or Mire wherein he wallows; or the Place in which he lies in the Day-time.

SLOUGH *Silver*, a Rent formerly paid to the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of some Days Work in Harvest, perform'd for the Lord of the Manour.

SLOUTH [probably of *slough*, Sax. Concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin] the Cast Skin of a Snake.

SLOUTH [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company; as, a *Slouth of Bears*, i. e. a Company of Bears.

SLOUTH *Hound*. See *Sluth-Hound*.

SLOW [of *Slap*, Sax.] dilatory, tedious in Motion.

SLOW in Motion [in *Astrology*] is when

a Planet's daily Motion happens to be less than its mean Motion.

SLOWLY, dully, tediously.

SLOWNESS, Dulness, tediousness.

SLOWE, slain. *Chauc.*

To SLUBBER over [*Skinner* chooses to derive it of *schluyten*, Teut. or of *lubricare*, L.] to do carelessly or without Application.

A SLUICE [*sluise*, Du. *escluse*, F. *schusa*, Ital. *schluse*, Teut.] a Frame of Wood set in a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or Drain for Water on Land.

SLUG [of *schlagen*, to smite] a heavy sort of great Gun; a sort of Shot for a Gun.

A SLUG [of *luggen*, Du. to act slothfully] a Ship that sails heavily; also a sort of Snail without a Shell.

A SLU'GGARD [*Luggerigh*, Du.] a slothful drowsy Person.

SLUGGISH, slothful.

SLUGGISHLY, slothfully.

SLUGGISHNESS, Slothfulness.

To SLU'MBER [*ylumejan*, Sax. *schlumen*, Teut. *slimmer*, Dan.] to sleep soundly, to doze.

To SLUMP, to slip or fall plumb down into any wet or dirty Place. *N. C.*

To SLUR [*slorer*, Du.] to draw along unevenly; to soil or daub; to bespatter.

A SLUR [*slodder*, Du.] a nasty Fellow, a Miscarriage, a Mark of Ignominy.

A SLUT [*slodde*, Du. or probably of *lutum*, L.] a nasty, flatteringly Woman.

SLUTH-Hound, a Dog in Scotland that has an exquisite Sense of Smelling.

SLY [*Minshew* derives it of *schleichen*, Teut. to creep] craftily reserved in Words or Deeds, hypocritically designing; fraudulent.

To SMACK [*Smæccan*, Sax. *smachen*, Teut. *smager*, Dan.] to take a Taste or Relish of with the Smack of the Lips.

A SMACK [*Smac*, Sax. *schmack*, Teut. *smæg*, Dan.] a Taste, Relish, Smattering.

A SMACK [*schmachez*, Teut.] an eager Kiss with a Noise made by the Lips.

SMACKS, small Vessels with one Mast, which attend Men of War in carrying the Men or Provisions on Board.

A SMA'CKERING, a longing for or being desirous of, as to have a *Smackering after a Thing*.

A SMA'CKING Cove, a Coachman. *Cant.*

SMA'KA, a Smack or little Ship. *O. R.*

SMALL [*ymæl*, Sax. *smale*, Dan. *smahl*, Du. *schamal*, Teut.] little.

SMALL Craft [*Sea Term*] all such Lines, Nets and Hooks, as are used to catch Fish; also all manner of small Sea Vessels, as Catches, Hoys, &c.

SMALL PIECE, a Scotch Coin in value 2 d. Farthing English, of which three make a Noble.

SMALL-POX, a Disease, the Epidemical Distemper of England.

SMALLAGE,

SMALLAGE, a wholesom Herb often put into Broth.

SMALLNESS, Littleness.

SMALT, a blue Colour in Powder used in Painting; blue Enamel.

SMARA'GDINE [*smaragdinus*, L. of *Σμαράγδινος*, Gr.] a precious Stone, transparent of a lovely green Colour, very beneficial to the Eyes.

To **SMART** [*ymeoprtan*, Sax. *smerten*, Du.] to be painful as a Sore.

A **SMART** [*smerte*, Dan.] a Pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

SMART, brisk, quick, witty, biting, sharp, violent.

SMARTNESS, briskness, sharpness.

To **SMARTLE** away, to waste away. N. C.

A **SMA'TTERER** [of *Smæccan*, Sax. to taste] one who has some Smatch or Tincture of Learning.

A **SMA'TTERING** [*Smæc*, Sax.] a superficial or slight Knowledge.

SMAUGHT, tasted, perceived. Ch.

To **SMEAR** [*Smeran*, Sax. *smæren*, Du.] to daub about with Grease, Soot, Dirt, &c.

SMECTY'MNUUS, a Word made out of the first Letters of the Names of 5 Presbyterian Ministers, viz. *Steven Marshal*, *Edmund Calamy*, *Thomas Young*, *Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurstow*, who wrote a Book against Episcopacy and the Common-Prayer, A. C. 1641. whence they and their Followers were called *Smectymnians*.

SME'GMA [*Σμῆγμα*, Gr.] Soap or any thing that scours, a Wash-ball. L.

SMEGMAT'CK [*smegmaticus*, L. *Σμῆγματις*, Gr.] belonging to Soap, soapy.

To **SMELL** [*Minshew* derives it of *schamacken*, Teut. to taste, but *Skinner* of *smoel*, Du. warm, or *smallen*, Du. to make small; because Odours are hot, and dissipate themselves or Scent into small Particles] to perceive Scents by the Nostrils.

SMELLING is probably occasion'd by the Effluvia of odorous bodies, mingling themselves with the Air entering up the Nostrils, which are cover'd with a very nervous and sensible Coat, and there, insinuating themselves into the Processes of the olfactory Nerves, do move them variously according to their various and different Natures, and so communicate to the Brain such corresponding Motions, as enable the Soul to judge differently of the Bodies emitting such Effluvia; hence, when the Effluvia produce a grateful Sensation, we say it hath a *sweet smell*, but when a disagreeable one, we say it *stinks*.

SMELLING cheat, a Garden or Nosegay. Cant.

A **SMELT** [*Smelt*, Sax. Dan.] a Fish.

To **SMELT** [among *Refiners*] to melt Metal in the Oar in a Furnace called a Smelting Furnace.

SMEREN, to besmere. Chauc.

To **SMERK** [*Smeþcian*, Sax.] to smile or look pleasantly.

SMERTANDE, smarting. Chauc.

SMERTIN, to smart. Chauc.

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.

To **SMICKER** [*Smeþcian*, Sax.] to look amourosly or wantonly.

SMICKET, a Woman's Shift.

To **SMILE** [*smayler*, Du. *smiller*, Dan.] to look pleasantly, to laugh silently.

SMIRED [*Smeþan*, Sax.] anointed. O.

To **SMITE** [*smitten*, Du. Fr. *funius* derives of *σμάζειν*, Gr.] to strike or hit.

To **SMITE** [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *smite*, when she wipes her Beak after Feeding.

SMITER, an Arm. Cant.

SMITH [*Smið*, Sax. *smid*, Du. and Dan. *schmid*, Teut.] one who works Iron.

SMI'THERY [*Smið-cþaþt*, Sax.] the Trade of a Smith.

To follow **SMI'THERY** [*Smiðan*, Sax. *smiden*, Du. *schmiden*, Teut. *smider*, Dan.] to work Iron.

A **SMI'THY**, a Smith's Shop or Forge.

SMI'TING [of *ymittan*, Sax. to infect] infectious. *Lincolnsh.*

SMI'TING Line [in a Ship] is a small Line fastened to the Miffen Yard Arm, which serves to loosen the Miffen Sail, without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the Sail was furled, whence,

SMITE the Miffen [Sea Phrase] is to pull that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

SMOCK [*Smoc*, Sax.] a Linnen innermost Garment worn by Women.

SMOCK-FACED, having a palish or Womanish Complexion.

SMO'KE [*Smoca*, Sax.] the black Exhalation which ascends from Fire.

SMOOG'd, smoaked. *Shakesp.*

To **SMOKE** [*Smacian*, Sax. *smooken*, Du.] to send forth such an Exhalation.

SMOKE Farthings, a yearly Rent antiently paid for the Customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Whitsonide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother Cathedral Church.

SMOKE-silver } Money formerly paid
SMOKE-penny } to the Ministers of several Parishes instead of Tithe-Wood.

SMOKINESS, the being Smoky.

SMOKLESS, without a Smock, stark naked. Chauc.

SMOKY, abounding with Smoke.

SMOOTH [*ymeðe*, Sax.] sleek, even, not rough.

To SMOOTH [*ymæðian*, Sax.] to make smooth, plain or even.

SMOOTH Boiling of Sugar [*Confectionary*] is when the Sugar is boiled to such a Degree, that a Person dipping the Tip of his Finger into it, and after applying it to his Thumb, a small Thread or String sticks to both, which immediately breaks and remains in a Drop upon the Fingers.

SMOOTHLY, evenly, without Hindrance.

SMOOTHNESS, Evenness.

To SMOTHER [*ymojian*, Sax. *smoother*, Du.] to suffocate.

A SMOTHER, a great Vapour or Soke.

SMOPPLE, brittle, as smopple Wood, smopple Pie-Crust, &c. N. C.

SMOTERLICK, Snout-fair. O.

SMUG [*ymicpe*, Sax.] spruce, neat.

To SMUG up one's self [*smuckten*, Du. Teut. Dan.] to trim, to set one's self off to the best Advantage.

To SMU'GGLE [*smeeckelen*, Du. *schmeichelen*, Teut. *smaggerer*, Dan.] to handle, feel, kiss amorously; also to run Goods ashore, or bring them in by Stealth.

SMU'GLERS, such as run ashore unclothed Goods.

SMUGNESS, Neatness, Spruceness.

To SMUT [*Beymitan*, Sax. *smetten*, Du. *schmutzen*, Teut.] to daub with Smut.

SMUT [*smette*, Du. *schmutz*, Teut.] the Soot of a Chimney, also a Disease in Corn.

SMUTTINESS, the being daubed with Soot; Obscenity.

SMUTTY, daubed with Soot; obscene in Discourse.

SMYTHIETH, Forgeth as a Smith. Ch.

SNACK, Share, as to go Snacks with one.

SNACKET, a Hasp for a Casement.

A SNAFFLE [*of snabel*, Du. *schabel*, Teut.] a Beak; a sort of Bit for a Horse.

A SNAG, a Snail. Suff.

A SNAG, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch; a Snail. Suff.

SNAGGLE Toothed [*of schnable*, Teut. a Beak, or *nagel*, Teut. a Nail] having the Teeth standing out.

SNAIL [*Snægl*, Sax. *snegel*, Dan.] an Insect hurtful to Garden Plants.

SNAKE [*Snaca*, of *Snican*, Sax. to creep, *Snake*, Du.] a sort of Serpent.

SNAKE Weed, an Herb, otherwise called Adders-wort and Bistort.

To SNAP [*schnappen*, Teut. *snapper*, Dan. *Happer*, F.] to break in two, to catch; also to snub or speak roughly.

A SNAP, a sort of Noise; also a Morfel or Bit; also a kind of Fishing for Pike.

To SNAP [*knacken*, Teut.] to make

a Noise by hitting the Fingers one against the other, or against the Ball of the Thumb.

SNAP Dragon, a Sport; a Flower.

A MERRY SNAP [*of Knapp*, Teut. cheerful, or *Knapa*, Sax. a Boy, because they are merry] a merry Fellow.

SNAP-HANCE [*schnaphahn*, Teut.] a Firelock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

To SNAPE, to check. N. C.

SNAPED, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs. N. C.

SNA'PPISH, surly, crabbed, rude, rough.

SNAPPISHNESS, Surliness, Peevishness.

SNAPSACK. See Knapsack.

A SNARE [*of Snare*, Du. a Rope or Nerve, of *Beschnaerer*, Dan.] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beasts; also a Wire-Gin or Stall-Net, to catch Fish.

To SNARE, to prune Timber Trees.

To SNARE [*schnocren*, Teut. *Beschnaerer*, Dan.] to insnare, intangle or take in a Snare. See to insnare.

To SNARL [*of schnurren* or *Beschnarchen*, Teut.] to grin like a Dog; also to be intangled as a Skein of Thread, &c.

The SNAT, the burnt Weik or Snuff of a Candle. N. C.

To SNATCH [*Spelman* derives it of *schach*, Teut. Theft; but *Skinner* of *snucken*, Du. to cut off, or *snappen*, to snatch] to catch suddenly; to rest or take away eagerly, or by Force.

SNATCH Block [in a Ship] a great Block or pulley, having a Shiver, cut thro' one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly used for the Fall of the Winding Tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Capstan.

To SNATHE, to prune Trees. N. C.

SNEAD } the Handle of a Scythe. C.

SNEATH }

To SNEAK [*ynican*, Sax. *sniger*, Dan.] to creep up and down shamefacedly, to lurk about, to act mean-spiritedly.

SNEAKINGNESS, Bashfulness, Niggardliness.

SNE'AKS } a sneaking, sorry Fellow,

SNEAKSBY } who scarce dare shew his Head; a miserly, niggardly Person.

To SNEAP, to check, or chide. N. C.

SNEAP'D, Beaked, billed, i. e. having Bills or Beaks, as *sneap'd* Birds. Sh.

SNEB, check, rebuke. Spenc.

To SNECK the Door, to latch it. N. C.

SNECKET of a Door, a String that draws up the Latch. N. C.

To SNEE } to abound or swarm, as he

To SNIE } snies with Lice.

To SNEER, to laugh foolishly or scornfully.

To SNEEZE [*Nieyan*, Sax. *Niesen*, Teut. *Nesser*, Dan.] an Action well known.

SNEEZING

SNEEZING *Powder*, Snuff.

SNEEZING *Wort*, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing one to sneeze.

SNELL [*Snell*, Du. *schnell*, Teut. *Isnel*, F. *swift* and nimble] a Name.

SNET [*Hunting Term*] the Fat of all sorts of Deer.

SNEVER, slender. *N.C.*

A **SNEVER** *spawt*, a slender Stripling. *N.C.*

To **SNICKER** } to laugh privately, to

To **SNIGGER** } laugh in one's Sleeve.

To **SNIP** [*snippen*, Du.] to cut with Scissars or Shears.

SNIPPE [*Snite*, Sax. *sneppe*, D.] a kind of Fowl.

To **SNITE** [*snotten*, Du. *snyder*, Dan.] to blow the Nose.

A **SNITE**, a Bird, called also a Bail.

SNITHE-WIND [of *Snidan*, Sax. to cut] a cutting Wind. *Lincolnsh.*

SNITING [in *Falconry*] is the Sneezing, as it were, of a Hawk; or when a Hawk, as it were, wipes her Bill after Feeding.

To **SNITTL** [of *Snidan*, Sax.] to cut, to kill.

SNIVEL [*Snovel*, Sax.] Snot.

SNIVELLING [of *Snovel*, Sax.] snot, snivel] peaking, snotty-nosed, childish, pusillanimous, as, a *snivelling Fellow*.

SNOD, neat, handsom. *N.C.*

SNO'DDE, a smooth Roll or Bottom of Thread, Silk, &c. *O. Rec.*

SNOGLY, handsomly, as, *snogly geer'd*, handsomly dress'd. *N.C.*

SNOG *Malt*, smooth, with few Combs.

To **SNOOK**, to lie lurking for a thing.

To **SNO'RE** [*schnorchen*, Teut.] to make a Noise thro' the Nostrils in Sleeping.

To **SNORT** [*snorcher*, Dan.] to make a Noise like a Horse when frightened.

SNOT [*Snote*, Sax. *snot*, Du. and Dan. *Junius* derives it of *Notis*, Gr.] a sort of Phlegm, voided at the Nose.

SNOTTY, daubed with Snot.

SNOUT [*snuyte*, Du. *snade*, Dan.] the Nose of a Beast, Fish, &c.

SNOW [*Snap*, Sax. *neenw*, Du. *snæ*, Dan. *schnee*, Teut.] a Meteor well known in Northerly and Southerly Climates, especially beyond the Tropicks.

To **SNOW** [*Snapan*, Sax. *schneven*, Teut. *snæ*, Dan. *nieger*, F. *ningere*, L.] to descend in Snow.

SNOW *Apple*, a kind of Apple.

SNOWDEN [of *Snap*, Sax. Snow, and Dan. Sax. a Den, because of the Snow always seen upon the Top of it] a Hill in *Caernarvenshire*.

SNOW *Drops*, a Flower.

To **SNUB** [of *snuffen*, Du.] to sob; also to take one up sharply; to keep under, or in subjection.

SNUBS, Knots in Wood. *Spencer.*

A **SNUDGE** [of *Snican*, Sax. to creep] an old Curmudgeon or close-fisted Fellow; a creeping Fellow.

To **SNUDGE** *along* [of *sniger*, Dan. or *Snican*, Sax. to creep along] to walk looking downward and poring, as tho the Head was full of Business.

SNUFF [of *Snovel*, Sax. *snuff*, Du. Snot, *q. d.* Snot-Powder; because it brings it away, or of *schnupff*, Teut. a Rheum] a Sneezing Powder.

To **SNUFF** [*snuffen*, Du.] to take Snuff; also to take Exceptions at.

To **SNU'FFLE** [*snoffelen*, Du. *schnupfen*, Teut.] to make a Noise in Respiration thro' the Nose; to speak in the Nose.

A **SNU'FFLING** *Fellow* } [*Snayplunz*,

A **SNI'VELING** *Fellow* } Sax.] a snotty-nosed, mean, low-spirited, sneaking Fellow.

SNUG, lying close, hidden.

To **SNUGGLE**, to lie close together.

SNURL, a Rheum or Cold in the Head. *N.C.*

SNUSH, Snuff.

SNUT *Nosed*, flat-nosed.

A **SO** } a Tub with two Ears to car-

A **SOA** } ry on a Stang. *N.C.*

SO [*Spa*, Sax. *so*, Teut. *soo*, Du.] thus, in like manner.

SOAM, an Horse-Load. *W.C.*

SOAP. See *Sope*.

SOARAGE [in *Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOAR *Hawk* [with *Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from the *Eyrie*, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

SOAVE, sweet, agreeable. *Ital.*

SOAVEMENT, sweetly, agreeably. *Ital.*

To **SOAR** [*essorer*, F. *soare*, Ital.] to fly high, to aim high, to be aspiring.

To **SOB** [*Seoxian*, Sax. to lament, *sobben*, Du. to stumble, but *Martinus* derives it of *Soβειν*, Gr.] to sigh in Weeping or Lamentation.

SOBER [*sobre*, F. *sobrius*, L.] moderate, temperate, modest, grave, serious.

SO'BRIETY } [*sobrieté*, F. *sobrietas*, L.]

SO'BERNESS } a Virtue by which one abstains from Eating and Drinking more than is requisite or fit for Nourishment; Moderation, Temperance, prudent Carriage.

SOC [*Old Law Term*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction.

SOCA, a Signiority or Lordship, endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of Tenants called *Sockmen*. *O.L.*

SOCAGE } [of *soc*, F. a Plough-Share,

SOCCAGE } or *Socn* or *Socne*, Sax. a Privilege] a Tenure of Lands by inferior Services in Husbandry, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee.

SOCAGER } [in *Old Law*] a Tenant

SOCKMAN } who holds Lands and Te-

SOKEMAN } nements by Soccage.

SOCIABLE

SOCIABLE [*sociabilis*, L.] delighting in, or fit for Company or Conversation.

SO'CIABLENESS [*sociabilitas*, L.] a being sociable or social.

SOCI'ETY [*société*, F. *societas*, L.] Company, Fellowship, Conversation; also a Company of several Persons joined together for some Common Interest, or to assist one another in the Management of any particular Business.

The Royal SOCI'ETY, a Fellowship of Noble, Learned, and Ingenious Men, founded by K. Charles II. under the Name of the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge, viz. Mathematical, Physiological, Mechanical, and Chymical; who for some Time met at Gresham College in Bishopsgate-Street.

SOCI'NIANISM, the Opinions and Principles of the Socinians.

SOCI'NIANS, a Sect so called from one *Laelius Socinus* their Author; afterward promoted by *Faustus Socinus*, at Siena, 1555. He asserted that Christ was mere Man, and had no Existence before Mary, denied the Personality of the Holy Ghost, Original Sin, Grace, Predestination, the Sacraments, and Immenity of God.

A SOCK, a Plough-share. N. C.

SOCKET [*souquette*, F. a Trunk or Stalk] part of a Candle-stick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, &c.

SOCKETS [in a Ship] are the Holes which the Iron Pins of the Guns called Murdering Pieces, and Fowlers, are let into.

SOCKMEN [*socmanni*, O. L.] a Sort of Tenants, who till'd the Inland or peculiar Demesns of their Lord; but after the Conquest, those who held by no servile Tenure, but paid their Rent, as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom, were so called.

SOCKS [*socci*, L.] Clothing for the Feet.

SOCNA [*yoene*, Sax.] a Privilege, or Liberty and Franchise.

SOCOME [Old Law Term] a Custom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond SOCOME, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love SOCOME, is when they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

SOCQUE, a Sandal or wooden Shoe worn by Friars called *Recollets*. F.

SOCRATES [of *Σάω* to save and *ἡγεμῶν*, to hold] an excellent and learned Greek Philosopher, who lived about 428 Years before Christ, in the times of *Haggai* and *Zechariah* the Prophets, whom the Oracle of *Apollo* pronounced the wisest Man upon Earth; he was most noted for the Study and Practice of Moral Philosophy; for which being envied, his Enemies accused him of Contempt of their Gods, for

which he was condemned to die; but soon after the *Athenians* shewed their Sorrow for the Loss of him, by slaying his Accusers, and erecting Statutes in honour of him.

SOD [*sode*, Du. *Terra Soda*, Ital.] a Sort of Turf or the Superficies of a Heath pared off.

SODA'LIS, a Companion, an Associate. L.

SODA'LITIOUS [*sodalitius*, L.] belonging to Society.

SODA'LITY [*sodalitas*, L.] Fellowship, Society.

SODOM [סֹדֹם, Heb.] one of the five Cities in the Land of *Canaan*, which were utterly destroyed by Fire.

SODOM Apples, Apples said to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye, but being full of Scot and Smoke, they crumble away at the first Touch.

SO'DOMITE [*Sodomita*, L.] one who commits the Sin of Sodomy, a Buggerer. F.

SODOMI'TICAL [*Sodomiticus*, L.] belonging to Sodomy.

SODOMY [*Sodomia*, F. *Sodomia*, L.] Buggery, a Sin of the Flesh against Nature, so called, because committed by the Inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOFA, a sort of Alcove much used in the Eastern Countries, being an Apartment of State raised about two Foot above the Floor, and furnished with rich Carpets and Cushions, where Persons of the greatest Honour are entertain'd.

SOFEES [among the Turks] a Sect accounted Religious Puritans, who commonly read in the Streets and publick Places, being always very busy with their Beads, that notice may be taken of their counterfeit Devotion; when they speak, it is but two Words at a Time, *Allah Ekbec*, i. e. God is Great; or *Subhawn Allah*, i. e. God is Pure; or *Isligfie Allah*, i. e. God defend.

SOFT [yoxc, Sax. *fast*, Du.] yielding to the Touch; also silly.

To **SOFTEN**, to make soft.

SOFTISH, somewhat soft, silly.

SOFTNESS, the being soft.

SOIL [*solage*, F. *solum*, L.] Ground consider'd with respect to its Quality or Situation; Country.

To **SOIL Milk**, to cleanse or strain it. N. C.

A **SOIL Dish**, a straining, &c. Dish.

SOIL [Hunting Term] the Mire in which a wild Boar wallows.

To **take SOIL** [Hunt. T.] to run into the Water, as a Deer when close pursued.

To **SOIL**, to dung, muck, dirty, foul.

SOILURE, a Blot. *Shakesp.*

To **SO'JOURN** [*sejourner*, F. *soggiornare*, Ital. q. *subdiurnare*, L.] to tarry, stay or continue for some time in a Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT *fait comme il est desire*, [let it be

be done as it is desired] a Form used when the King gives his Royal Assent to a private Bill preferred in Parliament.

SOKA { [*yocnea*, Sax.] the Privilege
SOKE } of Tenants excus'd from Customary Impositions; the Territory in which the Chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Jurisdiction; a Quit Rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sockman* or *Freeholder*.

SOKE Reeve, the Rent-gather in the Lord's Soke.

To **SOKE** [*yocian*, Sax.] to steep; also to drain or empty one's Pocket.

SOKEMANRY, the free Tenure, or holding Land by Soccage.

SOKEMEN. See *Sockmen*.

SOKEN, Trade, Dealing. *O.*

SOKER, a Toper, a hard Drinker.

SOL [*soleil*, F.] the Sun, the King of the Planets, the Eye of the World, and Fountain of Light. *L.*

SOL [among *Chymists*] Gold.

SOL [among *Heralds*] the Gold Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

SOL [in *Musick*] the Name of one of the Notes in the Gamut.

SO'LACE [*solatium*, L.] Comfort, Consolation, Delight.

To **SO'LACE** [*solacior*, *O.* F. *solazzare*, Ital. of *solari*, L.] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's self.

SO'LACE [among *Printers*] is when one Man affronts another, the offended Person asks leave of the rest of his Fellow-Workmen to *Solace* him, which, if granted, he spends 6 *d.* or 1 *s.* &c. on them, and if the Offender refuses to spend double as much, after an Hour's Consideration, he is excluded from receiving part of any Benefits which shall accrue to his said Fellow-Workmen, or holding Society with them, till he has so done.

SOLACHS, the Grand Signior's Foot-Guards, being about 300 in Number, who attend upon him armed with Bows and Arrows.

SOLÆ'US [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle which helps to stretch out the Foot. *L.*

SOLANDER, a Disease in a Horse.

SOLANUM, the Herb *Nightshade*. *L.*

SOLAR [*solaire*, F. *solaris*, L.] belonging to the Sun.

SOLAR Month [among *Astronomers*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over one Sign of the Zodiack.

SOLAR Year [among *Astronomers*] is either *Tropical* or *Sideral*; the *Tropical* is the Time the Sun employs in going thro' the Zodiack, or returning to the same Equinoctial Point, which is about 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 16 Seconds. It is something longer in finishing the *Solar*, *A-*

stral or *Sideral Year*.

The **SOLAR**, or *Sideral*, or *Astral Year*, is the Space the Sun takes up in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, viz. about 365 Days, 8 Hours, and 9 Minutes.

SOLA'RRIUM, a Sun-Dial. *L.*

SOLA'RRIUM, a Place raised and exposed to the Sun, where People used to walk; a Terrace Walk. *L.*

SOLA'RRIUM [in *antient Writings*] an upper Room or Garret, which in some Parts of *England* is still call'd a *Sollar*.

SOLD, Hire, Pay. *Spenc.*

SO'LDAN, a Mahometan Prince, as the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, &c.

To **SO'LDER** { [*solder*, F. *saldare*, Ital.

To **SO'DDER** } of *solidare*, L.] to join, or fasten with Solder.

SO'LDER { [*Soudure*, Du.] a Com-

SO'DDER } position used by Plumbers, Silver-Smiths, and other Artificers in the working and binding of Metals.

SO'LDIER [*soldat*, F. *soldato*, Ital. *saldada*, Span. of *saldo*, Ital. of *solidus*, L. a Shilling, the Lifting Money] one who serves in the Wars for a certain Pay.

SO'LDIERY [*la soldatesque*, F.] the Militia or Body of Soldiers.

SOLE [of the *Foot*] the bottom or hollow Part of the Foot, from the Heel to the Toes.

SOLE of the *Foot* [in a *Horse*] is as it were a Plate of Horn, which, encompassing the Flesh, covers the whole Bottom of the Foot.

SOLE [*solus*, L.] only or alone.

SOLE-Tenant [*Law Term*] a Man or Woman who holds Land in his or her own Right, without any other joined with them.

SOLEATED [*soleatus*, L.] shod, having Shoes on.

SO'LECISM [*solecisme*, F. *solæcismus*, L. *Σολεκισμός*, Gr. the Word is derived from the *Soli*, a People of *Attica*, in *Greece*, who being transplanted to *Cilicia*, in *Lesser Asia*, quite lost the Purity of their Mother Tongue, insomuch that they became notable for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expression] an Impropriety of Speech contrary to the Rules of Grammar.

SO'LEMN [*solemnis*, L.] celebrated in due Order of some stated Time; done with Reverence.

SO'LEMNESS, the reverential doing of a Thing.

SOLE'MNITY [*solemnité*, F. *solemnitas*, L.] a solemn Action, the Pomp of celebrating an Anniversary Feast.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, Solemnizing.

To **SOLEMNIZE** [*solemniser*, F. *solemnizare*, L.] to celebrate, to do or set forth after a solemn Manner, as to *solemnize a Victory, a Marriage*, &c.

SO'LEN [*Σωλὴν*, Gr.] an oblong, hollow

low Chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.

SO'LID [*solide*, F. *solidus*, L.] massive, hard, firm, strong; real, substantial, sound, lasting.

A SO'LID [among *Geometricians*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, viz. Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is often used in the same Sense as *Body*.

SO'LID Angle [in *Geometry*] is one made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and those joining in a Point like that of a Diamond well cut.

SO'LID Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any others whatever, thus 18 is a solid Number, made of 6 multiplied by 3, or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SO'LID Problem [*Mathematicks*] one which cannot be geometrically solved, but by the Intersection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Intersection of two other Conick Sections, besides the Circle.

SOLIDATA, the Pay of a Soldier. O.

SOLIDA'TION, a making solid or firm.

SO'LIDITY [*solidité*, F. *soliditas*, L.] Firmness, Soundness, Massiveness.

SO'LIDITY [*Figuratively*] Soundness of Judgment; Depth of Learning, &c.

SOLI'DITY [in *Architecture*] the Choice of a good Foundation, and sound Materials to work with.

SOLI'DITY [*Philosophy*] a Quality of a natural Body oppos'd to Fluidity, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being woven and entangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves several Ways as fluid Bodies do.

SOLI'DITY of a Body [*Geometry*] is the Number of little determinate, solid Measures which are contained in it.

SO'LIDO, as a Bond in *solido*, i. e. a Bond or Writing obligatory for the whole.

SO'LIDUM, the Full and Whole. L.

SO'LIDUS, antiently a whole Piece of Gold Coin, now taken for a Shilling. L.

SOLIFI'DIAN [of *solus* and *fides*, L.] one who holds that Faith only, without Works, is necessary to Salvation.

SOLI'LOQUY [*soliloque*, F. *soliloquium*, L.] a discoursing or meditating alone with one's self.

SO'LIPED [*solipes*, L.] whole-footed.

SO'LITARY [*solitaire*, F. *solitarius*, L.] lonesome, unfrequented, retired, private; also that loves to be alone.

SO'LITARY Sparrow, a Sparrow naturally given to Melancholy, living lonesome in By-places.

SO'LITUDE [*solitudo*, L.] a Desert, or uninhabited Place; also a Retirement or solitary Life. F.

SOLI'VAGANT [*solivagus*, L.] wandering alone, solitary.

SOLLAR [of *solarium*, L.] an upper Room of a House.

SOLLICITO, Grief, Sorrow. Ital.

To SOLLI'CIT [*solliciter*, F. *solicitare*, L.] to importune or press; to entice, move or egg on; to prosecute a Business.

SOLLICITA'TION, an entreating earnestly; an importuning or pressing; Motion, Inducement, Instance. F. or L.

SOLLI'CITOUR [*solliciteur*, F. *solicitor*, L.] one who solicits.

SOLLI'CITOUR [in *Law*] one employed to take Care of and follow Suits in Law.

SOLLI'CITOUS [*sollicitus*, L.] full of Care and Fear; much troubled or concerned about a Business.

SOLLI'CITUDE [[*sollicitudo*, L.] great Care, Trouble, Anxiousness of Mind. F.

SO'LO [in *Musick Books*] stands for singly or alone. It is frequently us'd in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, when one Part is to perform alone, as *Fianto solo*, the Flute alone, *Organo solo*, the Organ alone, and *Violini solo*, the Violin alone.

SO'LO [in *Musick*] is also used to distinguish those Sonatas, for one Violin and a Bass, or one Flute and a Bass, from those with 2 Violins and a Bass, or 2 Flutes and a Bass. And so the 5th Opera of *Corelli's* Sonatas, which are composed for one Violin and a Bass, are commonly call'd *Solo's*, to distinguish them from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Operas, which are composed for 2 Violins and a Bass. Ital.

SOLO'MON [שלמה, H. i. e. peaceable] King *David's* Son.

SOLO'MON's Seal, an Herb.

SOLON, one of the seven Wise Men of Greece, and a Law-giver to the *Athenians*, who liv'd *Anno Mundi* 3391, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priscus* reigned in Rome. *Cræsus* ask'd him, who in the World was more happy than he? He answer'd, *Tellus*, who, tho he was poor, yet was a good Man, and content with what he had, died well, and in a good Age; for that till one be dead, he cannot be call'd happy, as *Cræsus* afterwards found true by Experience.

SOLS } a French Coin of 12 Deniers,
SOUS } whereof 20 make 2 Livre, valued at 3 Fifths of a Farthing English.

SOLSTI'CE [*solstitium*, L. q. *solis statio*] is the Time when the Sun, being come to either of the Tropical Points, and got farthest from the Equator, seems for some Days to be at a stand before it return back, which happens twice a Year, in the Summer and Winter.

The Estival SOLSTI'CE } [in Northern
The Summer SOLSTI'CE } Countries] is when the Sun entring the Tropick of Cancer, or June 11, makes the longest Day, and the shortest Night.

Hyemal SOLSTICE } [in Northern Coun-
Winter SOLSTICE } tries] is when the
 Sun comes to the Tropick of Capricorn,
 which is on the 11th of December, and
 makes the longest Night and shortest Day;
 for under the Equator there is no Varia-
 tion, but a continual Equinox or Equality
 of Days and Nights.

SOLSTITIAL [solstitialis, L.] belong-
 ing to the Solstice. F.

SOLSTITIAL Colure. See Colure.

SO'LVABLE [solubilis, L.] that may be
 resolved or explained; that is able to
 pay. F.

SO'LUBLE [solubilis, L.] that may be
 unloosed or dissolved. F.

SOLUBILITY, the being able to loose
 or pay.

SO'LUBLE [among Physicians] loose,
 or apt to go to Stool.

SO'LUBLE Tartar [among Chymists] a
 Salt Chymically prepared, by boiling eight
 Ounces of Cream of Tartar, with four
 Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar.

To **SOLVE** [solvere, L.] to resolve or
 decide.

SO'LVENCY, the being able to make
 Payments.

SO'LVENDO esse [in Law] signifies
 that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is
 a Person Solvent. L.

SO'LVENT [solvens, L.] able to pay.

A **SO'LVENT** [among Chymists] any
 Menstruum, or Corrosive Liquor, which
 will dissolve Bodies. The same as Dissolvent.

SOLU'TIO Chymica, is a resolving any
 mixt Body into its Chymical Principles,
Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth, and Water. L.

SOLU'TIO continui [among Surgeons] is
 a dissolving of the Unity and Continuity of
 Parts, as in Wounds, Fractures, &c. L.

SOLU'TION, a loosening. F. of L.

SOLU'TION [of Questions] the unfold-
 ing, explaining, or answering them.

SOLU'TION [in Mathematicks] is the
 answering any Question, or the Resolution
 of any Problem.

**SOLU'TIONE feudis Militis Parliamen-
 ti**, a Writ for the Knight of the Shire, or
 Burgefs in Parliament, to recover his Al-
 lowance, if it be deny'd. L, T.

SO'LUTIVE, which loosens the Belly, as
 a Solutive Medicine.

SOME [yom or yume, Sax. Mer. Caf.
 derives it of σῶμα, Gr. a Body] a Part of
 the whole.

SOME-Deal, somewhat in Part. Spenc.

SOMERSETSHIRE [Someptunscire,
 of Someptun, Sax.] which was formerly
 the County Town.

SO'METHING, some one thing, partly.

SOMETIMES, at particular times, now
 and then.

SOMEWHAT, part of a thing, partly.

SOMEWHERE, in some Place.

SOMNAMBULO [of somnus and ambu-
 lo, L.] one who walks in his Sleep.

SOMNI'CULOUS [somniculosus, L.]
 drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNICULO'SITY [somniculositas, L.]
 sleepiness, drowsiness.

SOMNI'FERA, Medicines which bring
 or cause Sleep. L.

SOMNI'FEROUS [somnifer, L.] bring-
 ing Sleep.

SOMNI'FICK [somnificus, L.] causing
 Sleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS [somnifugus, L.] driv-
 ing away Sleep.

SO'MNOLENCE [somnolentia, L.] drow-
 ziness, sleepiness.

SO'MNOLENTIA Continua [with Phy-
 sicians] constant Drowsiness or Inclination
 to Sleep. L.

SOMPNE, to summons. Chauc.

SOMNUS, Sleep, a straitening of the
 Pores of the Brain, by which means the
 outward Senses cease from their Opera-
 tions. L.

SOME-While [yom-phyle, Sax.] some-
 times; one time or another.

SOMEWILNE, some one. O.

SON [Suna, Sax. sonne, Du. sohn,
 Teut. son, Dan.] a Term apply'd to a Male
 Child in respect of the Parents.

SONA, a Sound or Sounds, which is the
 proper or chief Object of Musick, and which,
 if performed in an agreeable manner one
 after another, is then called Melody, but
 if one with another in an agreeable man-
 ner, it is call'd Harmony. Ital.

SONA'TA, a musical Composition for
 Instruments.

SOND, Sand. Chauc.

SONDIN, to end. Chauc.

SONENESSE, a Noise. O.

A **SONG** [sang, Sax. Sang, Du. and
 Dan.] a Verse or Composure sung.

SONGAL } a handful of gleaned Corn,

SONGLE } Herefordshire.

SONGEDEST, didst sing. Chauc.

SO'NGSTER, a Singer of Songs.

SONNET [sonetto, Ital.] a sort of Ita-
 lian Poem, consisting of 14 Verses, all whose
 Rhymes curiously answer one another. F.

SONO'ROUS [sonore, F. sonorus, L.]
 founding or making a loud Noise.

SONO'ROUSNESS, Loudness of Sound,
 Harmoniousness.

SONTICK, hurtful. O.

SOOL } any thing eaten with Bread,

SOWL } N. C.

SOON [yona, Sax.] quickly.

SOON, the Evening. N. C.

SOOP } [soupe, F.] Pottage, especially

SOUP } made after the French way.

To **SOOP UP**. See to Sup.

SOOT [yootte, Sax.] Smoke condensed.

SOO'TINESS, the being daubed with Soot.

SOO'TY, daubed or abounding with Soot.

SOOT, sweet. *Spenc.*

To SOOTH [*Leyoðian, Sax.*] to assent to, to flatter or encourage.

In SOOTH } [of *Soð, Sax.* true] in-

For SOOTH } deed, verily, truly, spoken by way of Taunt.

SOOTHLY } True or Truth. *Spencer.*

SOOTHLY } True or Truth. *Spencer.*

SOO'THSAYER [of *Soð, true, and Saða, a Testimony, Sax.*] a Diviner.

SOP [*soppe, Du. sopa, Span. soppa, Ital.*] Bread soaked in Broth, Gravy, Dripping, Wine, or any Liquid.

To SOP [*soppen, Du.*] to dip into or soak in Broth, &c.

SOPE [*Sape, Sax. saepe, Dan. seepe, Du. seiff, Teut. sapo, L.*] a Composition for cleansing and scouring, &c.

To SOPE [*Sapan, Sax. seepen, Du. seifen, Teut.*] to daub with Sope.

SOPE-Wort, an Herb which puts forth joined Stalks with Leaves like Plantain.

SOPH, a Sophister.

SOPHEME, Sophism, Sophistry. *Chauc.*

SOPHI [i. e. Pure and Holy] a Title of the supreme Monarch of Persia.

SO'PHIA [*Σοφία, Gr. i. e. Wisdom*] a proper Name of Women.

SO'PHISM [*sophisme, F. sophisma, L. Σοφισμα, Gr.*] a cunning shifting Argument or Speech.

SO'PHISM [in *Logick*] a subtil but false and deceitful Argument.

A SO'PHIST } [*sophiste, F. sophista, L.*]

SO'PHISTER } [*Σοφιστης, Gr.*] a subtil cavilling Disputer; also a young Student at the University of Cambridge.

SOPHI'STICAL [*sophistique, F. sophisticus, L. Σοφιστικος, Gr.*] belonging to a Sophism, captious, deceitful.

SOPHI'STICATED [*sophisticatus, L.*] adulterated; it is used more especially of Wines and Chymical Preparations, that are not made good in their several Kinds, &c.

To SOPHI'STICATE [*sophistiquer, F.*] to debase, corrupt or spoil Liquors, &c. by mingling.

SOPHISTICA'TION, an Adulteration or Falsifying.

SO'PHISTRY [*sophistiquerie, F. sophistica, L. Σοφιστική, Gr.*] the Art of circumventing or deceiving by false Arguments.

SOPHRONIA [*Σοφροσύνη, Gr. i. e. Prudence and Temperance*] a Name of Women.

SO'PINNESS, the being smeared with Sope.

SO'PITED [*sopitus, L.*] laid to sleep.

SOPO'RAL Arteries [among *Anatomists*] the Carotid Arteries, so called, because it tyed, they immediately incline the Person to sleep.

SOPORA'TIVE, causing Sleep.

SOPORI'FEROUS [*soporifer, L.*] bringing Sleep.

SOPY, besmeared with Sope.

SORBI'LE [*sorbilis, L.*] that may be or is easily supped.

SO'R'BONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of Sorbonne in Paris.

SO'R'BONNE [so called from the Village of Sorbonne near Paris] a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity, in the University of Paris, founded by the French King St. Lewis IX. and Ralph de Sorbonne, his Confessor, A. D. 1264.

SO'R'BONNIQUE, an Act of Divinity so called, because it was held in the Hall of the Sorbonne.

SORBS [*sorba, L.*] the Berries of the Service Tree, good to purge watery Humours, and against the Scurvy.

SO'RCERER [*forcier, F.*] one that uses Witchcraft, a Wizard, Magician, Inchanter.

SO'RCERESS [*forciere, F.*] a Witch, or Hag.

SO'RCERY [*forcelerie, F.*] Witchcraft or Inchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

SORD, Sorrel-coloured. O.

SORDE'T } a little Pipe put into the

SORDI'NE } Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower. F.

SO'RDID [*sordide, F. sordidus, L.*] foul, filthy; base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

To SO'RDIDATE, to foul, to dirty.

SO'RDIDNESS } [*sorditas, L.*] filthi-

SORDITY } ness, baseness.

SORE [*sore, Du. saar, Dan.*] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw or painful.

SORE or SORELY, [*Spær, Sax. share, Dan. schwer, Teut.*] great, vehement, much.

SORE [among *Hunters*] a Male Deer in its fourth Year. O.

SORE a Cale, very Cold. C.

SORE Age [among *Falconers*] the first Year of every Hawk.

SORE Hawk, an Hawk is so called from the first taking her from her Eyry, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

SOREL [among *Hunters*] a Male Fal-

low Deer of three Years Old.

SORELY, grievously, greatly.

SORENESS, Painfulness.

SORIE, sorrowful. *Chauc.*

SO'RING [Hunting Term] the Footing of a Hare when she is in the open Field.

SORO'RICIDE [*sororicide, L.*] one who killeth his Sister.

SORI'TES [*Σορίτης, Gr.*] an Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is still made the Subject of the latter, till in Conclusion, the last Predicate is attributed to the

the first Subject; as, *a Horse is an Animal, an Animal is a Body, a Body is a Substance; therefore a Horse is a Substance.*

SO'RRAGE, the Blades of Green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c.

SO'RRANCE, any Disease or Sore that happens to Horses.

SO'RREL [*yupe, Sax. forel, F.*] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Sallads.

SORRINESS, Meanness, Paltriness.

SO'RREL [*saure, F. sauritto, Ital.*] a dark reddish Colour in Horses.

SO'RROW [*yæp, Sax.*] an Uneasiness of Mind, upon the Thoughts of Good lost, or the Sense of an Evil, either present or in expectation.

To SO'RROW [*yapigian, Sax.*] to grieve or be uneasy in Mind.

SO'RROWFUL [*corrifguld, Dan.*] full of Grief.

SO'RROWFULNESS, the being much afflicted with Sorrow.

SO'RRY [*yapig, Sax.*] that grieveth or is much concerned; also paltry or pitiful, of little Value.

SORS, Lot, Chance, Hazard. *L.*

SORS, the Principal Money lent upon Usury, distinct from the Interest. *O. R.*

SORT [*sorte, Ital. sors, L.*] a Kind, Manner, Way, Fashion. *F.*

SORT of Balances [among Tradesmen] is four Dozen in Number.

To SORT [*assortare, Ital.*] to dispose Things into their proper Classes.

SORTILE'GE [*sortilegium, L.*] a Sooth-saying, or Divination by Lots, Sorcery.

SO'RTING Kerseys, a kind of Cloth.

SO'RUS Accipiter, a Sore-Hawk. *O. L.*

SO'RY, a kind of Mineral, a sort of Vitriol made of *Chalcitis* or *Cadmia*.

A SOSS, a mucky Puddle. *N. C.*

SOSPI'RO [in Musick Books] a little Character called a Rest. *Ital.*

SOSTENU'TO [in Musick Books] signifies to hold out the Sound of a Note firmly, in an equal and steady manner. *Ital.*

SOT [*yot, Sax. probably of ἄσωτος, Gr.*] one who is void of Wit or Sense, a blockish dull Fellow; also a Drunkard.

SOTE, sweet. *O.*

SOTELY, cunningly, subtilly. *Ch.*

SO'THALE, an Entertainment antiently made by Bailiffs, to those of their Hundred for Gain.

SOTHE [*yoð, Sax.*] Truth. *Ch.*

SOTHEFAST [*yoðxayt, Sax.*] true, faithful.

SOTHEFASTNESSE } Truth, Faithful-
SOTHESS } ness. *Chauc.*

SOTHSRAW, Veracity. *Chauc.*

SOTTISH, filly; also inclined to Drunkenness. See *Sot*.

SOTTISHNESS [*sottise, F.*] Drunkenness, Folly, Stupidity.

SOUBLE, tractable. *Chauc.*

SOUCE [*soute, Du. of salsum, L.*] a sort of Pickle for Hog's Flesh, &c.

To SOUCE, to pickle.

SOVENANCE, Remembrance. *Spenc.*

SO'VEREIGN [*souverain, F. sovrano, Ital.*] absolute, chief, supreme; also excellent in its kind.

A SO'VEREIGN, an absolute Monarch or Prince; also a Gold Coin, current at 22 s. 6 d. in the Time of K. Henry VIII.

SO'VEREIGNTY [*souverainete, F.*] the State or Quality of a sovereign Prince; Supreme Power.

SOUGHT, searched out.

SOUL [*yapl, or yapul, Sax. siel, Dan. siel, Du. seele, Teut.*] the Principle of Life; also the immortal Part of Mankind, capable of enjoying or suffering after the Separation from the Body.

SOUL'D, inspired with a new Soul. *O.*

SOUL-Foot, Money paid the Priest at the Opening of a Grave.

SOUL-less [*Sapul-leay Sax.*] dead, without Life; also dull, stupid.

SOULESCEAT, a Legacy antiently bequeath'd at Death by our zealous Ancestors to the Parish Priest, instead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

SOULK, wretched. *O.*

SOUL-Mass-Cakes, Cakes given to the Poor on All-Souls-Day.

SOUND [*Sund, Sax. sund, Dan. gesond, Du. gesund, Teut.*] intire, whole, healthy; solid, discreet; right, or true.

A SOUND [*son, F. of sonus, L.*] the Object of Hearing, caused by the tremulous Motion or shaking of the Air, so that if such Motion be *uniform*, it produces a Musical Note or Sound; but if *difform*, it yields a Noise. Mr. Holder's Definition.

To SOUND [*sonner, F. sonare, L.*] to make a Sound.

A SOUND [in Geography] is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head Lands where there is no Passage thro', as *Plymouth Sound*, &c.

The SOUND [*Sund, Du. and Dan. the Sea*] the Streight of the *Baltick Sea*, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, so call'd by way of Eminency, as being the largest and most remarkable of all others.

To SOUND [*sonare, L.*] to make or yield a Sound or Noise.

To SOUND [*sonder, F.*] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea; to pump or sift one.

SOUND } [among Hunters] a Herd
SOUNDER } or Company of Swine.

SOU'NDING Line [*sonde, F. or of Sond, Sax. a Messenger*] a Line 20 Fathom in Length, for sounding the Depth of the Sea.

To SOUND the Pump [*Sea Term*] to measure what depth of Water there is in it.

SOUNDNESS, Healthiness, Solidity of Judgment.

SOUNITRESS, Tresses, or Hair shining like the Sun. *Chauc.*

SOUP [*Suppe*, Teut.] strong Broth.

SOUPIN, to sup. *Chauc.*

SOUR [*Sun*, Sax. *suer*, Du. *sur*, C. Br. *seure*, F. *sauer*, Teut.] sharp or acid in Taste; crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To SOUR [*Supigan*, Sax.] to grow sour, acid or sharp in Taste.

To SOUR a Person, to do him a Displeasure, or Injury.

SOURDE [*soudre*, F.] to proceed, to spring. *Chauc.* Hence,

SOURCE [*source*, F.] the Spring-Head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Rise and flows; also the Original, Cause, or Root of a Thing. F.

To SOURD, to arise or proceed. O.

SOURLY, crabbedly.

SOURNESS, Crabbedness.

SOUS, a French Penny.

SOUSEE [*in Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, sliced and stew'd in Vinegar and Sugar. F.

SOUSE, the Offal of Swine. O.

SOUTAGE, a Tax of 40 Shillings heretofore laid on every Knight's Fee. O. R.

SOUTAGE, coarse Cloth for bagging, Hop-Bag.

SOUTER, a Clobber. *Chauc.*

SOUTH [*Suð*, Sax. *suyð*, Du. *sud*, Teut. *sud*, F.] that Part which is opposite to the North.

SOU'THERLY } [*Suðerne*, Sax.] to-
SOU'THERN } ward or of the South.

SOU'THAMPTON [*of South and Anton*, the Name of a River] a famous Sea Port in Hampshire, 62 Miles S. W. from London.

SOU'THERN Wood, a Plant.

SOUTHSAWS, true Speeches. O.

SOU'THWARK [*youðpenz*, Sax.] a Borough Town adjoining on the South-side to London.

SOUTH Wind, [*yuðpinð*, Sax.] the Wind which blows from the South.

SOUVENANCE, Remembrance. *Spenc.*

SOW [*yuðu*, Sax. *Soutwe*, Du. *Ssin*, Teut. *sus*, L. *Σūs*, Gr.] a Female Swine; an Insect; a large Tub with two Ears; also a great Lump of Melted Iron or Lead.

To SOW [*yapen*, Sax. *saen*, Teut. *saaden*, Du. *saær*, Dan.] to sow Corn.

To SOW [*yiepan*, Sax. *lyer*, Dan. *suere*, L.] to sew with a Needle.

SOW Back'd Horses [among Farriers] such as have strait Ribs, but good Backs.

SOW-Bread, an Herb.

To SOWE [*of sceau*, F. a Seal] to seal. *Ch.*

SOW-Thistle, an Herb.

To SOWL one by the Ears, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnsh.*

SOWLE'GROVE, the Month of February, so called by those of South-Wales.

SOWNE [*in the Exchequer*] levigable, or that may be collected.

SOWTER [*sutor*, L.] a Shoemaker or Clobber. O.

SOYL [*solum*, L.] Earth, Ground, Mold, Dung.

To SOYL [*souiller*, F. *sogliare*, Ital.] to foul.

SPACE [*spatium*, L.] distance either of Time or Place.

SPACE [*Philosophy*] Distance considered every way, whether there be any solid Matter in it, or not; and is either *absolute*, or *relative*.

Absolute SPACE [*in Philosophy*] considered in its own Nature, and without any regard to any thing external, always remains the same and is immoveable.

Relative SPACE [*in Philosophy*] is that moveable Dimension or Measure of the former, which our Senses define by its Position to Bodies within it; and this the Vulgar use for immoveable Space. *Relative* Space in Magnitude and Figure is always the same with *Absolute*, but it is not necessary it should be so numerically.

SPA'CIOUS [*spacieux*, F. *spatiosus*, L.] that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.

SPA'CIOUSLY, Largely.

SPACIOUSNESS, Largeness, Wideness.

A SPACT Lad or Wench, one apt to learn, ingenious. N. C.

SPADE [*Spada*, Sax. *Spade*, Dan. *Spachen*, Teut. which *Minshew* derives of *Spatha*, L. *σπάθη*, Gr.] a Shovel for digging the Ground; also one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

A SPADE [*of spado*, L.] one that is gelded, either of Man or Beast.

A SPADE } [*Skinner* inclines to de-
A SPAYAD } rive it of *espava*, F.] a Deer of three Years old.

Cutting-SPADE, a Tool with which they cut Hay-Reeks or Corn Mows; also one of the Figures on part of a Pack of Cards.

SPA'DIERS, Labourers who dig in the Mines in Cornwall.

SPAGIRICA MEDICINA. See *Hermes-tick* Physick.

SPAGI'RICAL } [*spagirique*, F. *spagiri-*
SPAGI'RICK } *cus*, L.] belonging to Chymistry, Chymical.

SPAGI'RICK Art [*spagirique*, F. *spagiria*, L. of *σπάρι* and *ἀγρίπειν*, Gr. to extract, and to collect] the Art of Chymistry, which teaches how to separate and extract the purer Parts of Substances of mix'd Bodies.

SPA'GIRIST [*spagirique*, F. *spagirus*, L.] one who professes or practises Chymistry.

SPAH,

SPAHI, a *Turkish* Horseman compleatly armed.

SPALLES [of *espanles*, O. F.] Shoulders. *Sp.*

SPALLS [of *spalten*, Teut. to cleave] Chips of Wood.

A SPAN [Span, Sax. *spanne*, Teut. *espan*, F. *spanna*, Ital. *spithama*, L.] a Measure containing 9 Inches or 3 Handfuls.

To SPAN [Spannan, Sax. *spannen*, Teut. to extend] to measure with the Hand.

To SPAN a Child, to wean it. *N. C.*

SPAN NEW, very new, that was never worn or used. *S. C.*

SPANCEL, a Rope to tie a Cow's hind Legs. *C.*

A SPA'NGLE [spanghe, Du. spang, Teut.] a small round thin Piece of Gold, Silver, or Tinsel.

SPA'NGLED, set off with Spangles.

SPA'NGLING, glittering. *Milton.*

SPANIEL [epagneul, F. q. d. *Canis Hispanicus*, L. a *Spanish* Dog] a sort of Dog.

SPA'NISH [Hispanicus, L.] belonging to the Country of *Spain*.

SPA'NISH, a sort of Earth used in making of Bricks.

SPA'NISH-FLIES. See *Cantharides*.

SPA'NISH Pick-Tooth, an Herb.

SPA'NISH Wool, red Wool coloured in *Spain* for painting the Face.

To SPANK [span, Sax.] to slap with the open Hand.

SPA'NKING, large, jolly, spruce; as a *spanking* Lass.

SPA'NNER, the Lock of a Carbine or Fusée.

SPANNISHING, a Span broad, full breadth. *Chauc.*

A SPAR [sparr, Teut. sparre, Du.] a Bar of Wood; also *Muscovy*-Glasses.

To SPAR [Spanjan, Sax.] to shut as a Door, &c.

SPAR [among *Miners*] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning Wheel.

SPA'RABLES [q. d. *Sparrow* Bills, Dr. Th. H. or of Spanjan, Sax. to fasten] small Iron Nails for Shoes.

SPA'RADRAPUM [among *Surgeons*] a Piece of Linen tinged on both sides, either with a thick Ointment or Plaster. *L.*

SPA'RAGUS. See *Asparagus*.

SPA'RANDE, sparing. *Chauc.*

To SPARE [Spærian, Sax. spahren, Teut. epargner, F. parcere, L.] to save, to husband, to favour, to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE, thin, lean; that is spared or saved.

To SPARE, a Game Cock, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.

SPARE Deck, the innermost Deck in some great Ships called also the Orlop.

'Tis too late to spare when all is spent.

Some Persons are so much for *Enjoyment* in the *Present Tense*, that they cannot think of being *thrifty* but *in futuro*; and by that means, often from an opulent Fortune, precipitate themselves into a Condition of Indigence. To such this Proverb is a good Admonition to Frugality and Providence, and not by Excesses and Luxury to out-run the Constable; and not to forget Parsimony, while we have something left to spare: It likewise holds good in a Thriftiness of our Time not to be continually procrastinating and putting off necessary Duties, till we have no time left us to perform them in. *Serò in fundo parsimonia*, Says *Seneca*: Δεινὸν δὲ ἐνὶ προθιμείῃ φείδω, says *Hesiod*.

SPARGA'NOSIS [σπαργάνωσις, Gr.] an Extention of the Breasts, caused by too great abundance of Milk.

SPARHAWK [Span-hawoc, Sax.] a kind of short-winged Hawk.

SPARING [among *Cock-fighters*] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [Spærk, Sax. sparcke, Du.] a very small part of Fire; also a brisk young Gallant or Lover.

SPA'RKISH, fine, spruce, genteel, gay, gallant.

SPA'RKISHNESS, Gaiety, Briskness.

To SPA'RKLE [sparteln, Teut. or of spærk, Sax.] to cast forth Sparks of Fire; to knit in a Glass, and send forth small Bubbles, &c. to glance with the Eye.

To SPARRE [of spærrian Sax. to search out by the Track]

To SPAR [search out by the Track] to ask, enquire; to cry at the Market. *N. C.*

SPARRID, barred, bolted, locked. *Ch.*

SPA'RROW [Spanna, Sax.] a Bird.

SPARROW-GRASS. See *Asparagus*.

SPARROW Net, a Net for catching Sparrows.

SPA'RROW-Hawk [Spean-hawoc, Sax.] one sort of Hawk.

SPARTH, a double Ax, or Spear. *O.*

SPASM [spasme, F. spasmus, L. σπασμός, Gr.] the Cramp, a Disease, the shrinking or plucking up the Sinews.

SPASMA'TICK [spasmodicus, L. of σπασμός, Gr.] troubled with the Cramp.

SPASMO'DICKS [of σπασμός, and ὀδύνη, Gr. Grief or Pain] Medicines against Convulsions.

SPASMOLOGY [of σπασμός, and λέγω, Gr. to say] a Discourse or Treatise of the Cramp.

SPA'SMUS [σπασμός, Gr.] the Cramp. See *Spasm*.

SPA'SMUS [according to *Cardan*] a constant Motion whereby the Member becomes rigid

rigid and inflexible; also another Kind which he calls *Tetanus*, by which he understands sudden Concussions and Motions, which cease and return alternately.

SPA'SMUS *Cinicus*, the Dog-Cramp. L.

SPAT, the Spawn of Oysters; also a sort of Mineral Stone.

SPA'TÆ *Placitum* [Old Law] Pleas of the Sword, or a Court Martial, for the speedy Execution of Justice upon Military Offenders.

SPATHE [*Σπάθη*, Gr.] an Instrument broad at the lower End, to take up Conserve, Electuaries, &c.

To SPA'TTER [*Spættian*, Sax.] to dash or sprinkle upon.

SPA'TTER-Dashes, a sort of light Boots.

SPA'TULA, a Spattle or Slice, an Instrument for spreading Salves and Plaisters; a wooden Instrument used by Confectioners and Cooks to stir Syrups or Liquors.

SPA'VIN [*Eparvin*, F. *sparvano*, Ital.] a Disease in Horses, when the Feet swell; a stiffness in the Ham, which makes them to halt.

A SPAUT, a Youth. N.C.

A SPAW, a Spring of Water passing thro' the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To SPAWL [*speuwen*, Du. *speyen*, Teut.] to spit.

SPAWN [probably of *spanne*, Du. Juice, &c. or *spana*, Sax. a Dug or Pap] the Semen or Milt of Fish.

To SPAY [of *spado*, L.] to castrate a Female.

To SPEAK [*ypæcan*, Sax. *spæpen*, Du. *sprechen*, Teut.] to utter Words, to talk, to discourse.

SPEA'KER [of the House of Commons] a Member chosen by that House, and approved by the King, who is, as it were the common mouth of the rest.

SPEA'KER [of the House of Peers] is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAL, a splinter. N.C.

SPEAR [*ypeape*, Sax. *speer*, Teut.] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron.

SPEAR-MEN. See King's Pensioners.

SPECHT [*specht*, Teut.] a Bird.

SPE'CIAL [*specialis*, L.] particular, singular, excellent, extraordinary. F.

SPECI'ALITY [*specialité*, F. of *specialitas*, L.] a Bond, Bill, or such like Deed under Hand or Seal.

SPECIA'LITY, special or particular Acquaintance with any Person. O. R.

SPE'CIES [*Especie*, F.] a kind or sort; also Money paid in Tale; also Images or Representations of Objects. L.

SPE'CIES [in Algebra] are those Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Denomination.

SPE'CIES [in Logick] is one of the five Predicables.

SPE'CIES [in Metaphysics] is an Idea that relates to another more general one; to which it is subservient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

SPE'CIES [in Physics] simple Ingredients in the Druggists and Apothecaries Shops, out of which compound Medicines are made.

SPE'CIES [among the Writers of Pharmacy] some aromatick or purging Powders, which were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops, to make up Electuaries, Pills, Tablets, &c.

VISIBLE SPE'CIES [in Philosophy] are those wonderfully fine, superficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and delineates in their Proportion and Colours in the bottom of our Eyes.

SPECI'FICAL } [*specifique*, F.] special,
SPECI'FICK } particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and distinguishes it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIFICA'TION, an expressing, declaring, particularizing. F.

SPE'CIFICK Gravity [among Philosophers] is the peculiar Gravity that any Species of Natural Bodies have, so as to distinguish them from all other natural Bodies of different Kinds.

SPE'CIFICK Medicines, are such as have a particular Virtue against some Disease, as *Quinquina*, or the Jesuits Bark, to cure Agues or intermitting Fevers.

To SPE'CIFY [*specifier*, F. *specificare*, L.] to particularize or mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

SPECI'LLUM, a Surgeon's Instrument usually called a Probe; a little Looking Glass. L.

SPE'CIMEN, an Example, Essay, Proof, a Model or Pattern. L.

SPE'CIOUS [*specieux*, F. *speciosus*, L.] fair in appearance, plausible, seemingly just, and allowable.

SPE'CIOUS Algebra, the Modern Algebra, practised by Species or Letters of the Alphabet, was first introduced by *Vieta*, about the Year 1590; and by it he made many Discoveries in the Process of Algebra, not before taken Notice of.

A SPECK [*ypecce*, Sax.] a small Spot.

SPE'CKED, having Specks, spotted.

SPE'CKLED, having many Speckles or Spots.

SPECKLEDNESS, Spottedness.

SPE'CTABLE [*spectabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

SPE'CTACLE [*spectaculum*, L.] a publick Shew or Sight. F.

SPE'CTACLES [of *spectando*, L.] Glasses to help the Sight. F.

SPE'CTATIVE

SPE'CTATIVE [*spectativus*, L.] belonging to Speculation, speculative, contemplative.

SPECTA'TOR [*spectateur*, F.] a Beholder or Looker-on. L.

SPECTA'TRESS [*spectatrice*, F. *spec-tatrix*, L.] a Female Beholder.

SPE'CTRE [*spētrum*, L.] a frightful Apparition, a Ghost, a Spirit, a Vision. F.

To SPE'ULATE [*speculer*, F. *speculatum*, L.] to contemplate, observe or view; to consider seriously, to meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, Contemplation, &c. an Espial, a Notion; also the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without regard to the Practice of it. F. of L.

SPE'CULATIVE, belonging to Speculation, apt to speculate, studious in the Observation of Things Divine or Natural. *Speculative* is also opposed to *Practical*.

SPE'CULUM, a Looking-Glass; also the Surface of any opacous or dark Body, made capable of reflecting the Sun-beams falling on it.

SPE'CULUM [*Astrology*] a Table framed, after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cusps with their Aspects and Terms.

SPE'CULUM Ani [among Surgeons] is an Instrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones, or any thing that may be there lodged. L.

SPE'CULUM Matricis [among Surgeons] an Instrument to open the Womb. L.

SPE'CULUM Oris [among Surgeons] an Instrument to screw up the Mouth, that the diseased Parts of the Throat may be discerned, or for the Conveyance in of Nourishment or Medicines.

SPEECH [*ypace*, Sax.] Language, Discourse.

SPEE'CHLESS, without speaking, unable to speak.

SPEEDILY, quickly, hastily.

SPEED [*speed*, Du. *σπερδν*, Gr. Diligence] Haste, Dispatch.

SPEED, a Distemper, incident to young Cattle.

The more Haste the worse Speed.

This Proverb is a good Monition to Calmness and Sedateness in the Management of any Business; it is a Reprehension of precipitate and hurrying Tempers, who frequently, by over-eagerness, mar what is under their Hands; it is much the same in Sense with our common Proverb, *Haste makes Waste*, and there are several Proverbs in several Languages to the same Purport: *Qui trop se haste en Cheminant, en beau chemin se fourvoye souvent*, say the French. *Qui nimis propere, nimis prospere*; and *Nimium properans serius absolvit*, the Latins: and it likewise answers to the *Festina lente*: and accordingly, *Tarry a*

while, that we may make an end the sooner, was the common Saying of Sir Amias Pawlet. *Ἡ ἀκυστὶς ἐπετρουμένη τοῦ λαοῦ τίκτει*, say the Greeks; which is of much the same Import as *Canis festinans cecos parturit catulos*, among the Latins.

SPEEDINESS, Quickness, Hastiness.

SPEEDWELL, the Herb *Fluellin*.

SPEEDY [*spedigh*, Du.] hasty, quick, swift.

SPEE'KING up of the Ordnance [in Gunnery] is when a Quoin is fastned with Spikes close to the Breech of the Carriages of great Guns, to keep them close to the Ship's Sides.

SPEE'KS. See *Spikes*.

A SPEER, a Chimney Post. N. C.

To SPELL [*spellen*, Teut. *epeler*, F. *ypelhan*, Sax. to tell or relate] to name the Letters of a Syllable or Word.

A SPELL [*ypel*, Sax.] a sort of Charm to drive away a Disease, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a piece of Paper about the Patient's Neck.

SPELL, a History, a Tale. *Chauc.*

To SPELL [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather-Brace, that the Sail may lie loose to the Wind.

To do a SPELL [*Sea Phrase*] is to do any Work by turns for a short time, and then leave it.

To give a SPELL [*Sea Phrase*] is to be ready to work in such a one's room.

Fresh SPELL [*Sea Term*] is when fresh Men come to work; especially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

SPELL'd, enamoured.

SPELT, a sort of Corn.

SPELTER, a sort of imperfect Metal: The same as *Zink*.

SPENCER [*le Dispensier*, F. i. e. Steward] a Surname.

To SPEND [*ypendan*, Sax. *spenden*, Teut. *spendere*, Ital. *dispendere*, L.] to lay out, to consume or waste, to pass away time.

SPENDING the Mouth [*Hunting Term*] spoken of Hounds barking.

SPENE, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

SPENT [*Sea Term*] the same as broken down; as a Mast or Yard, which is broken down by foul Weather, is said to be spent.

What is got over the Devil's Back will be spent under his Belly.

This Proverb is used of such covetous Persons, who have, by unjust, fraudulent, and oppressive Methods, amass'd to themselves worldly Riches; it intimates that such ill-gotten Wealth is commonly wasted by a profuse Heir in Riot and Luxury, and seldom descends to the third Generation. *Male parva male dilabuntur*, say the Latins, and *הונו בנשך ובתרדית מדכה להונו* the Hebrews.

SPE'RABLE

SPE'RABLE [*sperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPE'RAGE. See *Sparrow Grass*.

SPE'RKEL, wandring. O.

SPE'RM [*sperme*, F. *sperma*, L. of *σπέρμα*, Gr.] the natural Seed of any Animal, the Spawn or Milt in Fishes.

SPE'RMA Ceti [*i. e.* Whale's-Seed] an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of a certain kind of Whale, and well purified.

SPE'RMA'TICAL [*spermatique*, F.] of

SPE'RMA'TICK } or full of Sperm.

SPE'RMATICK Parts, are those concern'd in secreting the Seed.

SPE'RMA'TICK Vessels and Parts [*Anatomy*] the Arteries and Veins, which bring the Blood to, and convey it from the Testicles: Also the Vessels thro' which the Seed passes: Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which, because of their Colour, were antiently thought to be made of the Seed; of this sort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Gristles, &c.

To **SPE'RMATIZE** [*spermatifer*, F. *spermatizare*, L. of *σπερματίζω*, Gr.] to throw out Sperm.

SPERMETOCE'LE [of *σπέρματος*, and *κελή*, Gr.] a Rupture caus'd by the Contraction of the Vessels which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

SPERST, dispers'd. *Spenc.*

To **SPEW** [*γρῖψαν*, *Sax. spoutwen*, Du. *spuyen*, Teut. *spier*, Dan.] to vomit.

SPHACELI'SMUS [*σφακελισμός*, Gr.] a Gangreening, Corrupting or Perishing of any Part of the Body.

SPHACELATED, affected with a

SPHACE'LUS [*σφακελος*, Gr.] a perfect Mortification of a Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguished, and all Sense taken away, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerves, and Arteries, but in the very Bones, being insensible of the Knife and Fire; call'd also *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHÆ'RA [*σφαῖρα*, Gr.] a Sphere or Globe, a Ball, a Bowl, or any thing that is round. L.

SPHÆ'RAMACHY [of *σφαῖρα*, and *μαχή*, Gr.] a playing at Tennis, Hand-Balls, or Bowls.

SPHAGITI'DES [*σφαγιτίδες*, Gr.] the Jugular Veins; two great Veins on each side the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENOIDA'LIS Sutura [*in Anatomy*] the Seam in the Skull, which surrounds the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, separating it from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Os Petrojum*, and the *Os Frontis*. L.

SPHENOI'DES [*σφηνειδής*, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Skull and the upper Jaw, which is seated in the middle of the Basis of the Skull, and

joined to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture, except in the middle of its Sides.

SPHE'NOPALATINUS [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Gargarion*, which arises from a Process of the *Sphenoides*, and is inserted to the hinder Part of the *Gargarion*.

SPHENOPHARYNGÆ'I [*in Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Wing of the *Os Sphenoides*, or *Os Cunei-forme*, thence passing downwards into the Gullet, which they serve to widen.

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATINUS. See *Pterygopalatinus*.

A **SPHERE** [*sphæra*, L. of *σφαῖρα*, Gr.] any solid, round Body, couceived (according to the Rules of Geometry) to be formed by the Circumvolution of a Semi-circle round about its Diameter. F.

SPHERE [*Figuratively*] the Compass or Reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

SPHERE [with *Astronomers*] the whole Frame of the World, as being of a spherical or round Figure, and more strictly the *Primum Mobile*, which incloses all the other Orbs and heavenly Bodies.

SPHERE Direct } is when both the Poles

SPHERE Right } of the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial passeth thro' the *Zenith*, so that the Equator, and all its Parallels, such as the Tropics and Polar Circles, make right Angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; so that the Sun, Moon, and Stars ascend directly above, and descend directly below the *Horizon*; as at all Places situated just under the Equinoctial Line.

Oblique SPHERE [*Astronomy*] such a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely to one of the Sides of the *Horizon*, one of the Poles being elevated less than 90 Degrees above it, and the other depressed as many below it. This Position happens to all Places wide of the Equator, and in such Places the Sun and Stars ascend and descend obliquely, and some of them never ascend at all.

Parallel SPHERE, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the Equator being also parallel to the *Horizon*, and all the Parallels of the Equator being also parallel to the *Horizon*: this Position is peculiar to those Places which lie directly under the North and South Pole; in which Places all the Stars in their Course, neither ascend above the *Horizon*, nor descend below it, but move in a Road parallel to it.

Material SPHERE, a Mathematical Instrument, representing the principal Circles of the Sphere, for the more easy conveying the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth.

SPHERE

SPHERE of *Activity* of any Natural Body [among *Philosophers*] is that determinate Space or Extent all round about it, to which, and no farther, the *Effluvia* continually emitted from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

SPHERE of a Planet [*Astrology*] the Orb or Compass in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE of a Planet's *Activity* [*Astrology*] the Extension of a Planet's Light and Virtue, so far as it is capable of making or receiving a Platick Aspect.

SPHE'RICAL } [*spherique*, F. *sphericus*,

SPHE'RICK } L. of *σφαίρικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or round like a Sphere.

SPHE'RICK Geometry } is the Art of
SPHE'RICK Projection } describing on a Plane, the Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, in their just Position and Proportion, and of measuring their Arks and Angles when projected.

SPHE'RICAL Triangle, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arks of three great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHE'RICAL Angle, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere, meeting in a Point.

SPHERISTICUS [*σφαίριστικός*, Gr.] one who exercises that Game at Balls we commonly call Racket.

SPHE'ROID [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure made by the Plane of a *Semi-Ellipsis*, turned about one of its *Axes*, and is always equal to two thirds of its circumscribing Cylinder.

SPHEROI'DES [*Anatomy*] Parts that approach near to a Sphere in shape.

SPHERO'IDICAL, of a *Spheroid*.

SPHI'NCTER [*σφιγκτήρ*, Gr.] a Name common to several Muscles, which bind, strengthen, or draw together any Part. L.

SPHI'NCTER Ani [in *Anatomy*] a large, thick, fleshy Muscle, which encompasses the *Anus*, or end of the straight Gut, and serves to keep in the Excrements. L.

SPHI'NCTER Vagina [*Anat.*] a Muscle lying immediately under the *Clitoris*, which strengthens the Neck of the Womb.

SPHI'NCTER Vesica [*Anat.*] a Muscle seated in the upper Part of the Neck of the Bladder, immediately above the *Glandula Prostate*, whose Contraction hinders the involuntary Egress of the Urine.

SPHINX, a Beast like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmoset.

SPHINX [with *Poets*] a monstrous Witch or Hag near *Thebes*, said to have had a Head and Face like a Girl, a Body like a Dog, Wings like a Bird, and Claws like a Lion; which put forth Riddles, and killed those which could not expound them.

SPHY'GMICA [*σφυγμική*, Gr.] that Part of Physick that treats of Pulses, or those Medicines which move them,

SPHY'GMUS [*σφυγμός*, Gr.] the Pulse, the Beating of the Heart and Arteries.

SPI'CA, properly the Top of any Herbs, chiefly used for the Lavender Kind. L.

SPICA'TA, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions that take in such Ingredients, as are called *Spica*.

SPICATE [*spicatus*, L.] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPICCA'TO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct manner. *Ital.*

SPICE [*Espices*, F.] Indian Drugs, Cloves, Mace, &c.

A **SPICE** of a *Distemper* [of *Species*, L.] the Beginning or Remains of it.

SPICE, Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such-like Fruit. *Yorksh.*

SPI'CERY, a Place where Spices are kept.

SPI'CIFEROUS [*spicifer*, L.] bearing Ears of Corn.

SPI'GING Apple, the meanest of all Apples that are marked red.

SPI'CILEGY [*spicilegium*, L.] a glean- ing of Corn.

SPI'CKNEL, an Herb, otherwise called *Mew*, *Baldmony*, and *Bearwort*.

SPICO'SITY [*spicositas*, L.] a being spiked, or prick'd like an Ear of Corn.

SPI'DER [q. d. *Spinner*, of its *spinning*, or of *Speyder*, Dan.] an Insect dwell known.

SPI'GGOT [of *spicker*, Du.] a Stop- ple for a Tap.

SPIGU'RNEL [so called from *Galfridus Spigurnel*, who was appointed to that Office by King *Henry III.*] he that hath the Office of sealing the King's Writs.

SPI'KES } [of *spica*, L. an Ear of Corn

SPE'EKS } which is sharp or pointed at the End] large, long Iron Nails with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks or Timbers. See *Speck*.

SPI'KED [among *Sailors*] the Touch- hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked*, when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no use can be made of it by an Enemy.

SPI'KED [*spicatus*, L.] sharp-pointed, **SPI'KENARD** [of *Spica* and *Nardus*, L.] a sweet smelling Plant.

A **SPILL**, a small Gift in Money.

To **SPILL** [*ypillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Du.] to let Water or Liquor accidentally drop out of a Vessel.

To **SPILL**, to spoil, to corrupt, to de- stroy.

To **SPILL**, to die, to perish. *Chauc.*

To **SPIN** [*Spinnan*, Sax. *spinnen*, Teut. *spinder*, Dan.] to make Yarn, &c.

To **SPIN** out, to burst out, as Blood out of a Vein, &c.

SPINA Ventosa [in *Anatomy*] an Ulcera- tion, in which are Bones eaten by a malign

nant Humour, without any Pain of the *Periosteum* or Membrane that covers it.

SPINÆ *Dorsi* [in *Anatomy*] are the hinder Prominences or Knobs of the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Back. *L.*

SPI'NAGE [*Espinars*, *F.* *spinagis*, *Du.* *spinaichia*, *Ital.*] a Pot Herb well known.

SPI'NALIS *Coli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle accompanying the Spines of the Neck; it arises from the five superior transverse Processes of the Vertebra of the Thorax, and inferior ones of the Neck, and is inserted into the inferior Part of the Vertebra of the Neck laterally. *L.*

SPINA'TI [*Anatomy*] Muscles, whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backward, and move it obliquely. *L.*

SPINDLE [*Spinuel*, *Sax.* *Mer.* *Caf.* derives it of *σπίνδυλος*, *Gr.*] an Instrument used in Spinning.

SPINDLE [in a Ship] the main Body of the Capstan, or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE, the Axis of a Wheel of a Clock or Watch.

To SPINDLE [among Gardeners] to put forth a long and slender Stalk.

SPINDLE-TREE, a Shrub.

SPINE [*spina*, *L.*] the Back Bone; also the upper Part of the Share Bone.

SPINET [*spinetto*, *Ital.*] a Musical Instrument, a sort of small Harpsichord.

SPINETTO, a Spinet. *Ital.*

SPINGARD, a sort of brass Gun. *O.*

To SPINGE, to sprinkle. *O.*

SPINI'FEROUS [*spinifer*, *L.*] Thorn-bearing.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SPINO'SITY [*spinofitas*, *L.*] Thorniness; also Difficulty.

SPI'NOUS [*spineus*, *L.*] thorny.

SPI'NSTER, a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women, from a Viscount's Daughter to the meanest.

SPIRACLE [*spiraculum*, *L.*] a Pore, a breathing Hole.

SPI'RAL [of *spira*, *L.*] turning round like a Skrew. *F.*

SPI'RAL Line [in *Geometry*] is a curved Line, which winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle, only it does not meet or run again into itself, but keeps on at a proportionate distance, like the coiling of a Rope, or the Folds of a Serpent, when it lies close in several Turns.

Proportional SPI'RALS [in *Geography*] are such Lines as the Rhumb-Lines on a Terrestrial Globe.

SPIRA'TION, a breathing. *F.* of *L.*

SPIRE [*spira*, *Ital.*] a Steeple that rises tapering by degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at Top.

To SPIRE [of *spirare*, *L.*] to breathe.

To SPIRE [*epier*, *F.* *spirare*, *L.*] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIRIT [*Esprit*, *F.* *Spiritus*, *L.*] an immaterial Being, a Substance distinct from Matter; also Virtue or supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul itself; also the Ghost of a dead Body; also Wit, Liveliness, Genius, or Disposition.

SPIRIT of Mercury [with *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles, which may be separated from a mix'd Body by Fire. 'Tis subtil, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; this is that which probably causes the Growth and Increase of all Bodies on the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRIT of Salt [among *Chymists*] is made of a Paste composed of one Part of Salt, and three of Potters Earth, distilled over a Reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT of Salt dulcified, is when equal Parts of this, and Spirits of Wine are mingled together, and digested by a gentle Heat for about three or four Days.

SPIRIT of Sulphur [with *Chymists*] is the acid Part of Brimstone changed into a Liquor by means of Fire; it is commonly called Oil of Sulphur *per Campanam*.

Universal SPIRIT [among *Chymists*] is the first Principle of *Chymistry*, which can be admitted for the Composition of mixed Bodies; which, being spread out thro' all the World, produces different Things, according to the several Matrices or Pores of the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRITS [in an *Animal Body*] were reckoned of three sorts, the *Animal Spirits* in the Brain, *Vital* in the Heart, *Natural* in the Liver. Late Authors distinguish them only into two Kinds, the *Vital* and *Natural*, (which are the same) in the Mass of Blood.

The *Animal SPIRITS* [among *Naturalists*] are a very thin Liquor, which distilleth from the Blood in the external or cortical Substance of the Brain, and are by the proper Ferment of the Brain exalted into Spirit, and thence thro' the medullar Substance of the Brain, the *Corpus Callosum* and *Medulla Oblongata*, are derived into the Nerves, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

The *Vital SPIRITS* } [among *Naturalists*]
The *Natural SPIRITS* } are the most subtil Parts of the Blood, which cause it to act and ferment, so as to make it fit for Nourishment.

To SPIRIT away, to entice or convey off secretly.

SPIRITO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
SPIRITOSO } lies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

SPI'RITUAL [*spirituel*, *F.* *spiritualis*, *L.*] that consists of Spirit without Matter; also Ecclesiastical, in opposition to Temporal; also devout, pious, religious.

SPIRITU-

SPIRITUA'LITIES [*spiritualia*, L.] the Profits which a Bishop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord, viz. the Revenues which arise from his Visitations, the Ordaining and Instituting of Priests, Prestation-Money, &c.

SPIRITUA'LITY [*spiritualité*, F.] Spiritualness, Devotion.

SPIRITUALIZA'TION [*spiritualisation*, F.] the Extraction of the most pure and subtil Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [*spiritualiser*, F.] to explain a Passage after a spiritual manner; to give it a mytical Sense.

To **SPIRITUALIZE** [in *Chymistry*] is to reduce a compact mixed Body into the Principle called *Spirit*.

SPIRITUOUS [*spiritueux*, F.] full of Spirits.

SPIRT NET, a sort of fishing Net.

SPISS [*spissus*, L.] thick, gross.

SPI'SSITUDE } [*spissitas*, L.] thickness

SPI'SSITY } or grossness.

To **SPIT** [*Spetan*, Sax. *spytter*, Dan. *sputare*, L.] to evacuate Spittle.

A **SPIT** [*Spitu*, Sax. *pit*, Du.] an Instrument for roasting Meat.

SPITCHCOCK-EEL, a large sort of Eel, that is usually roasted.

SPIT-DEEP, as much Ground in depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

SPITE [*spitt*, Du.] Malice.

SPI'TEFUL, full of Malice.

SPI'TEFULNESS, the being spiteful.

SPITTAL [Contract. of *Hospital*] a Mansion for poor or sick People. See *Hospital*.

SPI'TTER [among *Hunters*] a Red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and Spit-wise.

SPITTLE [*spit*, Teut. *sputum*, L.] the Moisture of the Mouth.

SPLA'NCHNICA [*σπλάγχνικα*, of *σπλάγχνιον*, to operate upon the Bowels, Gr.] Medicines proper for Diseases of the Intestines.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY [*σπλάνχνολογία*, of *σπλάγχνιον*, the Entrails, and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise, or Description of the Entrails of a human Body, &c.

To **SPLASH**, to dash any Liquid upon.

SPLASHY, wet, watry.

To **SPLAT** a Pike } [in *Carving*] is to

To **SPLAY** a Bream } cut it up.

SPLAY, to display. *Chauc.*

SPLAY-Footed, one who treads his Toes much outwards.

SPLAYING of the *Shoulder*, a Disease in Horses caus'd by a Slip, so that the Shoulder departs from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.

SPLEEN [*Splen*, L. of *σπλήν*, Gr.] a Bowel under the left short Ribs, which is a Receptacle for the salt and earthy Excre-

ments of the Blood, that there by the assistance of the Animal Spirits it may be volatilized, and returning into the Blood may help its Fermentation; also a Distemper in that Part; also Hatred, Grudge, Spite.

SPLEEN-WORT, an Herb.

SPLEGET, a Tent for a Wound.

SPLE'NDENT [*splendens*, L.] bright, shining.

SPLE'NDID [*splendide*, F. *splendidus*, L.] glorious, magnificent, noble, stately.

SPLENDIDNESS, Brightness, Gloriousness.

SPLE'NDOUR [*splendeur*, F. *splendor*, L.] great Light or Brightness; also Glory, Magnificence.

SPLE'NETICK [*spleneticus*, of *σπληντικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Spleen; also sick of the Spleen, troubled with a Disease or ill Humours of that part.

SPLE'NETICK Artery [among *Anatomists*] the greatest Branch of the *Cœliaca*, an Artery which goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

SPLE'NICA, Medicines against the Spleen.

SPLE'NICA Vena [in *Anatomy*] the left Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which is bestowed upon the Stomach and Caul; a Part of the Gut Colon, and the Spleen. L.

SPLE'NICA [*splenique*, F. *splenicus*, L. of *σπληνικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or proper for the Spleen.

SPLENII Musculi [*Anatomy*] Muscles that arise from the 4 upper Spines of the *Vertebra* of the Back, and from the 2 lower of the Neck, which ascending obliquely adhere to the upper transverse Processes of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, and are inserted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their use is to pull the Head backwards to one Side. L.

SPLE'NIUM [*σπλήνιον*, Gr.] a long Plaister or Cloth to be laid on the body of one sick of the Spleen. Also a Bolster made of Linen doubled several times, which is used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures.

SPLENT } [in a *Horse*] a hard Swelling

SPLINT } on the Bone of the Leg.

SPLENTS [in *Surgery*] Pieces of Wood used in binding up broken Limbs; also the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To **SPLICE** [*splicen*, Du.] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid to lay every Strand in order one into another.

To **SPLICE** [among *Gardeners*] is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together.

SPLINTER [*spinter*, Du. *splint*, Dan.] a small Shiver of Wood.

To **SPLIT** [*splicen*, Du. *splitter*, Dan.] to cleave or cut asunder; also to per-

plex a Cause or Law-Suit, by raising new Difficulties.

SPLIT [*Sea Term*] a Sail is said to be split, when it is torn.

SPO'DIUM [*σπόδιον*, Gr.] the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Brass; also Ivory calcin'd in an open Fire. L.

To SPOIL [*spoiler*, F. *spoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.

To SPOIL [*Spillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Du.] to marr or damage.

SPOILS [*spolium*, L.] Plunder, that which is taken by Violence.

SPOKES [*Spacan*, Sax.] the Rays of a Wheel.

SPOKESMAN [of *Spæcan*, Sax.] one who speaks in the behalf of another.

SFOLIA'TION, a spoiling or robbing. L.

SPOLIATION [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for one Incumbent against another in any Case, where the Right of Patronage cometh not into debate.

SPO'NDEE [*spondus*, L. of *σπονδαῖος*, Gr.] a Foot of Latin or Greek Verse, consisting of two long Syllables, as *Cælum*.

SPO'NDYLES [*spondyli*, L. of *σπόνδυλος*, Gr.] the Chine-Bones.

SPO'NDYLUS [*σπόνδυλος*, Gr.] a Knuckle or turning Joint of the Chine or Back-Bone. L.

SPO'NGIOUS [*spongiosus*, L.] spungy; or like a Sponge.

SPO'NGIOUSNESS, the being spungy.

SPO'NGOIDEA *Ossa* [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Cribriformia*. L.

SPO'NSAL [*sponsalis*, L.] belonging to a Spouse or Marriage.

SPONSION, an Engagement, Promise, or Obligation. L.

SPO'NSOR, an Undertaker or Surety for another; a Godfather. L.

SPO'NSUS, a Bridegroom [among *Chymists*] *Mercury*, so called as the Husband to *Sulphur*, to express their fitness to join or be joined one with another. L.

SPONTANEITY, Voluntariness.

SPO'NTANEOUS [*spontanée*, F. *spontaneus*, L.] free, acting of its own accord.

SPOTA'NEOUSLY, voluntarily.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, Voluntariness.

A SPOON [*spæn*, Du.] an Utensil for eating liquid Things.

SPOONING [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, being under Sail, is put right before the Wind, which is generally done in some great Storm: when they find the Ship too weak to endure the lying under the Sea, and when there is danger lest she should bring her Masts by the Board by her violent feeling or rolling about, and so founder; they generally set up the Fore-Sail to make her go the steadier, and this is termed *Spooning the Fore-Sail*.

SPORA'DES [in *Anatomy*] such Stars

as were never yet ranked in any particular Constellation. L. of Gr.

SPORA'DICI *Morbi* [among *Physicians*] are those Diseases which are rife in many Places, or which (tho different in Nature) seize several People at the same Time, and in the same Country.

SPORT [of *Diporto*, Ital. according to *Skinner*] Pastime, Divertisement.

To SPORT [of *se diportare*, Ital.] to divert with Play, to play.

SPO'RTULA [*Old Records*] Gifts, Gratuities, Salaries. L.

SPOT [probably of *spott*, Teut. Ignominy] a Speck, Stain, or Colour, Dirt, &c.

SPOTTED, having Spots or Specks.

SPOTTY, full of Spots.

SPOTS in the Sun [in *Astronomy*] certain opacous or shady Masses, which sometimes appear sticking to the Sun's Body, whose various Figures and Motion may be discerned by means of convenient *Telescopes*.

A SPOUSE [*Espose*, F. *Sposa*, Ital. *Sponsa*, L.] a Bridegroom or Husband, a Bride or Wife.

SPOUSAGE, betrothing.

SPOUSAL, betrothing.

SPOUSE *Breach*, Adultery, or Incontinence between married Persons, opposed to simple Fornication. O. L.

A SPOUT [*spuyte*, Teut.] a Pipe to carry off Water.

SPOUT [at *Sea*] a Mass of Water, collected between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in shape of a Pillar or Water Spout: These Spouts frequently happen in the *West-Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unless they be dispersed and broken by Shot from great Guns.

S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, L. *The Senate and People of Rome*.

A SPRAIN [more properly *Strein*, probably of *estreint*, or *etreint*, F. a wringing hard] a violent Contortion or wresting of the Tendons of the Muscles, occasion'd by some sudden Accident.

To SPRAIN. See to *Strein*.

SPRAINT, sprinkled. O.

SPRAINTS, the Dung of an Otter.

A SPRAT [*Sprot*, Dan.] a small Fish.

To SPRAWL [of *sprei*, Du. a Grass Plot] to lie on the Ground, to stretch out at full length.

SPRAY, a Bough or Sprig. O.

SPRAY [of the *Sea*] a sort of watery Mist like a small Rain, occasion'd by the dashing of the Waves, which flies some Distance and wets like a small Shower.

To SPREAD [*spreeden*, Du. to sprinkle] to lay open.

SPREN, broken-wood, or wind-fall.

SPRENT, springed, leaped. O.

SPRETION, a despising. L.

SPRIG [*Spjic*, Sax. *Brag*, C. Br.]

a small Twig or Branch of a Plant; it signifies

nifies somewhat more than a Slip; as having more Leaves and small Twigs on it than a Slip, and being generally of some Growth and Maturity.

SPRI'GGY, having several Sprigs.

A SPRIGHT [q. d. *Spirit*] a Phantom or Hobgoblin.

SPRIGHTFUL, brisk, lively.

SPRIGHTFULNESS, Briskness, Liveliness.

SPRIGHTLINESS, Liveliness.

SPRIGHTLY [q. d. *spiritfully*] full of Spirit and Life, lively, brisk.

SPRIGHTS, short Arrows formerly used in Sea Fights, which had wooden Heads made sharp; they were discharged out of Musquets, and pass'd thro' the Sides of a Ship where Bullets could not enter.

A SPRING, a Piece of tempered Steel useful in several Machines to give them motion.

A SPRING [Sp'ring, Sax. *springh*, Du. *spring*, Teut.] a Fountain, Original; a Principle of Motion; one of the 4 Seasons of the Year; a Device for catching Fowl.

Barren SPRINGS, are such as usually flow from Coal Mines, or some sulphureous Mineral, which being of a brackish and harsh Quality, instead of nourishing Plants, kills them.

SPRING *Arbour* [of a *Watch*] the Part in the Middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

SPRING *Box* [of a *Watch*] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Case or Frame shaped like a Cylinder.

SPRING *Tides*, the Tides at New and Full Moon which flow highest, ebb lowest, and run strongest.

To SPRING [Sp'ringan, Sax. *springhen*, Du. and Teut. *springer*, Dan.] to sprout or shoot forth like Plants or Flowers; to arise, come, or sprout out, as a River or Water does; to arise or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To SPRING a *Mast* [Sea Term] when a Mast is only cracked but not broken in any Part, it is said to be *spring*.

To SPRING [in *Fowling*] to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

To SPRING a *Leak* [Sea Term] is to begin to leak.

SPRINGAL [of *springing*, q. d. a young Shoot] a Stripling or young Man.

SPRINGE [yp'ring, Sax.] a Snare or Device made of twisted Wire to catch Birds or small Beasts.

SPRI'NGINESS, the being springy or elastick.

SPRI'NGY *Bodies* } [among *Philosophers*]

ELASTICK *Bodies* } such as having had their Figure changed by the Stroke or Percussion of another Body, can recover again their former Figure; which Bodies not so qualified, will not do: Thus, if a piece of Steel be bent any way, it will return to its

former Straightness, but a piece of Lead will stand bent in any Form.

SPRI'NGOLDS, or *Springalds*; warlike Engines.

To SPRINKLE [sprinckelen, Du. *spengen*, Teut. *bispenge*, Dan. *On-yp'ningan*, Sax.] to bedew with some Liquor, to wet with Drops of Liquor.

A SPRINKLING, a wetting by Drops here and there.

SPRAIT-Sail [spriet, Du.] the Sail which belongs to the Bolt-Sprit-Mast.

To SPROUT [yp'p'rtan, Sax. *springen*, Du.] to bud forth as Plants.

SPROUTS [of *yp'p'rtan*, Sax. *springen*, Du.] a sort of young Coleworts.

SPRUCE, neat or fine in Garb.

SPRUCE-Beer, a sort of Physical Drink, good for inward Bruises, &c.

SPRUCE *Leather*, i. e. *Prussia Leather*.

SPRU'CELY, neatly, finely.

SPRU'CENESS, neatness, fineness in Dress.

SPRUNT, very active or brisk, wonderful, lively.

A SPUD, a short sorry Knife; a little despicable Fellow, a Short-arse.

SPULLERS of *Yarn*, Men employ'd to see if it be well spun, and fit for the Loom.

To SPUME [spumare, L.] to froth or foam.

SPUME [spuma, L.] Froth, Foam, Scum of Gold or Silver.

SPUMI'FEROUS [spumifer, L.] bearing Froth.

SPUN *Yarn* [among *Sailors*] the Yarn of untwisted Ropes, whose ends are scraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the End of other Ropes, and so made as long as Occasion shall require.

SPUNGE [spongia, L.] a Substance which grows under the Rocks, a Sea Fungus or Mushroom.

SPUNGE [among *Farriers*] that Part of a Horse's Shoe next the Heel.

A SPUNGE [in *Gunnery*] a Rammer or Staff, with a piece of Lamb-skin about the End of it, for scouring great Guns before they are charged with fresh Powder.

To SPUNGE, to clear a great Gun with a Sponge, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in it, which would endanger the Life of him that should load or charge it again.

To SPUNGE, to wash or rub a Thing over with a Sponge.

To SPUNGE upon, to eat or drink at the Cost of another.

SPU'NGING-House, a Victualling-house, where Persons arrested for Debt are kept for some time, either till they agree with their Adversary, or are removed to a closer Confinement.

SPUNGINESS, the being of a spungy nature.

SPUNGY

SPU'NGY [*spongieux*, F. *spongiosus*, L.] hollow like a Sponge.

SPUNK, Touchwood, half rotten Wood, Match for Guns; also a Substance which grows on the sides of Trees.

A SPUR [*Spore*, Sax. *spohr*, Teut. *esperon*, F.] a Device to make a Horse go.

To SPUR [*sporen*, Du. *sporen*, Teut.] to prick a Horse with a Spur; to put or egg on, or forward.

SPUR Rial, a sort of Gold Coin current in the Time of King James I.

SPURCIDICAL [*spurcidicus*, L.] speaking smuttily.

SPURGE [*espurge*, F.] a Plant, the Juice of which is so hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropped upon Warts eats them away.

SPURGE Flax, a kind of Shrub.

SPURGET, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any Thing upon. N. C.

SPU'RIOUS [*spurius*, L.] Base-Born, bastardly, not genuine, false, counterfeit.

SPU'RIOUS Diseases [among Physicians] are such as degenerate from their kind, as a Bastard Pleurisy, &c.

SPU'RIOUS Flesh [among Anatomists] the Flesh of the Lips, Gums, Glans, Penis, &c. that is of a Constitution different from all the rest.

SPURIOUSNESS, the being false or counterfeit.

To SPURK up, to spring up strait, to brisk up. S. C.

SPU'RKETS [of a Ship] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compassing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers called Rungs on the Ships Sides, afore and aft, above and below.

To SPURN [*Spornan*, Sax.] to kick at.

SPURRE-Way, a Horse-way thro' a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Custom. O.

SPURRY, a sort of Herb.

To SPURT [*spurten*, Du.] to burst out as Liquors out of a Bottle, &c.

A SPURT, a Start or sudden Fit.

SPU'TATIVE [of *sputare*, L.] spitting much.

SPU'TUM, every thing that is brought up by Spitting. L.

To SPY [*espier*, F. *spien*, Du. *speyder*, Dan. *Spýjian*, Sax.] to discover with the Eye.

A SPY [*espion*, F.] one who clandestinely searches into the State of Places or Affairs, especially as to what passes in an Army.

A SQUAB, a soft stuffed Cushion or Stool; also a thick fat Man or Woman.

A SQUAB Rabbet, Chicken, &c. one so young as not fit to be eaten.

SQUA'BBLE, a Quarrel, Bramble or spure.

SQUA'BBLED [among Printers] is when several Lines are mix'd one with another.

SQUA'DRON [*escadron*, F. *squadron*, Ital. q. d. *Acies quadrata*, L.] a Body of Horse from 100 to 200 Men.

A SQUA'DRON [of Ships] a certain Number especially of Men of War.

SQUAIMOUS, squeamish. *Chauc.*

SQUA'LID [*squalidus*, L.] foul, nasty, filthy, ill-favoured.

SQUA'LIDITY [*squaliditas*, L.] filthiness, nastiness, ill-favouredness.

SQUALL [*Sea-Term*] a sudden Storm of Wind or Rain.

To SQUALL [*schallen*, Teut.] to bawl out.

SQUA'LLY, a Note of Faultiness in the making of Cloth; inclinable to sudden Storms.

SQUA'MEOUS, scaly or like Scales.

SQUAMI'GEROUS [*squamiger*, L.] Scale-bearing or having Scales.

SQUAMO'SA Offa [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears. L.

SQUAMO'SA Sutura [*Anatomy*] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, so call'd because the Parts of the Bones are joined together aslope, and like Scales. L.

SQUAMO'SE [*squamosus*, L.] scaly, that has Scales.

To SQUA'NDER [*verschwenden*, Teut. *spuandere*, Ital. of *expendere*, L.] to lavish, to spend or waste.

SQUARE [*Carre*, F. *Quadratus*, L.] consisting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles.

A SQUARE [*carre*, F. *squadra*, Ital. *quadrata*, L.] such a Figure as above.

To SQUARE [*carrer*, F. *squadrare*, Ital. *quadrare*, L.] to make square; to suit.

A SQUARE, an Instrument used by Masons, Carpenters, &c. for Squaring.

To SQUARE, to quarrel. *Shakes.*

A SQUARE [among Astrologers] an Aspect between two Planets, which are distant 90 Degrees one from another, which is counted an unfortunate Aspect.

Hollow SQUARE [*Military Term*] a Body of Foot drawn up, with an empty Space in the middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every way by Pikes to oppose the Horse.

SQUARE Number [in Arithmetick] any Number which is squared or multiplied by it self, as 2 by 2, which is 4; 3 by 3, which is 9, &c.

SQUARE Root [in Arithmetick] the Side of a Square Number.

A Long SQUARE [in Geometry] a Figure that has four Right Angles, and four Sides, but two of the Sides are long, and the other short.

To SQUARE the Sail-Yards [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hang right a-cross the Ship,

Ship, and one Yard Arm not traversed more than the other.

SQUA'RING [*Mathematicks*] the making a Square equal to any Figure given; thus the squaring of a Circle is the making a Square equal and exactly correspondent to a Circle, or the finding out the *Area* or Content of some Square, that shall be exactly equal to the *Area* of some Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ablest Mathematicians, altho they have come near enough to the Truth for any Use.

SQUASH, an *American* Fruit like a Pumpion; also a little Animal.

To **SQUASH**, to path or bruise flat.

To **SQUAT** [*squattare*, Ital.] to sit or crouch down.

To **SQUAT**, to bruise or make a flat by letting fall. *Suffex*.

To **SQUEAK** [of *quecken*, Teut. or *squittare*, Ital.] to make a shrill Noise, to cry out.

SQUEAKER, a Bar-Boy. *Cant*.

SQUEA'MISH [q. d. *qualmish*, or *Ua-emmis*, Dan.] weak-stomached.

SQUEA'MISHNESS, the being of a weak Stomach.

To **SQUEESE** [*Chpyan*, Sax. or as *Minshew* will have it, of *quassare*, L.] to press close together.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming-House*] a sort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has, given him to play.

SQUIBS, a sort of Fire-works.

A **SQUILL** [*squille*, F. *squilla*, L.] a Sea Onion, a Physical Herb.

SQUINA'NCY [*squinancie*, F. *squinantia*, L.] a Swelling and Inflammation in the Throat, which often stops the Breath, and hinders the swallowing of Meat.

To **SQUINT** [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *Scendan*, Sax. *schenden*, or *schewen*, Teut.] to look awry.

To **SQUIRE**, to wait upon a Person.

A **SQUIRE** [*Escuyer*, F.] the next Degree of Honour below a Knight.

To **SQUIRM**, to move very nimbly about, spoken of an Eel. *S. C.*

A **SQUI'RREL** [*sciure*, F. *sciurus*, L. of *Σκίουρος*, Gr.] a sort of Wood Weasel.

To **SQUIRT** [*spuyten*, Du. *σπυρταιν*, Gr.] to leap, to spirt out.

To **SQUITTER** [probably of *schette-ren*, Du. or q. d. *scatter*, or *shitter*] to void the Excrement with a Noise.

SQUITTER [with *Timmers*] the Dross of Tin.

A **SQUOBBLE**. See *Squabble*.

To **STAB** [probably of *staben*, Du. or *stab*, Teut. a Club] to wound by a Thrust with a Dagger, Sword, &c.

STA'BLE [*stabilis*, L.] firm, fixed, sure, steady, lasting. *F.*

A **STABLE** [*stabulum*, L.] a Place to

keep Horses in.

STABI'LITY } [*stabilité*, F. *stabilitas*, L.] Firmness, Sureness, Countenance.

STABLE *Stand* [*Old Law*] one of the four Evidences, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to steal the King's Deer, i. e. when he is found standing in a Forest with his Bow bent, ready to shoot; or close by a Tree with Gray-hounds, ready to slip; the other three being *Back-beyond*, *Bloody-hand*, and *Dog-draw*.

When the Steed's stolen, shut the Stable Door.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a careless Groom, but has a more extended Aim; it intimates, that 'tis a mighty Imprudence to neglect the weighing of all the Circumstances of an Action, both as to Time and Place, before we venture upon doing what perhaps we may repent of in the Event to our great Shame or Damage. This is generally the Wisdom of the World, when the Thing is over, we are as wise as Experience can make us. Almost all the Miscarriages of Mankind are for want of Thinking: After-Wit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with Misfortune, Anxiety, or Sorrow; for there is no unthinking a Misfortune, after it has befallen us for want of Precaution and Foresight: an After-thought may inhanse our Trouble, but can't relieve our Distress; it may prevent like Inconvenience for the future, but it cannot make any Satisfaction for what is past. *Serrar la Stalla quando s'han perduti i buovi*, say the Italians. *Est temps de fermer l'estable quand les chevaux en sont alles*, the French. *Quandoquidem accepto claudenda est janua damno*, the Latins. And *Προσμενεις εις μετα τα απαιματα*, the Greeks.

To **STA'BULATE** [*stabulum*, L.] to keep up, as Cattle in a Stall.

STACCA'DO, a Pale or Fence.

STA'CHIA [*Old Law*] a Dam made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to stop a Water-Course.

A **STACK** [*stacca*, Ital. or of *stecken*, Du.] a Pile of Hay, Wood, &c. of 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 high.

STACCA'TO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *spiccato*, Ital. which see.

To **STACK**, to pile up Wood, Hay, &c.

To **STACK** [spoken of a Horse] to stumble, as *this Horse's Leg stacks*.

STACTE [*σακτε*, Gr.] the Gum or Creamy Juice, issuing out of Myrrh Trees.

STAD [q. d. *Bestad*] encumber'd. *O.*

A **STADDLE**, a Mark or Impression made by any thing lying upon it. *N. C.*

STADDLES, young tender Trees. See *Standils*.

STADDLES,

STADDLES, Marks of the Small Pox. N. C.

STA'DIUM, a Roman Measure, now taken for a Furlong. L.

STADLE, a Staff. Spenc.

STAFF [*ŷtaf*, Sax. *Staf*, Du.] a Stick to walk with.

STAFF [in Poetry] a particular Number of Verses in a Psalm or Poem.

A STAFF of Cocks [among Cock-Fighters] a Pair of Cocks.

STAFF-Tree, a sort of Bush which holds its Leaves in Winter.

STAFFORD [of *ŷtaf*, Sax. and *Ford*] the County Town of *Staffordshire*, 104 Miles N. W. from London.

A STAG [probably of *ŷtican*, Sax. to prick, from its readiness to push with its Horns] a Red Male Deer, 5 Years old.

STAG-BEETLE, an Insect.

STAG-Evil [in Horses] a Disease, a Palsey in the Jaws.

A STAGE [probably of *Estage*, F. or *Στῆγν*, Gr. or *ŷtiŷan*, Sax.] a Place where the Players act in a Theatre.

A STAGE [probably of *stade*, F. *stadium*, L.] a Journey by Land, or such part of it where a Person inns, or takes fresh Horses.

STA'GGARD [among Hunters] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red Deer Kind.

To STA'GGER [*ŷaggelen*, Du.] to trip or reel; to waver or be in doubt.

STA'GGERS [in Horses] a Disease, somewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*.

STAGIA'RIUS [Old Law] a Canon who kept his stated Residence in a Cathedral Church.

STAGIRITE, *Aristotle*, so call'd from *Stagira*, a Town in *Macedonia*, where he was born.

STA'GMA [in Chymistry] Juices of Plants mixed together in order to Distillation.

STA'GNANT [*stagnans*, L.] standing, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To STA'GNATE [*stagnatum*, L.] to stand still as Water; to want a free Course, to stop as Blood when grown thick.

STAID, grave, sober.

STAIDNESS, Gravity, Soberness.

To STAIN [*Skinner* thinks from *Disindre*, F.] to spot, defile or dawb, to die Colours, to blur or blemish one's Reputation.

STAIN and Colours [in Heraldry] are Tawney and Murrey.

A STAIR [*ŷtaŷen*, Sax.] a Step to ascend by.

STAKE, a small Anvil us'd by Smiths.

A STAKE [*estaca*, Span.] a Stick in a Hedge; a Pledge laid down on a Wager.

To STAKER, to stagger. Chauc.

STALDINGS, a sort of old Money.

STALE [*ŷel*, Du.] that is not fresh,

old, as *stale* Beer, a *stale* Maid, &c.

To STALE [*stalen*, Du. *ŷallen*, Teut.] to piss; spoken of Cattle.

STALE [*ŷalle*, Du. but *Scaliger* derives it of *Stabulum*, L. a Stable, because when Horses come into a Stable they usually stale] the Urine of Cattle.

STALE [*ŷtele*, Sax.] a Handle; also the Round or Step of a Ladder.

STALE, a living Fowl put in any place to allure other Fowls; a decoy Fowl.

STA'LENESS, the being of long Continuance.

STALES [*ŷtala*, Sax.] Theft, Tricks. Spenc.

To STALK [*ŷtælcan*, Sax.] to walk softly, as Fowlers do; to go stately or strut.

A STALK [*ŷtele*, Du. *ŷtel*, Teut. *Στέλας*, Gr.] the Stem of a Plant, &c.

STALKERS, a sort of Fishing-Nets. O.

STA'LING-Hedge, an Artificial Hedge, us'd by Fowlers, to hide them from being seen by their Game.

STA'LING-Horse, a Horse made use of in Tunnelling, for Partridges; a Person employ'd as a Tool to bring about a Business; a Thing us'd for a Pretence.

STALL [*ŷtal*, Sax. *ŷtall*, Dan. and Teut. *ŷtallo*, Ital.] a Stable for Cattle; a little Shop, &c. or the Forepart of a Shop.

To STALL, to put into a Stall; also to glut or cloy.

STALL Boat, a sort of Fisher Boat.

A STALL Whimper, a Bastard. Cant.

STA'LLAGE, Money paid for setting up Stalls in a Fair or Market; or the Right of doing it.

STA'LLING Ken, a Broker's, or any House that receives stolen Goods. Cant.

STA'LLION [*estalon*, F. *ŷtallone*, Ital. prob. of *ŷtal*, *g. d.* a Horse kept in a Stable] a Stone-Horse kept to cover Mares; a Man kept by a lustful Woman to satisfy her leud Desires, a Gallant or Bully.

STALWORTH, Brave, Stout. Chauc.

To STAMFLESH, to Cant. Cant.

STA'MINA [in Anatomy] are the Solids of a Human Body. L.

STA'MINA [among Botanists] the little fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompassing round the Style, and on which the Apices grow at the Ends.

STAMI'NEOUS [*Stamineus*, L.] that has in it as it were Threads.

STAMI'NEOUS Flowers [among Florists] imperfect Flowers which want the fine colour'd Leaves call'd *Petala*, and consist only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamina*.

STA'MMEL, a great bounding Mare; an over-grown bounding Wench.

STAM-WOOD, the Roots of Trees grubb'd up. C.

To STA'MMER [*stammeren*, Du.] to flutter, to falter in one's Speech.

A STA'MMERER [*Stamper*, Sax.] a Stutterer, one who falters in his Speech.

To STAMP [*stampen*, Du. *stamper*, Dan.] to beat the Ground with the Foot.

To STAMP [*Estamper*, Span. *Estampare*, Ital.] to fix a Stamp or Effigies upon.

A STAMP [*Estampe*, F. *Estampa*, Span. *Stampa*, Ital.] such a Mark or Impression.

STAMPERS, Shoes or Carriers. *Cant.*

STAMPS, Legs. *Cant.*

To STANCH [*etancher*, F. *stagnare*, L.] to stop a Flux of Blood; to cease to flow or run.

STANCH [probably of *γτανδαν*, Sax.] substantial, solid, good, sound.

STA'NCHNESS, Firmness, Substantialness.

STA'NCHIONS [*Estanson*, F.] Supporters in Buildings.

STA'NCHIONS [in a Ship] Pieces of Timber that support the Mast-Trees.

To STAND [*γτανδαν*, Sax.] to bear upon or be supported by the Feet.

A STAND [*Stand*, Sax.] a Pause or Stay, Doubt or Uncertainty; also a Frame to set any thing upon.

STANDARD [*Estendart*, F. *standardo*, Ital.] the chief Ensign of a Royal Army or Fleet; the standing Measures of the King or State, to which all Measures are framed; the standing Allay of Gold or Silver, as it is settled in the King's Mint.

STANDARD Hill, in *Suffex*, so called because *William the Conqueror* set up his Standard on this Hill, before he joined Battle with *Harold*.

STANDARD-Grass, a sort of Herb.

STANDILS } Trees reserved at the
STANDARDS } felling of Wood for
Growth for Timber.

STA'NDING part of the Sheat [Sea Term] is that part which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter.

STA'NDING Lifts [in a Ship] the Lits for the Sprit-sail-yard.

STA'NDING Ropes [in a Ship] are those which do not run in any Block, but are set taut, or let slack, as occasion serves, as the Sheat Stays, Back Stays, &c.

STA'NDING Part of a Tackle, is the End of the Rope where the Block is seized or fastened.

STANDISH [of *Stand* and Dish] a standing Ink-horn for a Table.

STANES [of *Stana*, Sax. Stones] a Town in *Middlesex*, 15 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

STANFORD [of *Stan*, Sax. a Stone, and Ford, q. d. Stony Ford] a Place in *Lincolnshire*, 69 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

STANG [*Stang*, Sax. *Stange*, Teut.]

Stang, C. Br.] a Cowl-Staff. N. C.

STANK, weary, weak, or faint. *Spenc.*

A STANK, a Dam or Bank to stop Water. S. C.

STANLEY [of *Stan*, a Stone, and *Lea*, a Field, q. d. Stony Field] a Surname.

STA'NNARIES [*Stannaria*, L.] the Mines and Works where Tin is digged and purified, as in *Cornwall*, and other Places.

STANNUM, Tin. L.

STANTON [of *Stan*, a Stone, and *Tun*, Sax. a Town, q. d. Stony Town] a Surname.

STA'NZIA, a Staff of Verses, being an intire Strain. Ital.

STA'PES [in Anatomy] a little Bone in the inner Part of the Ear. L.

STAPHY'LOMA [*Σταφύλωμα*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, affecting the two Tunicks, the Cornea and Uvea. L.

STAPHYLOPA'RTES [with Surgeons] an Instrument to raise up the Uvula when it is loosen'd. Gr.

STA'PLE [*Estape*, F. *Stapel*, Teut. and Dan. a Market or Fair] a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities for the better vending of them by the Great; a publick Store-house.

STA'PLE Commodities [probably of *Stapul*, Sax. a Basis or Foundation] are such as are vended abroad in Fairs and Markets, good and saleable Commodities, not easily subject to perish.

STA'PLE-INN, an Inn of Chancery by *Holbourn Bars*, so called because formerly a Staple for Merchants.

A STAR [*γτεορμα*, Sax. *Sterre*, Du. *Stella*, L. *ἄστρον*, Gr.] a luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR of Bethlehem, a Plant.

STAR Board [*γτεορμπορδ*, Sax.] the Right-hand-side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR-Chamber [so called from a Chamber in *Westminster-Hall*, the Cieling of which was adorned with the Figures of Stars] a Chamber at *Westminster*, where the Lord Chancellor formerly kept a Court in order to punish Routs, Riots, Forgeries, &c.

STAR-Fort [in Fortification] a Work having several Faces, made up of from 5 to 8 Points, with Saliant and Re-entring Angles, that flank one another, on every one of its Sides containing from 12 to 25 Fathoms.

STAR-Read, the Doctrine of the Stars, Astronomy. *Spenc.*

STAR-Redoubt, a small Fort of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-Wort, an Herb.

STARCH-Wort, an Herb.

STARCH [of *starchen*, Teut.] a sort of thin Paste for stiffening Linen.

STARCHLY, affectedly.

STARCHNESS, stiffness, affectedness.

A STARE [*γτεπ*, *Sax.*] a Starling, a Bird kept for whistling.

To STARE [*γταπ*, *Sax.*] to look stedfastly, to have a wild Look.

STARK [*γταπε*, *Sax.* *sterck*, *Du.* and *Dan.*] rigid, severe; also straight or tight; also thoroughly, as *Stark Mad*.

STARK, stiff, weary. *N. C.*

STARKNESS, Stiffness.

STARKY, being stiff.

To START [*Skinner* derives it of *starren*, *Teut.* or *γτυπ*, *Sax.*] to give a sudden Leap, to make a sudden Motion with the Body, to begin to run.

A START, a long Handle of any thing, a Tail, &c. *N. C.*

To START a Hare [*Hunting Term*] to force her to leave her Seat.

STA'RTING [among *Brewers*] is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again; also the filling their empty Buts with Beer newly brewed.

STA'RTISH, somewhat apt to start aside.

To STA'RTLE, to cause to start, to surprise by Fright; to start or tremble for fear.

STARTUP, a sort of high Shoe.

To STARVE [*γτεοπ*, *Sax.* to kill, *sterben*, *Teut.* to die; but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στυπεω*, *Gr.*] to kill or perish with Hunger, Cold, &c.

A STARVELING, a meagre or very lean Person.

STA'THOLDER, a Governour of a Province, chiefly that of *Holland*.

STATE [*Statt*, *Du.* *Status*, *L.*] Condition, Circumstance, Pomp, Magnificence, Majesty.

STATELICH, stately. *Chauc.*

STATELINESS, Majestickness.

STA'TELY [*stactlick*, *Du.*] Pompous, Majestick.

STATER [with *Apothecaries*] a Weight of an Ounce and a half. *L.*

STATES *General*, an assembly of the Deputies of the several Dutch Provinces.

STATESMAN, a Politician, a Minister of State.

STA'TICKS [*Statique*, *F.* *Statice*, *L.* of *στατική*, *Gr.*] a Science treating of Weights, shewing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness, the Equilibriums of Natural Bodies, &c. a Part of *Mechanicks*.

STA'TION, a standing Place; a Road for Ships; Post, Condition, Rank. *F.* of *L.*

STA'TION [among *Mathematicians*] a Place where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments, to take Angles or Distances, as in *Surveying*.

STA'TION [among *Roman Catholics*] a Church or Chapel appointed to pray in and gain Indulgences.

STA'TION of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] a Points in which the Planets are farthest removed from the Sun on each side.

STA'TION *Staff*, a Mathematical Instrument used by Surveyers.

STA'TIONARY [*stationaire*, *F.* *stationarius*, *L.*] settled in a Place.

STA'TIONARY [*Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points called Stations; so that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for some time to stand still, and have no progressive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STA'TIONER [*Stationarius*, *L.* à *statione*, *L.* because formerly they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street] a Seller of Paper, Books, Bookbinder, &c.

A STA'TUARY [*statuaire*, *F.* *statuarius*, *L.*] a Carver of Statues or Images.

STA'TUARY [*statuaria*, *L.*] the Art of making Statues.

A STA'TUE [*statua*, *L.*] a standing Image of Metal, Stone, Wood, &c. *F.*

STA'TURE [*statura*, *L.*] Natural Height, Size, or Pitch. *F.*

STA'TUS de *Manerio* [in *Old Records*] all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Lands of a Manour, assembled in their Lord's Court to do their Customary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STA'TUTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.

STA'TUTE [*statut*, *F.* *statutum*, *L.*] a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.

The STA'TUTE [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament made and established by the King and the Three Estates of the Realm.

STA'TUTE Merchant, a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statute Merchant, the Mayor of a City and Town Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that purpose: the Execution of this Bond is first to take the Debtor's Body, if it be to be found, or else to seize upon his Lands and Goods.

STA'TUTE Sessions, certain petty Sessions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Masters and Servants; the rating of Servants Wages, and bestowing such People in Service, as being fit to serve, refuse to seek or get Masters.

STA'TUTE Staple, a Bond of Record, acknowledged before the Mayor, and one of the Constables of the Staple; by virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

STA'TUTE Staple Improper, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before one of the Chief Justices, or else before the Mayor of the Staple, and Recorder of London.

STA'TUTES [*Statuta*, *L.*] Acts of Parliament.

STA'TUTO Mercatorio, a Writ for the imprisoning of him who has forfeited a Bond call'd *Statute Merchant*, till the Debt

Debt be satisfied. *L.*

STA'TUTO *Stapula*, a Writ for seizing the Body and Goods of him who forfeits *Statute Staple*. *L.*

STA'TUTUM *de Laborariis*, a Judicial Writ against Labourers who refuse to work according to the Statute.

To **STAVE**, to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrels, Casks, &c.

A **STAVE**, a Board of a Barrel, &c.

Cart STAVES, those that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which make the Cart's Body.

STA'VERS [in a Horse] the Staggers.

STAVES *Acre*, an Herb.

STAW'D, stowed. *N. C.*

To **STAY** [*ytigan*, *Sax.* *staen*, *Du.* *staar*, *Dan.* of *stave*, *L.* of *ισάνα*, *Gr.*] to continue in a Place, to stop.

To **STAY** [*estayer*, *F.*] to support, to bear up.

A **STAY** [*staye*, *Du.* *estaye*, *F.*] a Prop, a Support; also a Stop, Let, or Hindrance.

STAYS [in a Ship] are Ropes which keep the Masts from falling aft.

To **STAY** a Ship, i. e. } is to

To bring a Ship upon the **STAY** } manage her Tackle and Sails, so that she cannot make any way forward.

Back STAYS [in a Ship] Ropes which go on either side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

STAYS, a sort of Bodices for Women.

STAYMAKER, a maker of Womens Stays.

STEAD [*ytēda*, *Sax.*] Place, Room.

STEADFAST, firm, constant.

STEADFASTLY, firmly.

STEADFASTNESS, Firmness, Constancy.

STEADILY, firmly.

STEADINESS [*ytēdineyye*, *Sax.*] Constancy, Firmness.

STEADY [*ytēdig*, *Sax.* *stedigh*, *Du.*] firm, constant, sure.

STEADY [*Sea Term*] is when the Con-der would have the Steermen to keep the Ship constant in her Course, from making *Taws*, or going in and out.

STEAKS [*sticce*, *Sax.*] Slices of Meat to fry or broil.

To **STEAL** [*stelan*, *Sax.* *stehlen*, *Teut.* *Caf.* derives it of *στέλω*, *Gr.*] to take away unlawfully, privily, or violently.

One Man had better steal a Horse, than another look over the Hedge.

This Proverb does not justify Stealing at all; it means very honestly, and is only a smart Turn upon all partial Proceedings, as well in private Judgments as publick Trials. It intimates that when great Rogues are in Authority, and have the Laws against Oppression and Robbery in their own hands, little Thieves only go to

pot for it; and that inferior Pirates are punished with Death at the Gallows, while great Offenders live safe and secure under the Helm of Government. This Proverb is for doing all People Justice alike, from the highest to the lowest, and in all Cases whatsoever, either of *Desert* or *Demerit*. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering Age: *Coxening* is become a topping Trade, only we have got a genteeler way of stealing now, than only to take a Man's Horse from under him on the Highway, and a little loose Money out of his Pocket: our *Rapparees* are Men of better Breeding and Fashion, and scorn to play at such small Game, they sweep away a noble Estate with one slight Brush, and bid both the Gallows and Horse-Bond defiance; and the Mob is not always just in this Point, for one Pick-Pocket deserves a Horse-Pond as well as another, without any regard to Quality or fine Clothes. But *Dat Veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas*, say the *Latins*.

He steals a Goose, and gives the Giblets in Alms.

This Proverb points at such Persons, who by Acts of Injustice, Oppression, and Fraud, amass to themselves large Estates, and think to atone for their Rapine by doing some charitable Acts while they are alive, or when they can no longer possess them, by leaving their Lands, in *Mortmain*, to pious and charitable Uses, as building and endowing Hospitals, Alms-Houses, and other Acts of Beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Christian Charity) but they who think, by thus paying *Paul*, to atone for their robbing *Peter*, entertain an Opinion highly disparaging the Justice of the Almighty: Parallel to this is the *Hebrew Adage*, *לֹא יִשְׁלַח אֱלֹהִים בְּחֹרֶן עֵינָיו*.

The **STEAL** [of *steel*, *Du.* *stiel*, *Teut.*] the Handle of any thing. *N. C.*

STEALTH, Theft, Stealing.

To **STEAM** [*ytēman*, *Sax.*] to send forth a Vapour, as hot or boiling Liquor.

A **STEAM** [of *stema*, *Sax.*] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEAMINESS, the abounding with Steams or Vapours.

STEAMY, full of Steams.

A **STEAN** [of *stan*, *Sax.*] a Stone.

STEATOCE'LE [of *στάτωμα* and *κέλη*, *Gr.*] a Rupture or Tumour of the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. *L.*

STEATOMA [*στάτωμα*, *Gr.*] a preternatural Swelling in the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Consistence. *L.*

STEATOMATOUS, of a *Steatoma*.

STECCA'DO, the Lifts, a Place railed in for beholding a Combat or Duel. *Span.*

STECCA'DO [in Fortification] a sort of Pale or Fence before Trenches.

STEDE, Place. O.

STE'DFAST [of *γτεδα*, and *γαιτ*, Sax.] firm, sure, constant, immoveable.

STEDSHIP, Firmness or Sureness. O.

STEE, a Ladder. N. C.

STEED [*Stēda*, Sax.] an Horse.

STEEL [*Staal*, Dan. *staël*, Du. *stahl*, Teut. *σίμαμα*, Gr.] a sort of refined and harden'd Iron.

STEELYARD, a sort of Balance for weighing.

To STEEM, to bespeak a Thing. N. C.

A STEENKIRK, a Neckcloth.

STEEP [*γτεap*, Sax.] of difficult Ascent.

To STEEP [*γtipan*, Sax. *Stippen*, Du.] to soak or drench in Liquor.

STEEP *Tubs* [at *Sea*] Vessels for watering Beef, Pork, or Fish.

STEE'PINESS, the being difficult of Ascent.

STEEPY, difficult of Ascent.

STEEPINGS, a sort of Gold Coin.

STEEPLE [*Stypel*, Sax.] that Part of a Church where the Bells, &c. are.

A STEER [*Stēon*, or *Stype*, Sax. *Stier*, Teut.] a Bullock or young Ox.

To STEER [*γτεopan*, Sax. *Stieren*, *Styren*, Dan. *Stewern*, Teut.] to guide a Ship; also to manage an Affair.

STEE'RAGE, Steering; also a Place in a Ship, before the Bulk-head of the Great Cabin, where the Steerman stands and lodges.

STEERILESS, without Steerage. Ch.

STEERMAN [*Stēonman*, Sax.] he who guides or steers a Ship.

STEEVE [*Sea Term*] the Bow Sprit of a Ship is said to *steeve*, when it does not stand upright, or straight enough forward.

STEE'VING, is stowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it in with Screws.

A STEG, a Gander. N. C.

STEGANO'GRAPHY [of *στεγανός*, covert or private, and *γραφη*, Gr. Writing] the Art of secret Writing, by Characters or Cyphers, known only to the Persons that correspond one with another.

STE'GNOSIS [*στέγνωσις*, Gr.] a stopping up of the Pores of the Body.

STEGNO'TICKS [*stegnotica*, L. *στεγνωτικά*, Gr.] binding Medicines.

STE'LLAR [*stellaris*, L.] starry.

STE'LLATE [*stellatus*, L.] starry, marked with Spots like Stars.

STE'LLATE *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals in the Form of a Star, with Beams, as *Cross-wort*, *Madder*, &c.

STELLA'TION, an adorning with Stars.

STELL'd, stored, contained. *Shakesp.*

STELLI'FEROUS [*stellifer*, F.] bearing Stars.

To STELLIFY, to transform into a Star. *Chauc.*

STE'LLIO, a spotted Lizzard that casts her Skin (a sovereign Remedy for the Falling Sickness) every half Year, and commonly devours it.

STE'LLIONATE [in *Civil Law*] all kind of Cozenage, and knavish Practice in Bargaining, and all Sorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law, as the selling or mortgaging a Thing twice, paying Brass Money, exacting a Debt when it has been already paid, &c.

A STEM [*stamm*, Teut. of *stemma*, L. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σῆμα*, Gr.] the Stalk of an Herb, Flower or Fruit; the Stock of a Tree; also Race or Pedigree.

The STEM [of a *Ship*] is that great Piece of Timber which is wrought compassing from the Keel below, and serves to guide the Ship's Rake.

To STEM, to stop, or put a Stop to.

To STEM, to bespeak a Thing. N. C.

STENOCORI'ASIS [*στυνοκορίασις*, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, when the Apple or Sight is strained or weakned.

STENO'GRAPHY [*στυνογραφία*, Gr.] the Art of short Writing, Steganography.

STENOTHO'RACES [*στυνοθώρακες*, of *στυνός*, strait, and *θώραξ*, the Breast, Gr.] those who have narrow Chests, and on that account are liable to Phthical Affections, &c.

STENT, stint. Sax.

STENTIN, to stay, to stop, to stint, to desist. *Chauc.*

STENTO'RIAN *Voice* [so called from *Stentor*, a Greek mentioned by *Homer*, who is said to have had a Voice louder than 50 Men together] a roaring loud Voice.

STENTOROPHO'NICK *Tube* [an Instrument invented by Sir *Samuel Moreland*] a Speaking Trumpet.

STEP [*Stap*, Sax. *stap*, Du.] a Pace, a Measure of two Foot; also a Degree of Stairs, a Round of a Ladder.

STEP and LEAP, one of the 7 *Airs* or Artificial Motions of a Horse.

STEP [in a *Ship*] that Piece of Timber whereon the Masts or Capstans do stand at bottom; any piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber standing upright fixed into it.

To STEP [*γτεppan*, Sax.] to go by Steps, to set one Foot before the other.

STEP [*γτεop*, Sax. *stief*, Du. and Teut.] rigid, severe, cruel. Hence,

STE'P-Dame } [*Stēopmoder*, Sax.

STEP-Mother } *Stief-moder*, Du.

Stieffmutter, Teut.] a Mother-in-Law.

STEPHEN [*Στέφανος*, Gr. a Crown] a proper Name of Men.

STERCORA'NISTS [of *stercus*, L. dung] those who believed Sacramental Bread and Wine so far digested as that some Part of it was turned into Excrement.

STERCO-

STERCORA'TION, a dunging, mixing or covering with Dung. *L.*

STERCORARY [*stercorarius*, *L.*] that feeds upon Dung.

STERCORO'SUS Fluxus [among *Physicians*] a Looseness in which much Liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails. *L.*

STERELICH, earnestly. *O.*

STEREOGRA'PHICK Projection of the Sphere, a Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane, where the Eye is supposed to be in the Surface of the same Sphere it projects.

STEREO'GRAPHY [*stereographia*, *L.* of *στερεωγραφία*, of *στερεός* solid, and *γραφὴν* Description, *Gr.*] the Art of representing Solids on a Plane.

STEREO'METRY [*stereometria*, *L.* of *στερεομετρία*, of *στερεός* and *μετρέω*, to measure, *Gr.*] a Science shewing how to measure solid Bodies, or to find their solid Contents.

STE'RIL [*sterile*, *F.* *sterilis*, *L.*] barren or unfruitful, dry, empty, shallow.

STERI'LITY [*sterilitas*, *F.* *sterilitas*, *L.*] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness, Driness, Poorness.

STE'RLING [so called from *Æsterlings*, i. e. *Prussians* and *Pomeranians*, who in old time were Artists in fining Gold and Silver, and taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name or Distinction for the current lawful Money of *England*.

STE'RLING Penny, the smallest *English* Coin before the Reign of King *Edward I.* marked with a Cross, or Strokes crosswise, so that upon occasion it might be cut into half for Half-pence, or into Quarters for Farthings.

STERN [*γτερνε*, *Sax.*] severe, crabbed, grim.

STERN [*Hunting Term*] the Tail of a Grey-hound, or a Wolf.

STERN [*γτεαν*, *Sax.* *stier*, *Du.*] the hindmost Part of a Ship; but strictly taken, only the outermost Part behind.

STERN Chase, the Guns placed on a Ship's Stern.

A **STERN Chase** [*Sea Term*] is when one Ship pursuing another, follows the chased a-stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

To **STERNE** [*sternere*, *L.*] to lay down flat. *Ch.*

STERN Fast [of a Ship] a fastening of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern fast to a Wharf.

STERNLY, sourly, severely.

STERNNESS, Sourness, Severity.

STE'RNOHYOI'DES [of *στέρον* the Breast, and *ΰοειδής*, *Gr.*] that Pair of Mus-

cles which arise from the inner Part of the *Clavicula*, and have their Insertion at the Root of the Fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

STE'RNOTHY'ROI'DES [of *στέρον*, *Gr.* a Door, and *ΰοειδής*, *Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the upper and inner Part of the *Sternum*, and inserted to the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform Cartilage*.

STE'RNON [*στέρον*, *Gr.*] the Breast-Bone, the great Bone in the foremost Part of the Breast, joined to the Ribs, which consists of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in those that are come to Ripeness of Age. *L.*

STERNUTA'TION, Sneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the Head some sharp Matter, which twitches and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres. *L.*

STERNU'TATIVE, apt to provoke Sneezing. *F.*

A **STERNU'TATORY** [*sternutatoire*, *F.* *sternutatorium*, *L.*] a Medicine which will cause Sneezing.

STERTLING, sudden, unexpected. *Ch.*

To **STERVE** [*γτεορκαν*, *Sax.* *sterben*, *Du.*] to die, to kill, to perish. *Spenc.*

STEVEN [*Steven*, *Sax.*] Sound, Noise. *Spenc.*

To **STEW** [*stuber*, *Dan.*] to boil gently, and a considerable Time.

STEW, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present Use.

STEWS [of *estuve*, *F.* *seusa*, *Ital.* *stut*, *Dan.* a Hot-House] Brothel Houses, those Places heretofore permitted to Women of professed Incontinency, suppressed by King *Henry VIII.* A. D. 1546.

A **STEWARD** [*Stipano*, *Sax.*] an Officer of Account within his Jurisdiction.

STEWARD [of a Ship] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purser, sees it well stored in the Hold, looks to it when there; also the Bread, Candle, &c. and shares out the Proportions of all the several Messes in the Ship.

Lord High STEWARD [of *England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time, to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of some Nobleman for High-Treason; which being ended, his Commission expires: so that he breaks his Wand, and puts an End to his Authority.

STIBIUM [*Στίβη*, *Gr.*] a Mineral commonly called *Antimony*.

To **STICK** [*γτικαν*, *Sax.* *sticker*, *Dan.*] to thrust a pointed Weapon into.

To **STICK** [*γτικαν*, *Sax.* *stecken*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to cleave to.

A **STICK** [*Stech*, *Du.* *Stecken*, *Teut.*] a piece of a Bough, a Staff.

A **STICKLER** [of *γτικαν*, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a busy Body in publick Affairs, a zealous Person.

STICKLER, an Officer formerly who cut

cut Wood for the Priory of *Ederose*, within the King's Park at *Clarendon*. O. R.

STICTICUM *Emplastrum*, a Plaister for healing and closing up of Wounds. L.

STIFF [*γτιξε*, Sax. *stiff*, Du. *stelf*, Teut.] not pliable, rigid.

A STIFF-Gale [*S. T.*] a strong Wind.

A STIFF *Queen*, a lusty Wench. N. C.

To STIFFEN [*γτιξαν*, Sax.] to make or grow stiff.

STIFFLY, inflexibly, rigidly.

STIFFNESS, Inflexibility, Rigidity.

To STIFLE [*etoufer*, F. Mer. *Caf.* derives it of *σύφω*, Gr.] to suffocate; also to suppress or conceal a Matter.

STIFLE Joint [of a Horse] the first Joint and Bending next the Buttock and above the Thigh.

STIFLED Horse, whose Leg Bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIGAND [of *γτιγαν*, Sax. to climb, q. d. the Climber] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

STIGMA [*στίγμα*, Gr.] a Mark with a hot Iron, such as Malefactors have when burnt in the Hand; a Brand, a Scar; a Mark or Mold in the Face or Body. L.

STIGMA'TICAL } [*stigmaticus*, L. of
STIGMA'TICK } [*στιγματικός*, Gr.]
branded with Infamy or Disgrace.

To STIGMATIZE [*stigmatizer*, F. *stigmare*, L. *στιγματίζω*, Gr.] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to set a Brand of Infamy upon, to defame, to slander.

STILBON [*στίλβων*, glittering, Gr.] the Planet *Mercury*, because it twinkles more than the rest of the Planets.

STILE [*Stigzele*, Sax. a Step] an Entrance into a Field, Lane, &c. made to go up with Steps.

STILE in Writing. See *Style*.

STILES [with *Foyners*] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

STILL [*γτιλλε*, Sax. *stell*, Du. *still*, Teut.] quiet, not noisy.

To STILL [*γτιyllan*, Sax. *stiller*, Dan.] to quiet, make still, to suppress a Noise.

STILNESS, Quietness.

STILL-BORN [*γτιλλε-Βορνε*, Sax.] born dead, abortive.

STILL-YARD [q. d. *Steel-Yard*, so called from the great Quantities of Steel sold there] a Place in *Thames-Street*, *London*, where the Company of *Easterlings* or *Hanse Merchants* had their Abode.

To STILL. See *to Listil*.

A STILL [of *stillando*, L.] an Alembick, &c.

STILL, until now, till this Time.

STILLATITIOUS Oils [*stillatitius*, L.] Oils drawn out of mix'd Bodies, by force of

Fire, and distinguished from those that are made by Expression.

STILLATORY, a Place to put a Still in.

STILLE'TTO, a Dagger or Tuck. *Ital.*

STILLING, a Stand or wooden Frame to set a Vessel on in a Cellar, &c.

STILTS [of *steltze*, Teut. *stellen*, Du. or *γτιελcan*, Sax. to go with Stilts] worn on the Feet for going thro' dirty Places.

To STIMU'LATE [*stimulatum*, L.] to move or stir up, to spur or egg on.

STIMULA'TION, a pushing or egging on; a Property in Angular Bodies, whereby they cause Vibrations, Inflations of the Fibres, and a greater Derivation of nervous Fluid into the Part affected.

A STING, a sort of little Spear in some Insects, serving as a defensive Weapon.

To STING [*γτιγαν*, Sax. of *σιζω*, Gr.] to wound or put to pain with a Sting.

STINGINESS, Niggardliness, Covetousness.

STINGO, a sort of Drink in *Yorkshire*.

STINGY, niggardly, covetous, miserly.

To STINK [*γτιencan*, Sax. *stinken*, Dan.] to send forth an ill Smell.

A STINK [*γτιenc*, Sax.] an ill Smell.

STINKARD [of *γτιenc*, and *Aerd*, Du. Nature] a stinking nasty Fellow.

To STINT [*γτιintan*, Sax.] to bound or confine, to restrain or curb.

A STINT, a Bound, a Limit.

STI'ONY [of *σια*, Gr.] a Disease within the Eye-Lids.

STIPA'TION, Guarding, Environing. L.

STI'PEND [*stipendium*, L.] Salary, Hire, Wages, Pay.

STIPE'NDIARY [*stipendiarius*, L.] that serves for Hire or Wages.

STI'PONY, a sort of sweet Liquor.

STI'PTICAL } [*stipticus*, L. *στυπτικός*,
STI'PTICK } Gr.] stopping, more es-

pecially of the Blood, binding.

To STI'PULATE [*stipuler*, F. *stipulatum*, L.] to covenant, bargain, or agree.

STI'PULA'TION, a Covenanting, Agreeing; an Agreement on Words and Clauses to be put into a solemn Contract. F. of L.

To STIR [*γτιγαν*, Sax.] to move.

A STIR [*γτιγαν*, Sax.] a Bustle, a Commotion, a Disturbance.

STIRIOUS [*stiria*, L. an Icicle] hanging, or being in Drops like Icicles.

STIRK } [*γτιγαν*, Sax.] a young Steer,
STURK } Ox, or Heifer. *Lancash.*

STI'RRUP [*γτιγαν*, Sax.] an Iron fastened to the Saddle, to rest the Foot in.

STI'RRUP [in a Ship] is a piece of Timber put under the Keel, when some Part of it is lost or beaten off.

A STITCH [*γτιξε*, Sax. *stich*, Teut.] the Sewing with a Needle; also a sharp pricking Pain.

To **STITCH** [*sticken*, Du.] to sew with a Needle.

STITCH-Wort, an Herb, good against Stitches and Pains in the Side.

STITHE [of *ytish*, Sax.] strong, stiff, as *Stithe Cheese*. N. C.

STI'THY [of *sti's*, Sax.] a Smith's Anvil; also a Disease in Oxen.

STI'TTLE-Back [*stichling*, Teut.] a little sort of Fish.

STIVEN, Sternness. N. C.

STI'VER [*anyver*, Du.] a Coin, in value 1 and a 5th of a Penny *English*.

STIVES, Stews, where leud Women prostitute themselves.

STOA'KED, stocked or stopped.

STOA'KED [*S. T.*] when the Water in the Bottom of the Ship cannot come to the Pump, they say, *the Ship is Stoak'd*.

STOA'KER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brew-house.

A STOAT [*stut*, Sax.] a Stallion Horse; also a sort of Rat.

STOCCA'DO, a Stab or Thrust with a Weapon. *Spenc.*

STOCK [*stocce*, Sax. *stock*, Du.] the Trunk or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; Part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer.

STOCK [*estoc*, F. *stocco*, Ital. *stock*, Du. *stock*, Teut.] a Race or Family.

STOCK [of *Cards*] the Cards not dealt.

STOCK-Dove, a Fowl.

STOCK-Drawers, Stockings. *Cant.*

STOCKEN Apples, a Fruit much esteemed in Cyder Countries.

STOCK-Fish [*stockfish*, Du. *stockfisch*, Teut.] a sort of Salt-Fish dried.

STOCK-Gilliflower, a Plant, of which there are various Sorts both single and double.

To **STOCK**, to supply, to furnish.

STOCKS [*stocce*, Sax. *stock*, Du. and Teut.] an Engine for the Punishment of Malefactors; also a Frame of great Timbers for building and repairing Ships.

STO'ICISM [*Stoicismus*, L.] the Maxims and Opinions of the Stoicks.

STO'ICKS [*Stoiciens*, F. *Stoici*, L. *Στωϊκοί*, Gr.] a Sect of Philosophers at Athens, Followers of *Zeno*; so call'd from *Στωά*, Gr. a Porch, because he taught in a common Porch of the City: They held that a Wise Man ought to be free from all Passions, never to be moved either with Joy or Grief, esteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Necessity of Fate.

STO'KER. See *Stoaker*.

STOLE [*Stola*, L. *στολή*, Gr.] a Royal Robe or long Garment.

Groom of the STOLE, the Head Officer belonging to the Bed-Chamber of a King or Prince.

STOLE, an Ornament about the Neck of

a Popish Priest, and a-cross his Breast, denoting the Yolk of Christ, and the Cord that bound him; a Tipper.

STO'LID [*stolidus*, L.] foolish.

STO'LIDITY [*Stoliditas*, L.] Foolishness.

A STOLY-House, a clutter'd, dirty House. *Suffolk*.

STO'MA [*στόμα*, Gr.] the Mouth of a Vein or other Vessel.

STOMACA'CE [*στομακία*, Gr.] a Soreness in the Mouth, Rankness of the Gums.

STO'MACH [*Stomachus* L. of *στόμαχος*, Gr.] that Part of the Body which receives and digests the Food; also the Appetite to Meat; also Choler or Passion, a testy and refractory Humour.

To **STOMACH** [*stomachari*, L.] to be angry at, to resent a Thing.

STO'MACHFUL [*stomachabundus*, L.] that hath a great Spirit, dogged, peevish, loth to submit.

STOMACHFULNESS, the being full of Resentment.

STOMA'CHICAL } [*stomachal*, F. *stoma-*
STOMA'CHICK } *machicus*, L. *στομαχικός*, Gr.] of, or good for the Stomach.

STOMA'CHICKS [*Stomachica*, L.] Medicines good for the Stomach.

STOMA'CHOSITY [*Stomachositas*, L.] Anger or Indignation.

STO'MA'CH Skins, a Disease in young Fowls, occasioned by thin Skins that breed in their Stomachs.

STONE [*ytan*, Sax. *steen*, Dan. *stein*, Teut.] a hard Mineral that may be broken or crumbled into small Parts.

STONE Break, Crop, Wort [*ytancrop*, Sax.] several sorts of Herbs.

STONE Cray, a Distemper in Hawks.

STONE Falcon, a sort of Hawk which builds her Nest in Rocks.

STONE-Henge, an admirable Pile of vast Stones upon *Salisbury Plain* in *Wiltshire*, raised within the Compass of a Ditch as it were a Crown, with three Ranks one within another, some of the Stones being 28 Foot high, and 7 broad, upon the Heads of which others lie a-cross with Mortises, so that the whole Frame seems to hang. As to the Design and Antiquity of it, Authors are not agreed, but some think, they were set up for Monuments of famous Men that were there slain.

STONE of Wool, 14 lb. **Stone of Beef** at *London*, 8 lb. in *Herefordshire*, 12 lb. **Stone of Glass**, 5 lb. of **Wax**, 8 lb.

To **STONE** [*ytanan*, Sax.] to throw Stones at.

STONED [*Leyteneo*, Sax.] pelted with Stones, or put to death by stoning.

STONY, of Stone, full of Stones.

STOOD, cropt, N. C. as Sheep are said to be *Stood*, whose Ears are cropt; and Men

Men who wear their Hair very short.

STOOK, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.

A STOOL [*Stole*, Sax. *stool*, Dan. *stul*, Teut. *ystel*, C. Br. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σῦλος*, Gr.] a Thing to sit upon.

STOO'MING [*of Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients into it.

To STOOP [*stoepen*, Du.] to bow or bend downwards, to cringe, to condescend.

To STOOP [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to stoop, when being upon her Wing, she bends down violently to strike the Fowl.

A STOOP [*Stoppa*, Sax.] two Quarts.

To STOP [*stoepen*, Du. *stopper*, Dan. *Estouper*, F.] to stay, to hinder, to keep from going forward.

STO'PPER [in a *Ship*] a piece of Cable made use of to stop the Halliards or the Cable that it may not run out to fast.

STO'PPING in the *Belly*, a Disease to which Poultry are subject.

STOPPLE, a stopper of a Cask, Bottle, &c.

STO'RAGE, Ware-house Room.

STO'RAX [*Στόραξ*, Gr.] a Gum of a *Syrian Tree*, that is very sweet scented, and much used in Physick.

STORE [*ystor*, C. Br.] Abundance; also Provisions or Ammunition laid up.

To STORE [*stuyten*, Du. *stewern*, Teut.] to lay up; also to furnish with.

STORGES [*στοργή*, Gr.] natural Affection.

STORIAL, Historical. *Chauc.*

STORK [of *στοργή*, Gr. natural Affection, because of the great Care it takes of its Dam when grown old] a Fowl.

STORKS-Bill, an Herb; also an Instrument used by Surgeons.

A STORM [*Storm*, Sax. Du. and Dan. *ystorm*, C. Br. *sturm*, Teut. *Stormo*, It.] blustering Weather; a Tempest, Bustle, Noise, Assault or sudden Attack; also Trouble.

To STORM [*stormen*, Du. *sturmen*, Teut. *steormen*, Dan. *stormari*, Ital.] to chafe, to lunge; to attack a fortified Place furiously; to brawl or scold.

STORMINESS, Tempestuousness.

STORMY [*stormigh*, Du.] Boisterous, Tempestuous.

A STO'RY [Contract. of *History*] a Relation, a Tale, a Lye.

A STORY [*Stor*, Sax.] a Floor of a Building.

A STOTE [*Stoto*, Sax.] a young Horse or Bullock. *N. C.*

A STOTE, a kind of stinking Ferret.

A STOVE [*Stova*, Sax. *stube*, Du. Teut. *stut*, Dan. *Stufa*, Ital. *Estuve*, F.] a Stew or hot Bath; a Room made with an Iron Device in it to cause Sweating, or in Northern Countries for Warmth; also Con-
veniency to burn Sea-Coal in a Chimney.

STOVE [with *Confectioners*] a Closet well stopp'd on all sides with several Stories or Rows of Wire Shelves, one above another for the drying of Sweetmeats.

STOVER, Straw or Fodder for Cattle. *O.*

STOUND [*Stund*, Sax.] Hour, Time, Season; also Misfortune. *Spenc.*

STOUND, a Vessel that stands an End.

STOUND. See *Line*.

A STOUND, a little while. *Suffolk.*

STOUNDEMEEL [*ytundmælum*, Sax.] various, changeable by Turns. *Chauc.*

STOUNDS, Sorrows, Dumps, Fits. *Sp.*

STOUR, a Fight, an Assault. *Spenc.*

STOURMINSTER [of the River *Stowr*, and a Minster there] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, 94 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

STOUT [*stout*, Du.] lusty, hardy, bold, courageous.

STOUTNESS, Courageousness, Bravery.

STOUTS, shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOW [*Stop*, Sax. a Place] a Name.

To STOW [*stouwen*, Du.] to place Wares, Provisions, &c. in a Warehouse, or in the hold of a Ship.

STOW'AGE, Money paid for laying up Goods; also the Place where laid up.

STOW your *Whids*, speak warily. *Cant.*

STOWERS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOWK, a Handle of any Thing. *C.*

STOWR, a Hedge-Stake; also the Round of a Ladder.

STRA'BISM [*Strabismus*, L. *Στραβισμός*, Gr.] a squinting or looking a-squint. *L.*

To STRA'DDLE [*y. d.* to striddle, or stride] to spread the Legs wide.

STRADDLING [a Corruption of *Easterling*] a Surname.

To STRA'GGLE [*Stravolare*, Ital. *Minshew* derives it of *extrahendo*, L. *Spelman* from *Stipe*, Sax. a way] to go from one's Company, to wander.

STRAICKS [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron which serve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.

STRAIGHT [*Stpace*, Sax. *strack*, Teut.] right, direct, extended.

STRAIGHT [*stracks*, Du.] presently, by and by, anon, in a little time.

STRAIGHTNESS, the being straight or direct.

STRAI'GHTWAY, directly, immediately.

To STRAIN [*estraindre*, F.] to press or squeeze; to press any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, &c. to raise the Voice high; to exert vehemently.

To STRAIN, to constrain. *Chauc.*

A STRAIN, a vehement Effort.

A STRAIN, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.

A STRAIN [*Strpenge*, of *Strpnyan*, Sax. to procreate] a Breed of Horses; a Tune; a Flight of Speech.

To **STRAIN** [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Strain*, when he catches at any Thing.

A **STRAIN** [among *Hunters*] the View or Track of a Deer.

A **STRAIT** [*Estroit*, F.] a great Pressure, a Difficulty, Distress; extreme Want.

A **STRAIT** [*Hydrography, un estroit*, F. *Stretto*, Ital.] a narrow Arm of the Sea shut up on both sides by Lands, affording a Passage from one great Sea to another.

STRAITNESS, Narrowness, Difficulty.

STRAITS, narrow Kersey Cloth.

A **STRAKE** [*strecke*, Du.] the Line or Track which a Wheel makes.

STRAKE [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

To **STRAKE**, to pass. O.

A **STRAND** [*Strand*, Sax. Teut. Du.] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence a Street on the *West* of *London*, lying near the Bank of the River of *Thames*, is called the *Strand*.

A **STRAND** [among *Sailors*] a Twist of a Rope.

STRAND and *Stream*, Freedom from Custom and all Impositions upon Goods or Vessels by Land or Water. O. R.

STRAN'DED [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship either by Tempest or ill Steerage is run a-ground, and so perishes.

STRANDY [spoken of *Children*] restive, passionate.

STRANGE [*Estrange*, F. q. d. *Extraneus*, L.] unusual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGENESS, Uncommonness, Shineness.

STRANGER [*Estranger*, F. *Extraneus*, L.] a Man born out of the Kingdom; one with whom we have no acquaintance.

A **STRANGER** [in *Law*] one who is not Privy or Party to an Act.

To **STRANGLE** [*Estrangler*, F. *Strangulare*, L.] to choak or stifle.

STRANGLES, a Disease in Horses, attended with the running at the Nose.

STRANGLE-Weed, a kind of Herb.

STRANGURY [*Stranguria*, L. of *σπυγγουρία*, Gr.] a Disease when the Urine is voided by Drops, and with Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A **STRAP** [*strip*, Teut. *strop*, Du. *Stroppa*, Ital. F. *funius* derives it of *σπίς*, Gr. but *Mer. Cas.* of *σπένλος*, Gr. flexible] a Thong of Leather.

STRAP [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is splic'd about any Block, and made with an Eye to fasten it any where on occasion.

STRAP [among *Surgeons*] is a sort of Band to stretch out Members in the setting of broken or disjointed Bones, &c.

STRAPA'DO, a kind of Rack, a Punishment inflicted by drawing the Criminal up on high, with his Arms tied backwards. Ital.

STRAP'PING, huge, lusty, bouncing.

STRATA [among *Naturalists*] Layers, or Beds of different kinds of earthy Matter, lying one over another. L.

STRA'TAGEM, corrupt, for *Strategem* [*Stratagem*, F. *Strategema*, L. of *στρατήγημα*, Gr.] a politick Device, or subtil Invention in War.

STRATAGEMICAL, of or belonging to Stratagem.

STRA'TARITHMETRY [of *στράτος*, an Army, *ἀριθμός* Number, and *μέτρον*, Gr. Measure] the Art of drawing up an Army, or any Part of it, in any Geometrical Figures; and also of expressing the Number of Men contained in such a Figure, as they stand in Array, either near at hand, or at a Distance assigned.

STRATAFICA'TION [*Chymistry*] a putting different Matters Bed upon Bed, or one Layer upon another in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal, &c. L.

To **STRA'TIFY** *Gold and Cement* [among *Refiners*] is to lay a Bed of *Cement*, and then a Plate of *Gold*, and then another, and so on till the Crucible is full.

STRATO'CRACY [of *στράτος*, and *κράτος*, Gr. an Army] Power, Military Government, or a Commonwealth that is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

STRATTON [q. d. *Strait Town*] a Market-Town in *Cornwall*, 174 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

To **STRA'TUMINATE** [*stratuminatum*, L.] to pave.

STRA'TUM *super Stratum*, Layer upon Layer, Rows over one another.

STRAUGHT, stretched out. O.

STRAW [*γτρεap*, Sax. *Stroy*, Du. *Straw*, Teut.] Stubble, the Stalk of Corn.

STRAW [*Military Term*] a Word of Command for Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first firing off a Gun, or beat of Drum.

STRAWBERRY [*Streapbejian*, Sax.] a well known Fruit.

STRAW-Worm, a sort of Insect.

STRAW'Y [*γτρεpene*, Sax.] full of or strewed with Straw.

To **STRAY** [of *Stre*, Sax. a Way, or *straviare*, Ital.] to wander from the Company.

A **STRAY**, a Beast taken wandering from its Pasture.

A **STREAK** [*γτrice*, Sax. *Stricke*, Du. *Strich*, Teut. *sticca*, Ital.] a Line or Track which any thing leaves behind it.

To **STREAK** [*Stricken*, Du. *striccare*, Ital.] to make Lines or Streaks.

STREA'KINESS, the being full of Streaks.

STREA'KY, abounding with Streaks.

A **STREAM** [*Stream*, Sax. *Stroom*, Du. *Strom*, Teut.] a running Water, the

Current or Course of a River.

To **STREAM** [*Stræmian*, Sax. *Strœmen*, Du.] to run in a Stream.

STREAM Anchor [*Sea Term*] a small Anchor made fast to a Stream-Cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle Streams.

STREA'MER, a Flag or Pendant in a Ship.

STREAM Works, certain Works in the Tin Mines, where the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches.

To **STRECK**, to strike. *Spenc.*

STREET [*ŷtrete*, Sax. *Strætt*, Du. *Stræde*, Dan. *grada*, Ital. of *strata*, L. *ſc. Via.*] a paved Way in a City, &c. built on both Sides.

STREET Gavel, the Sum of 2 s. anciently pay'd by every Tenant of the Manor of *Chilington* in *Suffex*, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.

STREMEDEN, streamed, flowed. *Ch.*

STRENE, Race, Descent. *Spenc.*

STRENGTH [*ŷtrengþ*, Sax.] Ability, Power.

STRENUITY [*ſtrenuitas*, L.] Valiantness, Manhood, Activity.

STRE'NUOUS [*ſtrenuus*, L.] stout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STRE'NUOUSNESS, Vigorouſneſs, Valiantneſs.

STRE'PEROUS [*ſtreperus*, L.] hoarſe, jarring; alſo noiſy.

STRE'PEROUSNESS, Noiſineſs.

To **STRE'PITATE** [*ſtrepitatum*, L.] to make a great Noiſe, to mutter.

STRE'PITUS *Judicialis* [*Old Law*] the Circumſtances of Noiſe, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Trial in a publick Court of Juſtice. *L.*

STRESS [*ŷtrece*, Sax. Violence] a Storm, or foul Weather at Sea; alſo the main Point in a Buſineſs.

To lay **STRESS** upon, to inſiſt or rely upon.

To **STRETCH** [*ŷtreccan*, Sax. *ſtrecken*, Du. *ſtrecker*, Dan.] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRE'TCHERS [in a Boat] thoſe wooden Staves which the Rowers ſet their Feet againſt.

To **STREW** [*ŷtrepan*, Sax. *ſtrawen*, Teut.] to ſcatter abroad or upon.

STREW'D [*ŷtrebbe* or *ſeytreb*, Sax.] ſcattered here and there.

STRI'Æ [among *Naturaliſts*] are the ſmall Hollows or Chamferings in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell-Fiſh. *L.*

STRIATED, chamfered, channelled.

STRI'CKEN, beaten, ſmitten, advanced; as, *Stricken in Years.*

STRI'CKLE } [of *ŷtrican*, Sax. to

STRI'CKLESS } ſtrike] a thing to ſtrike off the over Measure of Corn, &c.

STRICT [*ſtrictus*, L.] cloſe, exact, poſitive, punctual, rigid, ſevere.

STRI'CTIVE [*ſtrictivus*, L.] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRICTLY, exactly, ſeverely.

STRI'CTNESS, Exactneſs, Severity.

STRICTURE [*ſtrictura*, L.] a Spark from a red-hot Iron; but it is chiefly uſed in a figurative Senſe, as, *Brutes have ſome Strictures of Ratiocination.*

STRIDE [*ŷtride*, Sax.] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

To **STRIDE** [of *ŷtride*, Sax. or *ſchriden*, Du.] to ſtep wide, or beſtride, or lay the Leg over a Horſe.

A COCK'S STRIDE [*Skinners* derives it of *ŷtrind*, Sax. of *ŷtrinan*, Sax. to procreate] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; alſo the wide Step of a Cock.

STRI'DENT [*ſtridens*, L.] making a Noiſe, gnawing with the Teeth.

STRI'DULOUS [*ſtridulus*, L.] craſhing or ſcreaking.

STRI'DULOUSNESS, the being ſtridulous or noiſy.

STRIFE [*ſtrif*, F.] Contention, Endeavour.

The **STRIG**, the Foot-ſtalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*

To **STRIKE** [*ŷtrican*, Sax. *ſtricker*, Dan.] to beat or hit; to affect or make an Impreſſion on the Mind; to make even Measure with a Strickle.

To **STRIKE** *Sail* [*ſtricken*, Du.] is to let down, or lower the Sail.

A STRIKE [*ſtreiche*, Teut.] a Strickle to meaſure Corn, &c. alſo a Measure containing four Buſhels.

A STRIKE [of *Flax*] as much as is heckled at one handful.

A STRING [*ŷtreng*, Sax. *ſtringhe*, Du. *ſtringa*, Ital. all of *ſtringendo*, L.] any Thong, Thread, Line, &c. to tie with.

STRING *that Lamprey* [in Carving] cut it up.

STRING *Halt* [in Horſes] a ſudden twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRINGENT [*ſtringens*, L.] binding, forcing, forcible.

STRINGINESS, the being full of Strings.

STRINGS [*ſtrence*, Dan.] the Cords of a Muſical Inſtrument.

STRINGY, full of Strings.

To **STRIP** [*ſtroppen*, Du.] to pull off the Clothes, Skin, Hide, &c.

A STRIP, a ſmall Piece of Cloth, &c.

STRIP [in *Law*] Spoil, Deſtruction, as, *to make Strip and Waſte.*

A STRIPE [*ſtrepe*, Du.] a Blow or Laſh; alſo a Streak in Silk, Cloth, or Stuff.

STRIPE [of *ſtrips*, L.] Race, Kindred. *Chauc.*

STRIP'LING

STRIPPLING [*q. d.* Tripping, says *Minshew*, a *tripudiando*, L. dancing] a young Man or Youth.

To **STRIVE** [*streven*, Du. *streven*, Teut. *struder*, Dan. *estriver*, F.] to endeavour earnestly, to contend, to combat with.

A **STROAK** [*γρῆσις*, Sax. *strake*, Du.] a Streak, Line, or Dash.

A **STROAK** [*streich*, Teut.] a Blow.

To **STROAK** [*γρῆσαν*, Sax. *strucken*, Du. *striccare*, Ital. *stryger*, Dan.] to rub or feel gently with the Hand.

STRO'KAL, an Iron Instrument used in making Glafs.

To **STROLE**, to rove or ramble about.

STROM, an Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat. N. C.

STROMA'TICKS [of *σπέρμα*, Gr.] Books of several scattered Subjects.

STRONG [*γρῆσις*, Sax. *string*, Dan. and Teut. *strenuus*, L. *σπέρμας*, Gr. *Hesych.* but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *ἐσπέρμας*, Gr.] able, lusty, stout, of great Strength.

STRONGLY, lustily, stoutly.

STRONGNESS, the being strong.

STRO'PHE [*στροφή*, Gr.] the first of the three Members of a Greek Lyrick Poem.

STROUDS [*Sea Term*] the several Twists at the End of a Cable or Rope.

STROUGHT, strewed. *Chauc.*

STROY, to destroy. *Chauc.*

STRU'CTURE [*structura*, L.] a Fabrick or Pile of Building. F.

STRU'CTURE [in *Philosophy*] the Combination of all those Qualities of Matter in any natural Body, which distinguish it from others.

STRU'CTURE [in *Rhetorick*] is a Disposition of the Parts of a Discourse.

STRUDE } a Stock of Breeding Mares.

STRODE }

STRU'GGLE, an earnest or violent striving.

To **STRU'GGLE** [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σπέρμας*, Gr.] to stir one's self violently, to wrestle, to strive earnestly.

STRU'MA, a Swelling in the Neck, &c. the King's Evil. L.

STRUMA'TICK [*strumaticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with such Swellings.

STRU'MOUS, is applied to such Swellings of the Glands as happen in the *Struma*.

A **STRU'MPET** [*Minshew* derives it of *tromper*, F. to deceive, or of *stroutpot*, Du. of *strout*, Dung, and *Pot*, *q. d.* a common Jakes, &c.] a common Harlot.

STRUNT, a Tail or Rump, especially of a Horse. N. C.

STRUNTED Sheep, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

STRUSHINS, Orts. N. C.

To **STRUT** [*q. d.* Stretch out, *Minshew*; or of *strutzen*, Teut. or of *Steopit*, Sax. the Tail, *q. d.* to erect the Tail] to walk after a proud and stately manner.

STRU'TTINGLY, proudly, stately.

STRUT } [at *Bristol* in *England*] an

STROUT } Hoop-Petticoat.

A **STUB** [*stübbe*, Sax. *stobbe*, Du. *stipes*, L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, &c.

STU'BBED, short and well set.

STU'BBEDNESS, the being short and thick.

STU'BBING [in *Husbandry*] the pulling Shrubs, Broom, &c. out of Land.

STU'BBLE [*stoppel*, Du. and Teut. *estouble*, F. *stoppole*, Ital. of *stipula*, L.] short Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

STU'BBORN [*q. d.* stout born, *Minshew*, or of *σιβανος*, Gr. thick, *Mer. Cas.*] obstinate, inflexible.

STUBBORNLY, obstinately.

STUBBORNNESS, Obstinacy.

A **STUCKLING**, an Apple-pasty or Pye. *Suffex.*

STUD [*studu*, Sax.] a Nail imbossed in any thing; a sort of Button.

A **STUD** [*stod*, Sax.] a Stock of breeding Mares.

STU'DDING Sails [on *Ship Board*] are Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind, along the Side of the Main Sail, and boomed out with a Boom.

STU'DENT [*un etudiant*, F. *studens*, L.] one who studies any Art or Science, especially at an University.

STU'DENT [*studens*, L.] studious. *Ch.*

STU'DIOUS [*studieux*, F. *studiosus*, L.] much given to Study; also earnest for, desirous of, regardful.

STUDIOUSLY, with Study, diligently.

STUDIOUSNESS, the being very studious.

STUDS, Buttons for Shirt Sleeves, &c.

STUDY [*etude*, F. *studium*, L.] Application of Mind to learn, or to do any thing; also a Closet to study in, a Library.

To **STU'DY** [*etudier*, F. *studere*, L.] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STUFF [*stoff*, Du. *estoffe*, F. *stoffa*, Ital. *stoff*, C. Br.] Matter; also thin woolen Clothes; also a general Name for all kinds of Works made of Gold, Silver, Silk, Wooll, Hair, Cotton, or Thread.

To **STUFF** [either of *stuff*, as above, or as *Mer. Cas.* conjectures, of *στυφέω*, Gr.] to cram or fill.

STUFNET, a Posnet or Skillet. *Suff.*

STUKE } [*stuc*, F.] Mortar made of

STUCK } Chalk and white Marble, pounded together and fitted, fit for the making of Imagery; Plaster of Paris.

A **STULL**, a Luncheon; a great piece

of Bread, Cheese, or other Victuals. *Effex.*
 STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of
 a Mine.

STULTIE [*stultus*, L.] foolish, silly.
Chauc.

STULTI'LOQUENCE [*stultiloquentia*,
 L.] foolish Talk.

STUM, the Flower of Wine, set a
 working.

To STUM, to put Ingredients in Wine
 decayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

To STU'MBLE [*Stamma*, Swed. q. d.
to tumble] to falter or fall in going.

A STUMP [*Stomp*, Du. *Stumpff*,
 Teut.] a broken Piece of a Tree, standing
 out of the Ground; also that part of a
 broken Tooth that remains in the Jaw-
 Bone.

To STUMP [*Stumper*, Dan. *Stumpf-*
ten, Teut.] to cut off to a Stump; to brag
 or boast.

A STUMPER, a Boaster or Bragger.

To STUN [*estonner*, F. *zeytun*, Sax.
 a Noise] to render stupid by a Blow or
 Noise.

STUNT [*stunta*, Sax.] a Fool, fullen,
 angry. *Lincolnsh.*

STU'NTED, hindered in the Growth.

STUPEFA'CTION, a making stupid,
 dull, or senseless; an extraordinary Aston-
 ishment. F. or L.

STUPEFA'CTIVE [*stupefiant*, F.] that
 is of a stupifying Quality, as a *stupefac-*
tive Medicine. L.

STUPE'NDIOUS } [of *stupere*, L.] pro-
 STUPE'NDOUS } digious, wonderful,
 astonishing.

STUPENDIOUSNESS, Wonderfulness.

STUPES [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets of
 Tow, &c. dipped in hot Liquors, to be
 applied to Parts affected.

STU'PID [*stipide*, F. *stupidus*, L.] block-
 ish, dull, senseless.

STUPI'DNESS, Dulness, Blockishness.

STUPI'DITY [*stupidité*, F. *stupiditas*,
 L.] dulness, blockishness, senselessness.

To STU'PIFY [*stupifier*, F. *stupificare*,
 L.] to make stupid, dull, or senseless, to
 benumb, to astonish or dismay.

STU'POR [*stupor*, F.] lack of Sense
 or Feeling, Unsensibleness, Stupidity. L.

To STU'PRATE [*stupratum*, L.] to
 ravish a Woman.

STUPRA'TION, deflowering or ravish-
 ing a Woman, committing a Rape.

STURBRIDGE [of *Sture*, the Name
 of a River, and *Bridge*] a Town near
Cambridge, where a great Fair is kept every
 Year in *September*.

STU'RDILY, lustily, obstinately.

STURDINESS, Lustiness, Obstinateness.

STU'RDY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σι-*
ραρος, Gr. corpulent] strong, lusty, bold,

resolute; also a Disease in Cattle.

STU'RGEON [*Esturgion*, F. *Sturio*, L.]
 a Fish.

STURK [*γτύρκ*, Sax.] a young Ox
 or Heifer.

To STURKEN, to grow, to thrive.
 N.C.

STURRY, inflexible, sturdy, stiff. S.C.

To STURT, to straggle. O.

A STUT [*γτύτ*, Sax.] a Gnat. O.

To STUTTER [*Stutzen*, Teut.] to
 speak hastily and brokenly.

A STY [*γτίγε*, Sax. *Stig*, Dan.] a
 Place for keeping or fattening Swine in.

A STY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *στίς*,
 Gr. but *Skinner* of *γτίγαν*, Sax.] a kind
 of Swelling upon the Eyelid.

STY'GIAN [*Stygius*, L.] belonging to
 the River *Styx*, which the Poets feign to
 be the River of Hell; also infernal, hel-
 lish.

STY'GIAN Liquors [with *Chymists*] acid
 Spirits, so named of their Efficacy in de-
 stroying or dissolving mixed Bodies.

STYLE [*stylus*, L. of *στυλος*, Gr.] a
 manner of Writing, a Way of Expres-
 sion. F.

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular Me-
 thod of reckoning the Year, according to
 the *Old* or *New Style*.

NEW STYLE, the new Computation
 of Time, according to the Settlement of
 Pope Gregory XIII. which now goes 11
 Days before the Old; the first Day of the
 Month, among those that go by the *Old*
Style, being the twelfth with those that
 observe the *New*, so that the fixed Festi-
 vals fall 11 Days before ours: This Style
 is used in most Places beyond Sea.

OLD STYLE, is the Computation of
 Time according to the Settlement of *Julius*
Cesar: This Style is in use in *England*,
 and some other Protestant Countries.

STYLE [in *Dialling*] a Line whose
 Shadow on the Plane of the Dial shews the
 true Hour-Line, and is the upper Edge of
 the *Gnomon*, *Cock*, or *Needle*.

STYLE [among *Botanists*] is that mid-
 dle prominent Part of the Flower of a
 Plant, which adheres to the Fruit or Seed,
 being usually long and slender, whence it
 takes its Name.

STYLO'BATA [*Στυλοβάτης*, Gr.] the
 Pedestal of a Column or Pillar, the Base
 on which it stands. L.

STYLOCERATOHY'OIDES [of *στίλος*,
 a Pillar, *κέρας*, a Horn, and *υιοειδής*, Gr.]
 are Muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, which draw
 upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*, as also
 the Jaws in Deglutition, or the Act of swal-
 lowing.

STYLOGLO'SSUM [of *στίλος*, and
γλῶσσα, Gr. the Tongue] is that Pair of
 Muscles

Muscles which lift up the Tongue.

STYLOI'DES [*στυλοειδές*, Gr.] certain Processes of Bone, shaped like a Pencil, and fixed in the Root of the Skull.

STY'LOPHA'RYNGÆUS [of *σῦλος*, and *φαρυγξ*, Gr. a Gaping] a Pair of Muscles which dilate the Gullet, and draw the Fauces upwards.

STY'MMA [*στύμμα*, Gr.] is that thick Mass, which remains after the steeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and pressing out the Oil. L.

STYP'TICK [*styptique*, F. *stypticus*, L. of *στυπτικός*, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYP'TICK Water [among Chymists] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined, or Vitriol dissolved, with burnt Allum, Sugar-Candy, the Urine of a young Man, &c. for stopping the Flux of Blood.

STYX, a poisonous Fountain of *Arcadia*, feigned by the Poets to be a River of Hell, by which the Gods swore, and he that swore falsely was banished from Heaven and Nectar for 1000 Years.

SUA'DA, the Goddess of Eloquence. L.

SUA'SIBLE [*suasibilis*, L.] that may be persuaded.

SUA'SION, a persuading. L.

SUA'SIVE, belonging to persuasion.

SUA'SORY [*suasorius*, L.] tending to persuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous Kissing. L.

SUAVILO'QUENCE [*suaviloquentia*, L.] sweet and pleasant Talk.

SUA'VITY [*suavité*, F. *suavitas*, L.] sweetness, pleasantness.

SUBA'CTION, a kneading or working; a bringing under or subduing. L.

SUBA'CTION [among Apothecaries] is the working or softening of Plaisters.

To SUBA'GITATE [*subagitationem*, L.] to solicit; to have to do with a Woman. L.

SUBA'LBID [*subalbidus*, L.] whitish.

SUB-A'LPINE [*sub-Alpinus*, L.] that lies, lives, or grows under the Mountains called the Alps.

SUBA'LTERN [*subalterne*, F.] that succeeds by turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBA'LTERN Propositions [in Logick] are such as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as, *Every Triangle is right angled, some Triangles are right angled.*

SUBA'LTERNS [*subalternes*, F.] inferior Judges or Officers.

SUBAQUANEUS [*subaquaneus*, L.] that lieth under Water.

SUBCARTILAGI'NEUM [among Anatomists] the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Gristles of the Chest, the same as *Hypochondria*.

SUB-CHA'NTOR, an under Chantor;

an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who begins the Anthem in the Absence of the Chantor.

SUBCINERITIOUS [*subcineritius*, L.] baked under the Ashes.

SUBCLAVIAN Vessels [in Anatomy] are the Veins and Arteries that pass under the Clavicles.

SUBCLAVIUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle arising from the lower Side of the Clavicle, near the Acromium, and descends obliquely to be inserted into the upper Part of the first Rib near the Sternum.

SUBCONSTELLATION [in Astronomy] a lesser Constellation.

SUBCONTRARY Position [Geometry] is when two similar Triangles are so placed, as to have the Angle at the Vertex common, and yet their Bases not parallel.

SUBCONTRARY Propositions [in Logick] are such as differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity; as, *Some Man is a Creature, some Man is not a Creature.*

SUBCONSEQUENTIALLY, by way of Consequence from a former Consequence.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [*subcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUBCUTA'NEUS [Anatomy] a Branch of the Basilick Vein that runs towards the inner Condyle, or Joint of the Arm. L.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified Clergyman, next to a Dean.

SUB-DE'LEGATE Judge, a Judge appointed under another, a Deputy.

To SUBDE'LEGATE [*subdelegare*, F. *subdelegatum*, L.] to substitute or appoint another to act under one's self.

SUBDEN'D [spoken of Verse] low, grovelling, mean.

SUBDITI'TIOUS [*subdititius*, L.] that is put in the room of another, that is not what he pretends to be, feigned, forged.

To SUB-DIVI'DE [*subdiviser*, F. of *sub*, and *dividere*, L.] to divide the Parts of any thing already divided.

SUBDIVINE, which is divine, but in an inferior degree, as Angels, the Soul, &c.

SU'BDOLOUS [*subdolus*, L.] subtil, crafty, deceitful, sly.

To SUBDUCE [*subducere*, L.] to draw away privately, to seduce.

SUBDU'CTION, a taking privately from, a Subtraction, an Abatement. L.

To SUBDU'E [*subdere*, L.] to bring under, master, conquer, mortify.

SUBDU'PLE Proportion [in Mathematics] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice, thus 3 is said to be subduple of 6, and 6 is duple of 3.

SUBFUMIGA'TIONS, a Ceremony used by Sorcerers to drive away evil Spirits by burning Incense. Chauc.

SU'BJECT [*sujette*, F. *subjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to some Dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont, or used to be.

A SU'BJECT [*sujet*, F. *subjectus*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince.

A SU'BJECT [*sujet*, F. *subjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that which a Science is conversant about.

SU'BJECT [with *Philosophers*] the Subject to which Qualities are joined.

To SU'BJECT [*subjectum*, of *subicere*, L.] to make subject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUB'JECTION [*sujettion*, F.] being subject, Obedience to a Superior; great Dependence; Slavery; Obligation; Necessity. L.

SUBJE'CTIVE [*subjectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Subject.

To SUBJOI'N [of *sub* and *joindre*, F. *subjungere*, L.] to annex, join or add to.

SUBITA'NEOUS [*subit*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] sudden, hasty.

SUBITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and nimbly, as *Volti subito*, turn over quick, without loss of Time. *Ital.*

To SU'BJUGATE [*subjuguer*, F. *subjugatum*, L.] to bring under the Yoke, to subdue.

SUBJUGA'TION, subduing, taming.

SUBJU'NCTION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Hypoxenxis*.

SUBJU'NCTIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] a Mood so called, because it has some Condition joined to what is affirmed.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS [of *sub*, after, and *lapsus*, L. the Fall] a Sect who hold that God's Decree of Reprobation was made after the Fall of *Adam*.

SUBLA'TION, a lifting up. L.

SUBLAXA'TION [with *Surgeons*] an imperfect Dislocation, when a Bone has got but a little out of its place. L.

To SUBLEVATE [*sublevatum*, L.] to lift up, to succour, or ease.

SUBLEVA'TION, a lifting up, easing or succouring. L.

SUBLIGA'CULUM [with *Surgeons*] a sort of Truss used in Ruptures. L.

To SUBLI'GATE [*subligatum*, L.] to bind underneath. L.

SUBLIGA'TION, a binding or tying underneath. L.

To SU'BLIMATE [*sublimar*, F. *sublimatum*, L.] to raise any volatile or light Matter, by means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SU'BLIMATE [*sublimatum*, L.] Mercury sublimated.

SU'BLIMATE Corrosive [with *Chymists*] a strong, corrosive Poudre, made of Quick-silver, impregnated with Acids, and then sublimated up to the Top of the Vessel. F. of L.

SUBLIMA'TION [with *Chymists*] differs little from Distillation, except that in Distillation only the fluid Part of Bodies are rais'd, but in this the solid and dry; and that the Matter to be distilled, may be either solid or fluid; but Sublimation is only made of solid Substances.

SU'BLIMATORIES, subliming Pots. *Ch.*

SUBLI'ME [*sublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great; as, a sublime Style, Notion, &c.

To SUBLI'ME [*sublimar*, F.] to raise, to refine; the same as *Sublimate*.

SUBLI'MING Pots, Vessels used for subliming mix'd Bodies. See *Alludels*.

SUBLI'MIS [*Anatomy*] the Name of one of the Muscles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLI'MITY } [*sublimité*, F. *subli-*
SUBLI'MENESS } *mitas*, L.] height, or loftiness.

SU'BLIMY, the same as *Sublimate*.

SUBLINGUA'LES [with *Anatomists*] certain small Glands which run on each side the Tongue near its Tip. L.

SUBLI'TION [in *Painting*] the laying the ground Colour under the perfect Colour. L.

SUBLU'NARY [*sublunaire*, F. *sublunus*, L.] under the Orb of the Moon.

To SUBME'RGÉ [*submerger*, F. *submergere*, L.] to drown, dip, or plunge under Water.

SUBME'RSION, a plunging under Water, drowning, sinking, or dipping. F. of L.

SUBMI'SSION, a yielding to, respect, humbleness. F. of L.

SUBMI'SS } [*submissus*, L.] hum-
SUBMI'SSIVE } ble, lowly, respectful.
SUBMI'SSIVELY, humbly.

SUBMI'SSIVENESS, Humbleness, Lowliness.

To SUBMI'T [*submittere*, L.] to be subject, to humble one's self, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

SUBMU'LTIPLE Number or Quantity [among *Mathematicians*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of times exactly; thus 4 is the Submultiple of 24, being contained in it just six times.

SUBMU'LTIPLE Proportion [Mathematicks] the Reverse of multiple Proportion.

SUBNERVA'RE, to cut the Sinews of the Thighs, or Legs, to hamstring. O. L.

SUBNO'RMAL [Mathematicks] is a Line determining, in any Curve, the Intersection of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact with the Axis.

SUBORDINA'TE [of *sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] inferior, placed under another.

To SUBORDINA'TE [*subordonner*, F. of *sub* and *ordinatum*, L.] to place or set under another.

SUBORDINA'TION, Dependence of Persons or Things with respect one to another. F. To

To SUBO'RN [*suborner*, F. *subornare*, L.] to put one upon bearing false Witness, or any mischievous Design; to send one privily, and instruct him what to do or say.

SUBORNA'TION, a setting up or hiring false Witness; also an enticing thereto. F. of L.

SUBORNA'TION [in Law] a secret or underhand preparing or instructing, a bringing in a false Witness; also the enticing or alluring to do such an Act.

SUB-POENA [*i. e.* under the Penalty, as *Sub poena Centum Librarum*, *i. e.* under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds] a Writ to call a Man, under the Degree of Peerage, in Chancery only, where the Common Law fails, and has made no Provision; a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts. L.

SUB-Reader, an Under-Reader in the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIGUOUS [*subriguus*, L.] wet, moist, watery underneath.

SUBRISION, a smiling. L.

To SU'BROGATE [*subroger*, F. *subrogatum*, L.] to substitute or put in place of another.

SUBROGA'TION [Civil Law] putting another Person into the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor. F. of L.

SUBSANNA'TION, a mocking at. L.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS [Anatomy] is the Muscle of the Arm which fills up the inward hollow Part of the Shoulder-Blade.

To SUBSCRIBE [*subscribere*, L.] to sign or set one's Hand to a Writing; also to consent, to submit to.

SUBSCRI'PTION, a signing or setting one's Hand at the bottom of a Writing. L.

SUBSCRI'PTION [among Booksellers] is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those that take so many Books at a certain Price, and lay down part of the Money before the Impression is finished.

SUBSE'QUENT [*subsequens*, L.] immediately following or coming next after. F.

To SU'BSERVE [*subservire*, L.] to promote or help forward.

SUBSE'RVENCY, a being subservient.

SUBSE'RVIENT [*subserviens*, L.] serviceable, helpful.

SUBSESQUIALTERAL Proportion. See *Sesquialteral*.

To SUBSIDE [*subsidere*, L.] to sink or become lower; as, the Streams subside from their Banks.

SUBSI'DENCE [*subsidentia*, L.] a settling to the bottom, a Settlement in Urine, &c.

SUBSI'DIARY [*subsidiare*, F. *subsidiarius*, L.] that is given or sent to the Aid

and Assistance of another; helping.

SU'BSIDY [*subsidé*, F. *subsidium*, L.] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon an urgent Occasion, and imposed upon the Subjects, according to a certain Rate on Lands and Goods.

To SUBSIST [*subsistere*, F. *subsistere*, L.] to stand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

SUBSI'STENCE [*subsistence*, F. *subsistentia*, L.] Being, Abiding, Continuance; Food, Livelihood.

SUBSI'STENCE Money, Half-Pay given to Soldiers for their present Support.

SUBSORTI'TION, a choosing by Lot to fill up the Place of them that were before refused.

SU'BSTANCE [*substantia*, L.] Essence or Being, Matter, Reality; Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material Points of a Discourse; the best and most nourishing Parts of a Thing. F.

SUBSTA'NTIAL [*substantiel*, F. *substantialis*, L.] essential, real; strong, solid, pithy; rich, wealthy.

SU'BSTANTIVE [in Grammar] as, a Noun Substantive, a Word which denotes the absolute Being of a Thing; and which join'd with a Verb serves to make a perfect Sentence. F. of L.

To SU'BSTITUTE [*substituer*, F. *substituere*, L.] to put in the room of another.

A SU'BSTITUTE [*substitut*, F. *substitutus*, L.] a Deputy; one who supplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITU'TION [in Algebra or Fractions] is the putting in the room of any Quantity of an Equation, some other Quantity which is equal, but express'd after another manner. F. of L.

SUBSTRU'CTION, an under pinning, Groundselling, or laying the Foundation of a House. L.

SUBSTY'LAR Line [in Dialling] is that Line on the Plane of a Dial, over which the Style stands at right Angles with the Plane.

To SU'BSULT [*subsultare*, L.] to leap under or about.

SUBSULTA'TION, such a leaping.

SUBSU'LTORY, leaping under, or up and down.

SUB-SU'PRA Particular Proportion [in Mathematicks] is contrary to Super-particular Proportion.

SUBTANGENT [in any Curve] is the Line which determines that Intersection of the Tangent in the Axis.

SUBTEGU'LANEOUS [*subtegulaneus*, L.] under the House Eaves or Roof.

SUBTE'NSE [in Mathematicks] is a right Line connecting the two Extremities of an Ark or other Curve Line; or a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the

the Circle into two unequal Parts, to both which it is subtended.

SUBTERDU'CTION, a private leading away or stealing.

SU'BTERFLUOUS [*subterfluus*, L.] that flows or runs under.

SU'BTERFUGE [*subterfugium*, L.] Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at. F.

SUBTERRA'NEOUS } [*subterraneus*, L.]

SUBTERRA'NEAN } [*souterrain*, F.] is whatsoever is within the Surface, Bowels, Caverns, or hollow Places of the Earth; that lies under Ground.

SUBTERRA'NIETY, a being subterraneous.

SU'BTILE } [*subtil*, F. and *subtilis*, L.]

SU'BTLE } crafty, cunning, sharp, quick, ready; also thin, pure, fine, separated from its grosser Parts.

SUBTILIZA'TION [*subtilization*, F.] the Act of subtilizing.

To SU'BTILIZE [*subtilizer*, F.] to make subtil or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks, or Shifts.

SU'BTILLY, craftily.

SU'BTILITY } [*subtilité*, F. of *subtili-*

SU'BTILITY } *tas*, L.] Craft, sharpness of Wit; a subtle Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

To SUBTRA'CT [*subtractum*, L.] to deduct, or take from.

SUBTRA'CTION [in *Arithmetick*] is the taking one thing from another, to find the Remainder. L.

SUBTRA'CTION Compound [*Arithmetick*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded likewise of the same sorts of Species, as *Pounds, Shillings*, and *Pence*, out of *Pounds, Shillings*, and *Pence*.

SUBTRAHE'ND [*subtrahendum*, L.] the lesser Number, which is to be taken or subtracted out of a greater.

SUBTRIPLE Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number is contained in another just three times, as 2 is said to be the Subtriple of 6, as 6 is the Triple of 2.

SUBVE'CTION, a secret Conveyance or Carriage. L.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS [*subventaneus*, L.] under the Wind.

SUBVE'NTION, Supply, Aid, Subsidy. F. of L.

SUBVE'RSION, turning upside down, or overthrowing; the Ruin or Destruction of a State or Kingdom. F. of L.

To SUBVE'RT [*subverter*, F. of *subvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow, or ruin; as, to *subvert the Government*.

SUBU'RBANITY [*suburbanitas*, L.] the Neighbourhood of them that dwell without the City.

SUBU'RBIAN [*suburbanus*, L.] belonging to the Suburbs.

SU'BURBS [*suburbia*, L.] that part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls or Bounds of it.

SUBU'BERES [of *sub*, under, and *uber*, the Breast, L.] sucking Infants.

SUBVULTURIAN [*subvulturius*, L.] living by Rapine like a Vulture.

SUCCAGE, the same as *Apochylisma*.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS [*succedaneus*, L.] succeeding or coming in the room of another; as, a *succedaneous Medicine*, is a Medicine used after or instead of another.

SUCCE'DENT [*succedens*, L.] succeeding, following after.

SUCCE'DENT Houses [among *Astrologers*] are the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh; so termed, because they follow or succeed Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not so much in Order, as in Dignity and Condition.

To SUCCEE'D [*succeder*, F. *succedere*, L.] to follow or come next after, to come in the Place of another; to spread well or prosper; to come to pass or fall out.

SUCCE'NTOR, one who sings the Bass or lowest Part in a Concert of Musick. L.

To SUCCENTURIA'TE [*succenturiatum*, L.] to fill up the Number of a Band of Soldiers.

SUCCESS [*succes*, F. *successus*, L.] the Event or Issue of a Business, either good or bad; but it is most commonly taken for a happy Issue, or good Luck.

SUCCE'SSFUL, fortunate, lucky.

SUCCE'SSFULLY, fortunately, luckily.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS, the being fortunate or lucky.

SUCCE'SSION, a succeeding or coming after; a Series or continued Order of Time.

SUCCE'SSION of the Signs [*Astrology*] is that Order in which they are usually reckoned; as *Aries, Taurus, Gemini*, &c. it is otherwise termed *Consequence*.

SUCCESSIVE [*successivus*, L.] that succeeds, or follows one after another. F.

SUCCE'SSOR [*successeur*, F.] one who succeeds another in his Place or Estate. L.

SUCCI'DUOUS [*succiduus*, L.] ready to fall.

SUCCI'NCT [*succinctus*, L.] brief, short, comprehended in a few Words. F.

SUCCI'NCTLY, briefly, concisely.

SUCCI'NCTNESS, Briefness, Comprehensiveness.

SUCCINE'OUS [*succineus*, L.] belonging to Amber.

SU'CCORY [*Cichorium*, L. *κίχόριον*, Gr.] an Herb good to cool, and open Stoppages in the Liver; wild Endive.

SUCCO'SITY [*succositas*, L.] fulness of Juice.

SUCCOTRINE Aloes, is the finest sort that comes from the Isle *Succotra*, on the Coast of *Arabia*; and from its Colour is

is called *Aloes Hepatica*, or Liver-coloured Aloes.

To SU'CCOUR [*succurrere*, L. *secourir*, F.] to assist, help, or relieve.

To SU'CCOUR [*Sea Term*] to strengthen, or make more firm; as, to *succour a Mast, Cable, &c.*

To SU'CCOUR a Place, is to raise the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

SU'CCOUR, Help, Relief, Supply.

SU'CCOUS [*succosus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

SU'CCUBUS [*succube*, F.] a Devil or Demon which assumes a Woman's shape to lie with a Man. L.

SU'CCULA [in *Mechanicks*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it, to move it round without any *Tympanum*. L.

SU'CCULENCY, a being succulent.

SU'CCULENT [*succulentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy. F.

To SUCCU'MB [*succumber*, F. *succumbere*, L.] to fall down, sink or faint under; as, to *succumb under the Weight of Afflictions*.

SU'CCUS, Juice, Moisture, Sap. L.

SU'CCUS *Pancreaticus* [with *Anatomists*] the Pancreatick Juice. L.

SUCCUSSA'TION } [with *Physicians*]

SUCCU'SSION } such a shaking of the nervous Parts as is procured by strong *Stimuli*, or *Stimulatives*, *Friction*, and the like, which are commonly used in *Aplectick Affections*.

SUCCU'SSION [in *Philosophy*] a violent jolting or shaking. L.

SUCH [*ypylc*, *Sax.* *lulck*, *Du.* *solch*, *Teut.*] like this.

To SUCK [*yuccan*, *Sax.* *sooghen*, *Du.* *sucer*, F. *succhiare*, *Ital.* or *sugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth, &c.

SUCKERS of Trees [in *Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

SUCKINY, a Frock, a white Attire like a Rochet. *Chauc.*

SUCK STONE, a Sea Lamprey, a Fish.

To SU'CKLE [of *Suecan*, &c. as above] to give Suck.

SU'CTION, a Sucking. L.

SUD [*Sea Term*] the South Wind. F.

SUDA'TION, a Sweating. F.

SU'DATORY [*sudatorius*, L.] belonging to sweating, a sweating House.

SU'DDEN [*Soden*, *Sax.* *soudain*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] coming unexpected, hasty, quick.

SU'DDENLY, hastily, quickly.

SU'DDENNESS, Hastiness.

SUDIMINA [among *Physicians*] certain red and angry Pimples in the Skin, like Millet Grains; frequent in Children and Youths, especially those who are of a hot

Temper, and have much Exercise; they break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breat, Arms, &c. and mostly about the Privities. L.

SUDOR, Sweat, an Humour of the Body consisting chiefly of Water, with a moderate quantity of Salt and Sulphur. L.

SUDORIFEROUS } [*sudorifique*, F. *sudorifick* } [*dorificus*, L.] provoking or causing Sweat.

SUDORIFICKS [*sudorifica*, L.] sweating Medicines, the same as *Hydroticks* and *Diaphoreticks*.

SUDS [of *Leyden*, sodden, of *yeo-San*, *Sax.* to boil] the soapy Liquor in which Clothes are washed.

To SUE [of *suivre*, F. q. d. *sequi*, L.] to prosecute at Law; to intreat earnestly; to put in, press, or stand for an Office, &c.

To SUE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *sue*, when she whets her Beak.

SU'ET, a sort of hard Fat.

To SUFFARCINATE [*suffarcinatum*, L.] to stuff.

SU'FFECTION, a substituting. L.

To SU'FFER [*souffrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; to bear with, give leave, permit.

SU'FFERABLE, that may be endured or suffered.

SU'FFERANCE [*souffrance*, F. *sufferentia*, L.] Allowance, Permission, Leave, Forbearance; also Affliction.

SUFFERE'NTIA *Pacis* [Old Law] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

SUFFERSU'RÆ, certain Pustles or Wheals in Children, occasion'd by Heat.

To SUFFICE [*suffire*, F. *sufficere*, L.] to be enough; to satisfy, afford Satisfaction.

SUFFICIENCY [*suffisance*, F. *sufficiencia*, L.] a being sufficient, Ability, Capacity.

SUFFICIENCY, Pride, Conceit, or Presumption. *Sir William Temple*.

SUFFICIENT [*suffisant*, F. *sufficiens*, L.] that suffices or is enough to satisfy Necessity, able, capable.

SUFFICIENTLY, well enough, fully, satisfactorily.

SUFFIME'NTUM } a Perfume which is

SU'FFITUS } burnt or smoked; Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which thrown upon Coals, smells pleasantly. L.

SUFFIRABLE, patient. *Chauc.*

SUFFISAUNCE, Sufficiency. *Chauc.*

To SUFFLA'TE [*sufflatum*, L.] to puff or blow.

SUFFLA'TION, blowing or puffing up.

To SUFFOCATE [*suffoquer*, F. *suffocatum*, L. of *sub* and *aux*] to stop the Breath, to stifle, smother, or choak.

SUFFOCA'TION, a stifling, a stoppage

of the Breath; a smothering. *L.*

SUFFOLK [*Suðfolc, Sax. q. d. South-folk, in opposititon to those of Norfolk*] a Southern County of Britain.

SUFFO'SSION, an undermining. *L.*

SU'FFRAGAN [*suffragant, F. suffraganeus, L. q. d. an Assistant*] a Bishop's Vicar, or a Bishop that is subordinate to an Archbishop.

SU'FFRAGE [*suffragium, L.*] a Vote given at an Election in favour of any Person; Approbation or Allowance in general.

SUFFRAUNCE, Patience. *Chauc.*

SUFFRU'TEX [among *Botanists*] a low, woody, perpetual Plant, which sends forth no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender, Rue, Sage, &c.*

To SUFFU'MIGATE [*suffumigatum, L.*] to smoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGA'TION, a Smoking or Fuming underneath. *L.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION [in *Physick*] is an external Remedy, consisting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoke of which is conveyed into the Body from a close Stool, for Diseases of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

SUFFU'SION, a pouring upon or spreading abroad. *L.*

SUFFU'SION [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye called a Pin and Web.

SUG, an Insect called a Sea-Flea.

To SUG [*sugere, L.*] to soak in Water.

SU'GAR [*succe, F. Zuccaro, Ital. Zucker, Teut. Sucker, Dan. Sulogr, C. Br. saccharum, L. σάκχαρον, Gr.*] a sweet Juice drawn out of Canes, growing in the *West-Indies*, which being bruised and pressed, are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boiled several Times, till it is brought to a Consistence, &c.

To SUGGE'ST [*suggerer, F. suggestum, L. of sub and gero, q. to assist underhand*] to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGE'STED, tempted, provoked, prompted. *Shakesp.*

SUGGE'STION, a prompting or putting into one's Mind, an Insinuation. *L.*

To SU'GILLATE [*sugillatum, L.*] to beat black and blue.

SU'CIDIE [*suicidium, L.*] Self-killing, Self-murder.

SUIT [*suite, F.*] a prosecuting a Person at Law, being the same as Action, either Real or Personal.

SUIT, a Petition, Request, or Motion.

SUIT of Courts } [*Law Term*] Attendants
SUIT Service } dance which Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT Covenant, where the Ancestor of one Man has covenanted with the Ancestor of another to sue to his Court.

SUIT Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been possessed of our own and our Ancestors Suit Time out of Mind.

SUIT Real } is when Men come to the
SUIT Regal } Court called the Sheriffs Turn or Leet.

SUIT of the King's Peace, is the pursuing a Man for Breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, or Trespasses.

SUIT Silver [in the Honour of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Courts Baron.

SUI'TABLE, agreeable, matching.

SUI'TABLENESS, agreeableness.

SUI'TABLY, agreeably.

SUI'TOR, one who courts a Woman, or sues for any Place or Office.

To SUI'TOR, to woo or court a Woman.

SUL'CATION, a making Furrows.

SU'LCUS *Aqua* [*Old Law*] a small Brook or Stream of Water.

SULL, a Plough. *W. C.*

SULL Paddle, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*

SU'LLEN [*q. solaneus, L. i. e. affecting Solitude*] dogged, stubborn, peevish.

SU'LLENLY, stubbornly.

SU'LLENNESS, Doggedness, Stubbornness.

To SU'LLY [*souiller, F. fogliare, Ital. suglien, Teut.*] to defile, dirty, daub or foul, to blemish one's Reputation.

To SU'LLY the Fancy, to fill it with filthy, nasty, or impure Thoughts.

SU'LPHUR, Brimstone, a kind of Bitumen or congealed Mineral Juice. *L.*

SU'LPHUR [*Chymist.*] the second Hypostatical or Active Principle; a liquid clammy Substance, which soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil after Distillation.

SU'LPHUR *Vivum*, the greyish Sulphur, as it comes from the Earth. *L.*

Flower of SU'LPHUR [among *Chymists*] the purest part of Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembick.

SU'LPHUR of Antimony [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water and strained, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, so that a Reddish or Gold coloured Powder will sink to the Bottom of the Vessel, which is called *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.

SULPHU'REOUS [*sulphure, F. sulphureus, L.*] belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

SU'LTAN, the Grand Seignior, or other Mahometan Prince.

SULTA'NA, the Grand Seignior's Consort, the Sultaneß.

SULTA'NAS, Turkish Ships so called.

SULTANI'N, a Turkish Gold Coin, worth about 8 Shillings English Money.

SU'LTRINESS, excessive Heat.

SU'LTRY

SU'LTRY [q. d. *Sweltry*] excessive hot, speaking of the Weather. See *Sweltry*.

SUM } [*somme*, F. *summa*, L.] a certain Quantity of Money; the Substance of a Discourse; an Abridgment of a Book.

SUM [in *Arithmetick*] the Number which arises from the Addition of two or more Numbers together.

SUM of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to (0).

SUMA'CH } a rank smelling Shrub, that
SUMA'CK } bears a Black Berry, used by Curriers in dressing Leather.

SU'MAGE } a Toll paid for Horse
SU'MMAGE } Carriage; also an Horse Load.

SUMMA [in *Antient Deeds*] any Load or Burden of a Horse.

SU'MMARILY, concisely, briefly.

A SU'MMARY [*un Sommaire*, F. *summarium*, L.] a brief gathering of a Matter in a few Words, an Abridgment.

SU'MMARY [*sommaire*, F. *summarius*, L.] concise, short, brief, abridg'd.

SU'MMARY *Arithmetick*, the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SU'MMED [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyry or Mew.

SUMMER [*Sumen*, Sax. *Sommer*, Dan.] one of the four Seasons of the Year.

SU'MMER [q. *trabs summaria*, L.] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building; an Architrave between two Pillars.

SU'MMER *Sault* [*sombresaulté*, F.] a Feat of Activity show'd by a Tumbler.

To SU'MMER *Stir*, to fallow or till Land in the Summer. C.

SU'MMER *Tree* [*Architect.*] a Beam full of Mortises for the Ends of Joists to lie in.

SU'MMIST, an Abridger.

SU'MMIT } [*sommite*, F. *summitas*,
SU'MMITY } L.] the highest Part or Top of a Thing.

SUMMITATES [in *Botany*] the Tops of Plants. L.

To SU'MMON [*sommer*, F. *summonere*, L. of *sub* and *monere*, q. to give one private notice] to call one to appear before a Judge or Magistrate; also to demand the Surrender of a Place.

SUMMO'NEAS, a Writ Judicial of great Diversity, according to the divers Cases wherein it is used.

SU'MMONER } a petty Officer who

SU'MNER } calls a Man to any Court of Justice, especially the Ecclesiastical Court; an Apparitor.

SUMMO'NITOR, an Apparitor, who is to cite Officers to appear at a certain

Time and Place, to answer to the Charge exhibited against them. L.

SU'MMONS [*summonitio*, L.] is a citing to a Court of Judicature.

SU'MMONS *ad Warrantizandum*, is the Summons whereby the Vouchee is called.

SU'MMONS *in Terra Petita*, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party, sending the Summons, seeks to have. Lat.

SUMMUM Bonum [i. e. the chiefest Good] that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy. L.

SU'MPTER Horse [*Somme*, Du. a Burden, *Saumpford*, Teut.] a Horse which carries Necessaries for a Journey.

To SU'MPTIFY [*sumptificare*, L.] to make great Costs and Charges.

SU'MPTUARY [*sumptuaire*, F. *sumptuarius*, L.] belonging to Expences.

SU'MPTUARY *Laws*, Laws made to restrain Excess in Diet or Apparel, which were repealed in England, Anno 1 Jac. I.

SUMPTUOUSITY [*sumptuositas*, F. *sumptuositas*, L.] Sumptuousness, Costliness, Stateliness, Magnificence.

SU'MPTUOUS [*sumptueux*, F. *sumptuosus*, L.] rich, costly, stately, magnificent.

SU'MPTUOUSLY, richly, magnificently.

SU'MPTUOUSNESS, Costliness, Magnificence.

The SUN [*Sunne*, Sax. *Son*, Du. *Sonne*, Teut.] the Illuminator of the Day, a Glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

SUNDAY [*Sunman-dæg*, Sax. *Sundag*, Dan. *Sondagh*, Du. *Sontag*, Teut.] the first Day of the Week, so call'd from its being set apart by our Saxon Ancestors for Worshipping the Idol of the Sun.

SU'NDAY *Letter*, the Dominical Letter.

SUN-DEW, an Herb.

SU'NDRY [*Sunden*, Sax.] divers.

SUONA } See Sona. Ital.
SUONO }

SUONA'TA } [in *Musick Books*] is the
SONA'TA } Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick, well known. They are of two Sorts, one for Churches and Chappels, called *Sonata di Chiesa*, or Church *Sonatas*; the other for Chambers or private Concerts, called *Sonata di Camera*, or Chamber *Sonatas*. Ital.

SU'ONATINA, a little, short, plain, and easy Sonata. Ital.

SU'PERABLE [*superabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or surpased.

To SUP [*Supan*, Sax. *suppen*, Du. *supffen*, Teut.] to drink by little and little.

To SUP [*souper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening Meal.

To SU'PERABOU'ND [*superabunder*, F. *superabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be superfluous.

SU'PERABU'NDANCE [*surabondance*, F. *superabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Excess.

SU'PERABU'NDANT [*surabondant*, F. *superabundans*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, excessive, enough and too much.

To SUPERA'DD [*superaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give a Vantage.

SUPERAFFU'SION, a pouring upon. *Lat.*

SUPERA'NNUATED [*suranné*, F. *superannatus*, L.] grown out of Date, worn out with Age, past the best.

SUPERANNUA'TION, [*superannatio*, L.] a being grown out of date, &c.

SUPE'RB [*superbe*, F. *superbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERBI'FICK [*superbificus*, L.] making proud.

SUPERBI'LOQUENCE [*superbiloquentia*, L.] speaking proudly.

SU'PERBIPA'RTIENT Number [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which divides another Number, not exactly into two Parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPERBUS [*Anatomy*] the Muscle *Attollens*, thus called because it lifts up the Eye-brows, and gives an Air of Pride. *L.*

SUPERCAR'GO, one employ'd by the Freighters of a Ship to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it out and in to their best Advantage. *Ital.*

SU'PERCHERY [*supercherie*, F.] Superfluity; an Injury or sudden Assault.

SUPERCILIOUS [*superciliosus*, L.] of a sour Countenance; of affected lofty Carriage; proud, arrogant, haughty.

SUPERCIL'IUM, the Brow or Eye-Brow. *L.*

SUPERCIL'IUM [in *Anatomy*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coxendix*, or Hip-bone.

SUPERE'MINENCE [*supereminentia*, L.] singular Excellency, Authority or Prerogative above others.

SUPERE'MINENT [*supereminens*, L.] excelling above others.

To SUPERE'ROGATE [*supererogatum*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGA'TION [*supererogation*, F.] a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good Works than one is bound to do.

SUPERERO'GATORY [*supererogatoire*, F.] belonging to Supererogation.

SUPERFETA'TION [*superfœtatio*, L.] a second conceiving before the first Young is brought forth, so that both Conceptions are in the Womb together; a breeding young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

SUPERFI'CIAL [*superficiel*, F.] belonging to a Superficies, or Surface, outward,

light, slight, imperfect.

SUPERFI'CIAL Content. See *Area*.

SUPERFI'CIAL Wound [with *Surgeons*] one that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

SUPERFI'CIALLY, slightly, imperfectly.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS, Slightness, Imperfectness.

To SUPERFI'CIALIZE, to do a thing superficially.

SUPERFI'CIARY [*superficiarius*, L.] he that pays Quit-Rent for a House, built upon another's Ground.

SUPERFI'CIES [*superficie*, F.] the Surface or outermost Part of a Thing; the Surface, the Outside. *L.*

SUPERFI'CIES [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

SUPERFI'NE [*superfin*, F.] very fine or thin.

SUPERFLU'ITY [*superfluité*, F. *superfluitas*, L.] that which is superfluous or more than needs, Over-plus, Excess.

SUPE'RFLUOUS [*superflu*, F. *superfluous*, L.] over-much, more than needs, enough and to spare; also unnecessary, idle, needless, unprofitable.

SUPE'RFLUOUSLY, needlessly.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, the being superfluous, needlessness.

SUPERGEMENA'LIS [with *Anatomists*] a winding Vessel, joined to the Testicles, the same as *Epididymis*. *L.*

SUPERHU'MANE [of *super* and *humanus*, L.] more than humane, above Man's Capacity or Reach.

SUPERHUMERALIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulder. *L.*

To SUPERINDU'CE [*superinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above, or draw any thing over another; to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDU'CTION, an adding or bringing in, over and above, &c. *L.*

To SUPERINJECT [*superinjectum*, L.] to cast or lay over or upon.

SUPERINSTITU'TION [Law Term] one Institution upon another; as when a Clerk is advanced and instituted into a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewise instituted to it by the Presentment of another Patron. *L.*

To SUPERINTE'ND [of *super* and *intendere*, L.] to oversee, or have the chief Management of Affairs.

SUPERINTE'NDENCY [*superintendance*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT [among the *Lutherans* in *Germany*] a sort of Bishop or dignified Clergyman.

SUPERINTE'NDENT [of *super*, and *intendens*,

pendens, L.] one who over-rules or governs.

SUPERIO'RITY [*superiorite*, F.] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others; also a being Superior of a Monastery.

SUPERIOUR [*superieur*, F. *superior*, L.] upper or uppermost, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, &c.

SUPE'RIOURS [*superiores*, L.] our Betters, Governours, Magistrates, &c.

SUPE'RIOURS [in *Printing*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which direct by a like Letter or Figure to the Citation in the Margin.

SUPE'RIOURS [in *Astronomy*] the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, so called by way of Eminence, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERLA'TION } [*Superlatus*, L.]

SUPE'RLATIVE } of the highest Degree, very eminent, or extraordinary. F.

SUPE'RLATIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually express'd in *English* by putting the Particle *est* at the End, or *most* before the Adjective, as *highest*, *most noble*, &c.

SUPE'RLATIVELY, eminently.

SUPE'RLATIVENESS, the being most excellent, or eminent.

SUPERLIGA'MINA [among *Surgeons*] under Swathes or Bands. L.

SUPERLI'GULA [with *Anatomists*] the Cover of the Wind-pipe.

SUPERNAL [*supernus*, L.] that comes from above.

SUPE'RNALLY, descendingly from above.

SUPERNA'TATION [with *Philosophers*] a floating or Swimming at Top. L.

SUPERNA'TURAL [*supernaturalis*, F. of *super* and *naturalis*, L.] that is above the Course, Strength or Reach of Nature.

SUPERNA'TURALITY, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNA'TURALLY, in a manner above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNATURALNESS, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNITY [*supernitas*, L.] a being above or aloft.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*supernumeraire*, F. *supernumerarius*, L.] that is above the limited or usual Number; also an Officer in the Excise.

SUPERONERATIO'NE *Pastura*, a Writ against one who is impleaded in the County for the over-burdening of a Common with his Cattle, in case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPERPARTICULAR *Proportion* [*Mathemat.*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part, whose Number is 1, so that the Number

which is so contained in the greater is said to be to it, in *superparticular Proportion*.

SUPERPA'RTIENT *Proportion* [*Mathemat.*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and some Number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as 1 two Thirds, 1 three Fourths, and such like.

SUPERPO'NDERANT [*superponderans*, L.] weighing over and above.

SUPER *Prerogativa Regis*, a Writ lying against the King's Widow marrying without his Leave. L.

SUPERPURGA'TION, an overmuch purging by Stool. L.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Inferior* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that helps to draw the Arm backwards; the same as *Infraspinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Superior*; the same as *Supraspinatus*.

TO SUPERSCRIBE [*superscribere*, L.] to write over or on the outside of a Letter, Deed, &c.

SUPERSCRI'PTION [*subscription*, F.] a Writing on the outside of a Letter; also that which is written on the outside of a Letter, a Direction. L.

TO SUPERSE'DE [*superfider*, F. *superfere*, L.] to omit the doing of a Thing, to suspend, put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding, to countermand.

SUPERSE'DEAS, a Writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise ought to be done according to Law, were it not for that Reason on which the Thing is granted. L.

SUPER *Statuto* 1 *Edwardi* III. a Writ which lay against the King's Tenant, holding in Chief who alienated the King's Land without his Licence. L.

SUPER *Statuto de Articulis Cleri*, a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer that distrains in the King's High-Way, or in the Glebe Land, antiently given to Rectories. L.

SUPER *Statuto de York*, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses Viſtualling either in Groſs or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor.

SUPER *Statuto facto pour Seneschal*, &c. a Writ lying against the Steward or Marshal for holding Pleas in his Court, for Freehold Trespass or Contracts not made within the King's Household.

SUPER *Statutum Edwardi* III. *versus Servantes*, &c. a Writ which lies against him who keeps another Man's Servant, departed out of his Service, against Law.

SUPERSTITION [of *super* and *sto*, q. d. too great Nicety as to Things above us] a being over scrupulous and nice in Divine Worship; too much Ceremony in Divine Worship; mistaken Devotion. F. or L.

SUPERSTITIOUS [*superstitieux*, F. *superstitio*, us,

perstitiosus, L.] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over-nice.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, over scrupulously, bigottedly.

SUPERSTITIOUSNES, the being over scrupulous or bigotted.

To SUPERSTRU'CT [*superstructum*, L.] to build upon, or to build one thing upon another.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE [of *super* and *structura*, L.] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

SUPERTRIPA'RTIENT *Number* }
SUPERTRIPA'RTIENT *Quantity* }
[in *Mathematicks*] is that which divides another Number or Quantity into three Parts, but leaves some Remainder.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS [*supervacaneus*, L.] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, that serves to no use or purpose, unnecessary.

To SUPERVE'NE [*survenir*, F. *super-venire*, L.] to come unlooked for, to come upon a sudden, to come in unlooked for or unsuspected.

SUPERVE'NIENT *Signs* [*Physick*] such as arise at the Declension of a Distemper. L.

A SUPERVE'NTION [*superventus*, L.] a coming upon one suddenly.

To SUPERVISE [of *super* and *videre*, *visum*, L.] to oversee.

SUPERV'SOR, an Overseer or Surveyer. L.

SUPERV'SOR [of a *Will*] one that is appointed to assist the Executor, and see that the Will is duly performed.

SUPINA'TOR *Radius brevis* [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm called *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward Part of the *Ulna*. L.

SUPINA'TOR *Radius longus* [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward Part of the Shoulder Bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*. L.

SUPI'NE [*supinus*, L.] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

SU'PINES [in *Grammar*] Terminations of the Verb which have the Signification of an Infinite Mood, the one in *um*, which has an Active Signification, the other in *n*, which has a Passive.

SUPINITY } [*supinitas*, L.] Sloth,
SUPINENESS } negligence, carelessness.

To SUPPEDITATE [*suppeditatum*, L.] to find, supply or furnish, as, to *suppeditate* Matter.

To SUPPLANT [*supplanter*, F. *supplantare*, L.] to trip up one's Heels; to deceive or beguile, to undermine.

SUPPLANTA'LIA [among *Physicians*] Plaisters apply'd to the Feet, for the most part made of Leven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, &c. L.

SU'PPLE [*souple*, F.] soft or limber,

pliant; also submissive, complaisant.

To SU'PPLE, to make limber or pliant, S'UPPLENESS, Limberness, Pliantness.

SU'PPLEMENT [*supplementum*, L. of *sub* and *pleo*] any Addition that is made to supply something deficient before, particularly an Addition to a Treatise. F.

SU'PPLEMENT of an Arch [in *Geometry*] is the Number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-Circle; as Complement signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SU'PPLETORY [of *supplere*, L.] that serves to supply some Imperfection or Defect.

SUPPLIANT } [*suppliant*, F. *supplicans*,
SUPPLICANT } L.] a Petitioner, or humble Suitor.

To SU'PPPLICATE [*supplier*, F. *supplicatum*, L. of *sub* and *plico*, q. d. to bend downwards] to make humble Request, to beg, intreat, or beseech earnestly.

SUPPLICA'TION, humble Suit, Petition; earnest and submissive Prayer. F. of L.

SUPPLICA'VIT, a Writ out of the *Chancery*, for taking the Surety of the Peace against a Man, and was heretofore called *Breve de Mimis*.

SUPPLICE [*supplicium*, L.] Punishment.

To SUPPLIER, to make Supplication. O.

SUPPLOSION, a stamping or noise made with the Feet. L.

To SUPPLY [*suppleer*, F. *supplere*, L.] to make up what was wanting; to fill up one's Place; to furnish with Necessaries.

SUPPLY, Aid, Relief.

SUPPLIES [in *War*] Recruits of Forces, the furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

To SUPPO'RT [*supporter*, F. *supportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; to protect, or uphold; to feed or maintain; to countenance, favour, or back, to assist.

SUPPO'RT [*supportatio*, L.] that which upholds or bears up a Burden or Weight; a Prop, Defence, Protection. F.

SUPPO'RTABLE, that may be endured or suffered; tolerable, sufferable. L.

SUPPO'RTABLY, in a manner that may be borne.

SUPPORTABLENESS, Capableness of being borne.

SUPPO'RTED of the Pale [in *Heraldry*] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale in an Escutcheon.

SUPPO'RTERS [*Architecture*] Images to bear up Posts, &c. in a Building.

SUPPO'RTERS [*Heraldry*] some kind of Savage Beasts, as Lions, Tygers, Griffins, Eagles, &c. which in Achievements, are drawn standing on each side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support it; which Achievement is allow'd to none under the Degree of a Knight Banneret.

SUPPOSABLE, that may be supposed.

SUP-

SUPPOSAILE, Supposition. *Chanc.*

To SUPPO'SE [*supposer*, F. *suppositum*, L.] to imagine, to think, to grant, or take for granted; also to produce a false thing instead of a true.

SUPPOSITION } Imagination; also a

SUPPO'SAL } thing taken for granted; an uncertain Allegation. F. of L.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS [*suppositivus*, L.] put in the room of another, that is real or proper; false, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY, counterfeitedly, spuriously.

SUPPO'SITORY [*suppositoire*, F. *suppositorium*, L.] a solid Medicine put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly; it is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt, and other Ingredients.

To SUPPRE'SS [*supprimer*, F. *suppressum*, L.] to keep under; to put a stop to; to smother; to take away or put down an Office; to conceal; to pass over in Silence.

SUPPRE'SSION, a putting a stop to, smothering, concealing, &c. F. of L.

SUPPRE'SSION of the Courses [in Women] is when they are stopp'd, and have not a free Passage.

SUPPRE'SSION of Urine, a Difficulty in making Water.

SUPPRE'SSIONIS Ignis [with Chymists] a Fire made above the Sand.

To SU'PPURATE [*suppurar*, F. *suppuratum*, L. of *sub* and *pus*] to run with, or void Matter as a Sore does.

SUPPURA'TION, a Ripening of a Boil or Imposthume, a gathering into Matter. F. of L.

SU'PPURATIVE, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURGA'TION, a too often use of purging Medicines.

SUPPU'TATION, a counting, casting up, a reckoning. F. of L.

SUPRALA'PSARIANS [of *supra* and *lapsus*, L.] those who hold that God pass'd his Decree of Election and Reprobation, before the Fall of Adam.

SUPRAMU'NDANE [of *supra* and *mundanus*, L.] above the World.

SUPRASCAPULA'RIS inferior [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Arm, the same as *Infraspinatus*. L.

SUPRASCAPULARIS superior } [in Anatomy] a Muscle so called from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade.

SUPRE'MACY [*suprematie*, F.] Sovereignty, the most transcendent Height of Power and Authority, more especially the Supreme or Chief Power of the King or Queen of England in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUPRE'ME [*supremus*, L.] highest, chiefest, most eminent, advanced to the highest

Degree of Authority or Dignity. F.

SUPRE'MELY, most eminently.

SUPREMITY [*supremitas*, L.] the last End, the State of Men after Death.

SU'RA [in Anatomy] the lesser Bone of the Calf of the Leg. L.

SU'RAL Vein [in Anatomy] a Vein which runs down in the Calf of the Leg.

SURA'LIS [Anatomy] a Branch of the Crural Vein, spreading itself into two Branches, one outward, and the other inward.

SURA'NTLER [among Hunters] the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

SURBA'TE } [of *sur* and *batre*, F.]

SURBA'TING } a Bruise under a Horse's Foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unhod.

SU'RBET, wearied. *Spenc.*

To SURCEA'SE [of *surceoir*, F. q. d. *supercessare* or *supersedere*, L.] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To SURCHA'RGE [*surcharger*, F.] to over-load, to over-charge.

SURCHARGE [in Traffick] Charge in any Thing, which is over and above that which is just; Charge upon Charge. F.

SURCHA'RGER [of the Forest] he who puts more Beasts into the Forest than he hath a Right to do. F.

SU'RCINGLE [*sopracinghia*, Ital. q. d. *supercingulum*, L.] a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of England usually tie their Cassocks; a sort of upper Girth or Harness for Horses.

SURCO'AT [of *sur*, F. and *Coat*, q. d. *superior Coat*] a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour; a sort of upper Garment.

SUR *cui in vita*, a Writ for the Heir of a Woman whose Husband had alienated her Lands in Fee, and she brings not the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the recovery of it; in which Case the Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant, after her Decease.

SURCULA'TION, a pruning or lopping of Trees. L.

SU'RCULOSE [*surculosus*, L.] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SU'RCULUS, a Shoot, Set, or Slip; a Scyon or Graft; a young Twig or Branch of a Tree. L.

SURD [*surdus*, L.] Deaf; also void of Sense or Reason.

SURD [Mathematicks] as, a *Surd* or *Irrational Root*, is a Square Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number.

SU'RDITY [*surdité*, F. *surditas*, L.] Deafness, Dulness.

SU'RDS [in Geometry] are Figures incommensurable to the Rational Square, or Lines which have not any common Measure with the Rational Line given.

SURE

SURE [*seur*, F. *securus*, L.] safe, secure, trusty, faithful.

SU'RELY, certainly, faithfully.

SURENESS, Certainty, Faithfulness.

SUREBY [q. d. Sure-Bay, *Ptolemy* calls it *Ευλιμενον* Gabrantovicorum] in *Yorksh.*

SUREMENT, Security. *Chanc.*

SU'RETISHIP, the being Surety for another.

SU'RETY [*seureté*, F. *securitas*, L.] Safety, Security, Bail.

SU'RETY [of the *Peace*] is an Acknowledgment of a Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the *Peace*.

SU'RETY of the good *Abearing*, differs from the Security of the *Peace* in this Respect, That whereas the *Peace* is not broken without an Affray or Assault, yet the good *Abearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his and their Weapons and Harness.

SU'RFACE [q. d. *super facies*, L.] the bare outside of a Body, the Superficies.

SU'RFACE [*Geometry*] is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickness, the same as *Superficies*.

A Plain SU'RFACE [in *Geometry*] is made by the Motion of a Right Line, always keeping in the same Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved SU'RFACE [in *Geometry*] is Convex above or without, and Concave below or within; which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a Right Line of a Curve or crooked Line, or of a curved Line on a Right one.

To SURFEIT [of *suprafare*, Ital. to oppress, q. d. *suprafacere*, L.] to cause an Indisposition in the Body by over-charging the Stomach; to cloy.

A SURFEIT [q. d. *surfait*, F.] an Indisposition caused by Excess in eating, drinking and over-charging the Stomach.

A SURGE [of *surgendo*, L.] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, especially such as beat upon the Shore.

To SURGE [*surgere*, L.] to rise up in Surges or Waves.

To SURGE [*Sea Phrase*] when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little, they say, *the Cable surges*.

SU'RGEON [*Chirurgion*, F. *Chirurgus*, L. of *χειρουργος*, Gr.] one who is skilled in or professes Surgery.

SU'RGERY [*Chirurgerie*, F. *Chirurgia*, L. *χειρουργία*, Gr. of *χειρ* a Hand, and *εργον* Work, q. d. manual Operation] an Art which teaches how to cure the outward Diseases of a human Body, by the help of the Hands. The several Parts of Surgery are, *Anaplerosis*, *Diaprosis*, *Diorthosis*, *Exxresis*, and *Synthesis*. Also a Room where

Surgeons keep their Medicines and Instruments, and perform their Operations.

SU'RKNEY, a kind of white Garment like a Rochet.

SU'RLILY, morosely, crossly.

SURLINESS, Moroseness, Crossness:

SU'RLY [*Suplic*, Sax.] morose, crabbed, dogged.

SURMICA [*Old Law*] a Loaf of coarse white Bread.

To SURMISE [of *surmettre*, F. obsol.] to imagine, suppose or think; to have a Suspicion of.

A SURMISE [*surmise*, F. obsol.] an Imagination, Supposition, or Suspicion.

To SURMOU'NT [*surmonter*, F. *surmontare*, Ital.] to overcome or get the better of, to surpass or outdo.

SURMOU'NTED [*surmonté*, F.] overcome, outdone, &c.

SURMOU'NTED [*Heraldry*] is when one Ordinary is borne upon another.

SURNAME [of *sur*, i. e. sub. and *name*] the Name of the Family a Person is descended from.

To SURPA'SS [*surpasser*, F.] to go beyond, to exceed or excel.

SU'RPLICE [*surplis*, F. q. d. *super pellucium*, L.] a Linen Vestment worn by Clergymen when they officiate at Divine Service.

SU'RPLUSAGE [*surplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SURPLU'SAGE [in *Com. Law*] a Superfluity or Addition more than needeth, which sometimes causeth the Writ to abate.

SURPRI'SAL } [*surprise*, F.] a sudden
SURPRISE } Assaulting or Coming upon a Man unawares, Amazement, Astonishment.

To SURPRISE } [*surprendre*, F.] to take
To SURPRIZE } napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into an Error, by causing to do a thing over-hastily; to amaze or astonish.

SURPRI'ZING [*suprenant*, F.] which causes Surprise; wonderful, strange.

SURPRI'ZINGLY, strangely, wonderfully.

SURQUEDRY [of *surquider*, O. F.] Pride, Presumption, an over-weening Conceit of one's own Knowledge. O.

SURREBU'TTER [*Law Term*] a second Rebutter; a Rebutting more than once.

SURREJOINDER [*surjoindre*, F. obsol.] a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action opposite to the Defendant's Rejoinder, called *Triplicatio* by the *Civilians*.

To SURRE'NDER [*surrendre*, F. obsol.] to yield or deliver one's self up; to give up a thing, to lay down one's Office.

A SU'RRENDER, a resigning or giving up.

SURRENDER [in *Law*] is a Tenant's yielding up his Lands to him that has the next Remainder or Reversion.

SURREPTION, a stealing upon one, a Surprize. *L.*

SURREPTITIOUS [*surreptitius, L.*] stolen or done by stealth, fally come by, got by stealth or surprize.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, done by way of Stealth.

SURREY [of *Suſs, Sax.* the South, and *ſſea, Sax.* a River, according to *Camden*] a Southern County of *Britain*.

To **SURROGATE** [*ſurroger, F. ſurrogatum, L.*] to depute or appoint in the room of another, moſt commonly ſaid of a Biſhop or Biſhop's Chancellor.

SURROGA'TION, the Act of appointing a Deputy. *F. of L.*

To **SURROUND** [*ſurround, F. obſol.*] to go round or encompaſs.

SURSANURE [*q. d. ſurſum ſanatum, L.*] a Sore, whole without, and feſtering inwardly. *Chauc.*

SURSI'LE, ſuch Penalties as are laid upon thoſe who pay not their Duties or Rent for Caſtleward at their Days. *F.*

SURSO'LID [in *Algebra*] is the fifth Power from any given Root either in Species or Numbers.

SURSO'LID Problem [in *Mathematicks*] is that which cannot be reſolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

SURTOO'T } [*ſur-tout, F.*] a great up-
SURTOU'T } per Coat.

SURTOU'T [among *Confectioners*] as *Piſtacheos in Surtout*, is the Kernels of *Piſtacheo Nuts* prepar'd after the ſame manner as *Almond Sugar-Plumbs*.

SURTOU'T [in *Cookery*] as, *Pidgeons dreſſ'd in Surtout*, is farced, roasted with *Veal Collops*, and ſerv'd up in a *Ragoo*. *F.*

To **SURVEY'** [of *ſurveoir, F. obſol. q. d. ſupravidere, L.*] to view or look about on all Sides, to overſee; to meaſure Land.

A **SURVEY'**, a general Review; a Draught of one's Lands; a Deſcription of a Country.

SURVEY'AUNCE, ſurveying. *Chauc.*

SURVEY'ER [of the *Melting*] an Officer of the Mint, whoſe Buſineſs is to ſee the Bullion caſt out, and that it be not altered after the delivery of it to the Melter.

SURVEY'ER or **SURVEY'OR**, a Meaſurer of Land; Overſeer of the Customs, Lands, Buildings, &c.

SURVEY'ER of the *Navy*, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to know the State of all Stores, and ſee the Wants ſupply'd; to ſurvey the Hulls, Malt, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Boatſwains, &c. Accounts.

SURVEY'ER of the *Ordnance*, an Officer whoſe Charge is to ſurvey all the King's

Ordnance, Stores and Proviſions of War, in the Cuſtody of the Store-keeper of the Tower of *London*; to allow all Bills of Debt; as alſo to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works.

SURVEYING [of *Land*] the Art of meaſuring the Area's or Superficial Contents of Lands, Grounds, Fields, &c. by the help of proper Inſtruments.

SURVIVANCE [*ſurvivance, F.*] an out-living of one.

To **SURVIVE** [*ſurvivre, F. q. d. ſupravivere, L.*] to outlive.

SURVIVOR [*ſurvivant, F.*] one who outlives another.

SURVIVOR [in *Law*] is the longer Liver of two joint Tenants.

SURVIVORSHIP, the Condition, State or Circumſtances of a Survivor.

SUSANNA [ששן, *Heb. i. e. a Lilly*] a Name of Women.

SUSCEPTIBLE [*ſuſceptum, L.*] capable of receiving any Impreſſion or Form. *F.*

SUSCEPTIBLENESS, the being capable of receiving an Impreſſion.

SUSCEPTION, the undertaking of, or capableneſs of a Thing. *L.*

SUSCIPIENT [*ſuſcipiens, L.*] capable, receiving, undertaking.

To **SUSCITATE** [*ſuſciter, F. ſuſcitatum, L.*] to raiſe up or quicken.

SUSCITA'TION, a raiſing up or quickening. *F. of L.*

SU'SHIN, a ſort of old Corn.

To **SUSPE'CT** [*ſuſpicari, L.*] to fear or miſtruſt.

SUSPECTION, Suspicion. *Chauc.*

SUSPE'CTFUL, apt to ſuſpect or miſtruſt.

SUSPECTFULNESS, the being too apt to miſtruſt others.

SUSPE'NCE [*ſuſpenſe, F. ſuſpenſio, L.*] Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind.

To **SUSPE'ND** [*ſuſpendre, F. ſuſpendere, L.*] to delay, put off, or ſtop; to deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid the Exerciſe of it; to wave or avoid giving one's Judgment.

To **SUSPE'ND** [in *Law*] ſignifies a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

SUSPE'NDED [*ſuſpendu, F. ſuſpenſus, L.*] hanged up; put out of Office for a Time.

SUSPE'NSION, a hanging up, Ceſſation or Ceasing for a while; alſo the being ſuſpended from an Office. *F. of L.*

SUSPE'NSION [in *Common Law*] is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right, as when a Signiory or Rent, &c. by reaſon of the Unity of Poſſeſſion, or otherwiſe, lies dormant for ſome time.

SUSPE'NSION [in *Canon Law*] the leſſer Excommunication.

SUSPENSOR *Teſticuli* [Anatomy] a Muſcle called alſo *Cremaster*.

SUSPENSO'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Ligament of the *Penis*, which arises from the forepart of the *Os Pubis*, and is fix'd to the upper Part of the *Dorsum Penis*.

SUSPENSORY [*suspensoire*, F. *suspenso-rium*, L.] a sort of Truss or Bandage; also a Cord hung up in a Bed for a sick Person to ease and turn himself.

SU'SPICABLE, liable to Suspicion. L.

SUSPI'CION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust. F. of L.

SUSPI'CIOUS [*suspitioneux*, F. *suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicion, or Jealousy, distrustful, jealous: also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPI'CIOUSLY, distrustfully.

SUSPICI'OUSNESS, Distrustfulness.

SUSPI'RAL [*soupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water passing under Ground towards a Conduit or Cistern; also a Breathing-Hole, a Vent or Air-hole.

SUSPIRA'TION, a Sighing. O. L.

SUSSEX [*Suðyex*, Sax. *q. d.* South Saxony, or the Country of the *South Saxons*] a Southern County of *England*.

To **SUSTAIN** [*soutenir*, *sustenter*, F. *sustinere*, L. of *sub* and *teneo*] to uphold or support, to bear, hold or keep up, to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SU'STENANCE, Nourishment, Food.

SUSTERNE, Sister. *Chauc.*

SUSURRA'TION, a whispering. L.

To **SUSURRATE** [*susurratum*, L.] to whisper or speak low.

A **SUTE** } [of *suite*, F.] a compleat Set
SUIT } of Garments. See *Suit*.

To **SUTE** [of *suite*, of *suivre*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [*i. e.* the South Well, *Bede* calls it *Foonl ftingacester*] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*, 94 Miles N. N. W. from *London*, where *St. Pauline*, Archbishop of *York*, baptized the People of that Country, in the River *Trent*.

A **SU'TLER** [*Soeteler*, Du. *Sudeler*, Teut.] one who sells Provisions to Soldiers in a Camp or Garison.

SU'TTLE Weight [among *Merchants*] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUTTON [*q. d.* South Town] in *Devonshire*.

SU'TURE [*sutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch.

SU'TURE [in *Anatomy*] the closing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws set one into another.

SU'TURE [among *Surgeons*] a sewing together the Lips of a Wound.

SU'TURES [among *Naturalists*] the Closures with which the Shells of Fishes are joined one to another.

Bastard SU'TURES } [in *Anatomy*] are
False SU'TURES } those Seams of the Skull whose Figure resembles the Scales

of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over the other.

To **SURY**, to assure, to ensure. *Chauc.*

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWA'BBER, an Inferior Officer on Board a Ship of War, whose Office is to take care that the Ship be kept clean.

A **SWACHE**, a Tally. N. C.

A **SWAD** [probably of *Speðele*, Sax. a Swathe] a Peascod Shell, or Peascod with few or small Pease in it.

To **SWADDLE** [*ypeðan* Sax.] to wrap up with Swathing Bands; also to bang or cudgel, to drub.

To **SWAG** [*ypegan*, Sax. to sound, *schwanken*, Teut. to vacillate, *lueiger*, Dan. a Pendulum] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does, to hang down.

A **SWAG**, a Shop. *Cant.*

To **SWA'GGER** [*ypegan*, Sax. to sound, *swadderan*, Du. to make a Noise] to play the *Hector*, to boast, vaunt, or huff.

A **SWAGGERER**, a boasting person.

SWAIN [*span*, Sax. of *ypincan*, Sax. to labour] a Countryman, a Clown, a Neatherd or Shepherd.

SWAI'NMOTE } a Court touching Fo-

SWA'NIMOTE } rest Matters, held thrice a Year, the *Verdurers* being Judges.

SWALDALE [of the River *Swall* and *Dale*] in *Yorkshire*.

SWALE, swelled. O.

To **SWA'LE** [*ypælan*, Sax.] to burn, to waste, or blaze away as a Candle, &c.

SWA'LE, windy, bleak, cold. N. C.

SWA'LLET, Water breaking in upon the Tin Miners at their Work.

SWA'LLOW [*ypalepe*, Sax. *swalbe*, Du. *schwalbe*, Teut. *swale*, Dan.] a sort of Bird; also a flying Sea-Fish; also a Whirl-pool or Gulph.

One Swallow does not make Summer.

All the false as well as foolish Conclusions, from a particular to an universal Truth, fall under the Censure of this Proverb. It teaches, that as he that guesses at the Course of the Year by the Flight of one single Bird, is very liable to be mistaken in his Conjecture; so also a Man cannot be denominated *Rich* from one single Piece of Money in his Pocket, nor accounted *universally good* from the Practise of one single *Virtue*, nor *temperate* because he is *stout*, nor *liberal* because he is *exactly just*: that one Day cannot render a Man compleatly happy in point of *Time*, nor one *Action* consummate his Glory in Point of *Valour*. In short, the Moral of it is, That the right way of Judging of Things, beyond Imposition and Fallacy, is not from Particulars, but Universals. *Una hirundo non facit ver*, says *Horace*. Το εαρ μία χελιδων ε ποιει, *Aristot.* from whence we borrow it.

SWAL-

SWA'LLOW-Tail [*Fortificat.*] an Out-work, narrower towards the Place, than towards the Country. See *Queue d' Hironde*.

SWA'LLOW-Tail [in *Foinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular way of fastening together two Pieces of Timber, so strongly that they cannot fall asunder.

SWA'LLOW-Wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison.

To **SWA'LLOW** [*ypelzan, Sax. svelger, Dan.*] to pass or let down the Throat.

SWAMP } a Bog or marshy Place in
SWOMP } *Virginia*, and other Places in the *West-Indies*.

SWAMPY, of or belonging to, or abounding with Swamps, or Bogs.

A **SWAN** [*Span, Sax. schwan, Teut. svane, Dan.*] a large water Fowl; concerning which there is a Law, that whoever shall steal their Eggs out of the Nest, shall be imprisoned for a Year and a Day, and fin'd according to the King's Pleasure.

SWANESCOMB [q. d. *Swain's Camp*, or *Swain's Comb*, i. e. the Valley of *Swain*, a General of the *Danes* that pitched his Tents there] a Place there in *Kent*.

SWANG, a green Swarth or Furrow amidst plow'd Lands. *N. C.*

A **SWANG**, a marshy Place, or Part of a Pasture overflow'd with Water. *N. C.*

A **SWANK** [as *Bocking* in *Essex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the left Hand Man; and according to the Quantity is called either a large or a little Swank.

SWA'NKING, great.

SWANS-SKIN, a sort of fine thick Flannel, so called upon account of its extraordinary whiteness.

To **SWAP** } to exchange one Thing for
To **SWOP** } another, to barter, to truck.

To **SWAPPE**, to strike, to cut off, to wipe off suddenly. *Chauc.*

SWARD [*Speard, Sax. swaerde, Du. schwarte, Teut.*] the Rind of Bacon.

SWARD [*Husbandry*] Ground is said to have a Sward, or to be swarded, when it is well covered with Grass and other Herbs.

To **SWARM** [*ypearmian, Sax. swermen, Du. schwarmen, Teut.*] to fly in a Company or Cluster, as Bees do; also to abound, spoken of Vermin.

A **SWARM** [*Spearm, Sax. schwarm, Teut.*] a Swarm or Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any winged Vermin, &c.

SWARTH [probably of *Speart, Sax. black*] the Ghost of a dying Person. *Cumb.*

SWA'RTHINESS, Blackishness, Taw-niness.

SWA'RTHY [of *ypeart, Sax. swart,*

Du. schwarz, Teut. Black] blackish, tawny, Sun-burnt.

SWASH, a Stream or Puddle of Water. To **SWASH**, to make fly about, as Water; to clash with Swords.

SWASH-BUCKLER [*swadderen, Du. to make a Noise or Brawling, and Buckler*] a vainglorious Sword-Player, a meer Bragadochio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH } [*Spe dele of ype San, Sax.*

SWARTH } to roll up or make into Bundles, *swaddel*, or *swade*, *Du.*] Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent.*

To **SWATHE** [*ype San, Sax.*] to bind up with Swathes, to swaddle.

A **SWATHE** [*ype dele, Sax. swadel, Du.*] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.

SWATHE, *Calm. N. C.*

A **SWATHE** *Bank*, a Swarth of new mown Grass or Corn. *N. C.*

SWATHE [among *Surgeons*] a long or broad Band to bind up any wounded or diseased Member or Part.

To **SWATTLE** away, to waste. *N. C.*

To **SWAY** [*schweben, Teut. to move*] to hold a Scepter; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAY'ING [in *Horses*] a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone.

To **SWEAL** [*ypelan, Sax. to inflame*] to melt away waitefully, like bad Candles.

To **SWEAL** a Hog, to finge him. *C.*

A **SWEAM**, a Qualm or sudden Fit of Sickness.

SWEAMISH, squeamish; modest. *N. C.*

To **SWEAR** [*ypepian, Sax. sweeren, Du. schweren, Teut.*] to take an Oath before a Magistrate, or solemnly; also to swear profanely.

To **SWEAT** [*ype Tan, Sax. sweetten, Du. sweeten, Dan. schwyn, C. Br. sudare, L.*] to perspire thro' the Pores of the Body by reason of Heat.

SWEAT [*ypette, Sax. sweet, Du. chweye, C. Br. sudor, L.*] Moisture perspired thro' the Pores of the Body.

SWEATH, the same as *Swarth*. *Kent.*

SWEATING *Sickness*, a Disease which began in *Shrewsbury*, and over-ran the whole Kingdom. *A. C. 1551.*

SWEA'TY [*ypatig, Sax. sweetig, Du.*] wet with Sweat.

SWEATINESS, the abounding with Sweat.

To **SWEB**, to swoon. *N. C.*

To **SWEEP** [*ypeopan, Sax.*] to cleanse with a Broom, Brush, &c.

To **SWEEP** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to sweep, when she wipes her Beak after she has fed.

SWEEP [of a *Ship*] the Mould where she begins to compass at the Rung Heads; the Semicircular or Oval Line made by Compasses, Hand, or any Motion, or Vibration.

SWEEP [among *Alchymists*] a refining Furnace.

SWEEP-NET, a sort of Fishing Net.

SWEEPAGE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEEPING [*Sea Term*] is dragging along the Ground, at the bottom of the Sea with a three flook'd Grapnel to find some Cable that is slip't from an Anchor.

SWEET [γπατ, Sax. *suet*, Du. *suavis*, L. which *Junius* derives of 'Hδύς, Gr.] pleasant in Taste, as Honey, &c.

After Sweet Meat comes sour Sauce.

This Proverb is an excellent Monition to *Temperance* and *Sobriety*, for that whatsoever is *excessive* and *unreasonable*, either in our *Actions* or our *Passions* and *Appetites*, in either drinking or eating to *Gluttony*; either in point of Wit, Mirth, or Warronness to *Intemperance*; of Lust, Lechery, or Lewdness to *Iniquity*, will certainly make the sweetest Meat we can eat rise as sour as a Crab in our Stomachs; for that there is rank *Poison* in the Tail of all *unlawful* Pleasures, a bitter Sweet, or a deadly sour Dreg in the bottom of the Vessel, which will be *Wormwood* and *Gall* in the Belly. *Post gaudia Luctus*, say the *Latins*. 'Εξ ἀπαργίας πράγματα, say the *Greeks*; and גַּמְבִּישׁ הַקֵּי כֹאֵב לֵב וְאַהֲרִיתָּה the *Hebrews*.

To **SWEETEN**, to make sweet.

A **SWEETENER**, one who decoys Persons to game.

SWEETING, a sort of sweet Apple.

SWEETISH, somewhat sweet.

SWEETISHLY, pleasantly in Taste.

SWEETLY, in a sweet manner, pleasantly.

SWEETNESS, the being of a sweet Quality.

A **SWEET-HEART**, a Lover or Suitor.

To **SWELL** [ypeltan, Sax. *swellen*, Du.] to rise up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's self, to look big.

SWELLED Pizzle, a Disease in Horses.

A **SWE'LLING** [Spell, or Spyle, Sax.] a Tumour or Rising in the Body.

SWELT, burned. *Spenc.*

To **SWE'LTR** [ypeltan, Sax. to die, ypælan, Sax. to inflame, swelten, Du. to faint, ypoleδ, Sax. Heat] to broil with excessive Heat.

SWELTRY [of ypoleδ, Sax. Heat] extremely hot.

To **SWELVEN**, to swallow. O.

SWEPE } an Engine having Cross Beams
SWIPE } to draw Water with.

SWERD, the Superficies of the Ground with Grass.

SWERE [ypeop, Sax.] the Neck. *Ch.*

To **SWERNE**, to swear. *Chauc.*

To **SWE'RV**, to wander from.

A **Bed SWERVER**, one inconstant to his Bed, a Rover, a Debauchee, &c. *Sb.*

SWEVEN [ypeyen, Sax.] a Dream. O.

SWIFT [ypixt, Sax.] quick, or nimble.

SWIFT [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be *swift in Motion*, when it exceeds or moves faster, by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, than its mean diurnal Motion.

SWI'FTERS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to the Main-Masts or Fore-Masts, which serve to strengthen the Shrouds, and keep the Masts stiff.

SWIFTING of a *Ship* [*Sea Term*] encompassing her Gun-Wale round with Ropes, to strengthen her in stress of Weather; to bring her a-ground upon a *Careen*.

SWIFTING [of the *Capstan Bars*] is straining a Rope all a-round the outer end of the Capstan Bars, in order to strengthen, and make them to bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

SWI'FTING the Masts, is a particular Manner of easing and strengthening them, when a *Ship* is either brought a-ground or on a *Careen*.

SWIFTLY, quickly, nimbly.

SWIFTNESS, Nimbleness.

SWILK, such. *Chauc.*

To **SWILKER** Ore, to dash over. *N. C.*

To **SWILL** [ypelzen, Sax. *swelghen*, schwelgen, Teut.] to gulp or swallow down greedily, to drink hard.

SWILL Bowl, a lusty Toper.

SWILL, Hog-wash. *C.*

SWILL, a Washing-Tub with three Feet; also a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

SWILL-Pough, a Dilling, or Child born when the Parents are old. O.

To **SWIM** [ypimman, Sax. *schwimmen*, Teut. *swemmer*, Dan.] to pass along in, or float on the Water.

A **SWIMMING in the Head** [switshelengue, Du.] a Vertigo or Giddiness.

SWIMMINGLY, smoothly, prosperously.

SWINE [Spin, Sax. *swin*, Du. *swin*, Dan.] Hogs, either Boars or Sows.

SWINEHERD [Spyn-hynter, Sax.] a Keeper or Feeder of Swine.

Herd of SWINE [Spyn-heopt, Sax.] a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWINE-Crue

SWINE-Erne

SWINE-Hull

SWINE Greun [of Graun, Dan. the Nose] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.*

S W

SWINE Pipe, a Bird of the Thrush Kind.

SWINISH, like a Swine, filthy.

SWINISHLY, filthily.

SWINISHNESS, Filthiness.

To SWING [*ypenʒan*, Sax. *ſwingen*, Du. *ſchwingen*, Teut. *ſwinger*, Dan.] to vibrate, or move to and fro hanging.

SWING-Wheel [in a Royal Pendulum Clock] is that Wheel that drives the Pendulum; in a Watch it is called also the Crown Wheel.

To SWINGE [*ypinʒan*, Sax.] to whip or bang soundly, to chastise severely.

SWINGING, huge, exceeding great.

To SWINGLE, to beat.

SWINGLE STAFF, a Stick to beat Flax with.

To SWINK, to labour. *Chauc.*

SWINK, Labour. *Spenc.*

SWIPE, an Engine for drawing up Water; also another for throwing Granadoes.

SWIPPER, humble, quick. *N. C.*

A SWITCH, a small Wand used as a Whip.

SWITH [*ypide*, Sax.] quickly. *Spenc.*

SWITHIN [*Camden* derives it of *ſpide*, greatly, and *Heah*, high, Sax. formerly called *Switheahn*] a famous Bishop of Winchester, celebrated for his Piety, and on that account canonized for a Saint.

To SWIVE [*ſchweven*, Teut. to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.

SWI'VEL, a sort of Metal Ring that turns about either way.

To SWIZZEN, to finge. *N. C.*

SWOLE-HOT, fultry, hot. *O.*

A SWOLING [of Land] as much as one Plough can till in a Year, a Hide of Land; but some say an uncertain Quantity.

To SWOON [*Aypunan*, Sax. or as Dr. Th. H. of *Speʒan*, Sax. a Dream, *ſchwin*, Teut. *ſwinder*, Dan.] to faint away, to suffer a Deliquium of the Spirits.

To SWOOP [among Fowlers] to fly down hastily and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To SWOP. See to Swap.

SWORD [*ypeopt*, Sax. *ſwert*, Dan. *ſchwerdt*, Teut.] an offensive Weapon.

SWORD Bearer, an Officer who carries the Sword of State before a Magistrate, particularly before the Lord-Mayor of London.

SWORD of Bacon [*ypeapn*, Sax. *ſwaerde*, Du. *ſchwarte*, Teut.] the Rind or Skin of Bacon.

SWORD FISH, a Sea-Fish, having a Bone five Foot long like a Sword, with Teeth on either side at the End of the upper Jaw, and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

SWORD-GRASS, a kind of Sedge.

SWORD-SLEIPER, a Sword-Cutler. *N. C.*

S Y

To SWORL, to snarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*

SWORN, having taken an Oath.

SWORN Brothers, Soldiers of Fortune, who used to engage themselves by mutual Oaths, to share the Reward of their Services.

A SWOUGH, a Swoon or Swooning; also Sound, Noise. *Chauc.*

SWOTE, sweet. *O.*

SWUM, did swim.

SWUNG, did swing.

SWYFF, swift. *Chauc.*

SYB and ſom, Peace and Security. *O.*

SYBARITICAL [of the *Sybarita*, Inhabitants of the City of *Sybaris*, who were arrived to that height of Luxury and Voluptuousness, that they taught their Horses to dance to the Sound of the Flute, so that the *Crotoniata*, who waged War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipers into the Field of Battle, made their Horses fall a dancing, and so broke their Ranks, by which means they utterly overthrew them] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

SY'COMA } [*Σύκωμα*, and *Σύκωσις*,
SY'COSIS } Gr.] a fleshy Substance, Wart, or Ulcer, growing about the Fundament, so call'd from its Resemblance to a Fig.

SY'COMORE [*sycomorus*, L. of *Σύκη* a Fig, and *Μορέα* a Mulberry Tree] a Fruit like Figs; also a sort of Maple with Leaves like thole of the Fig-Tree. *F.*

SY'COPHANCY [*sycophantia*, L. of *Συκοφαντία*, Gr.] false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing.

SY'COPHANT [*sycophanta*, L. of *Συκοφάντης*, of *τὰ σύκα φαίνειν*, Gr. an Informer among the Antient Athenians, who gave notice of the Exportation of Figs contrary to their Law] a false Accuser, a Tale-bearer, a Pick-thank, a Flatterer.

To SY'COPHANTIZE [of *συκοφαντίζειν*, Gr.] to accuse or slander falsely, to deal deceitfully.

SYDER, a sort of Drink made of the Juice of Apples.

SYDERA'TION, Blasting of Trees with great Heat and Drought; also a Corruption not only of the solid Parts, but Bones also. *Lat.*

SY'DEROSE [*syderosus*, L.] Planet-struck.

SIGHTFULL, visible. *Chauc.*

SYLLA'BICAL [*syllabique*, F. *syllabicus*, L. *συλλαβικός*, Gr.] of Syllables.

SY'LLABLE [*syllaba*, L. of *σύλλαβος*, Gr.] an articulate or compleat Sound, made of one or several Letters. *F.*

SY'LLEPSIS [*σύλληψις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where 2 Nominative Cases Singular of different Persons are joined to a Verb Plural, ut *Tu & ille estis in tuto*. *L.*

SY'LLOGISM

SY'LLOGISM [*syllogisme*, F. *syllogismus*, L. *συλλογισμός*, Gr.] an Argument of Logick, consisting of three Propositions, wherein some things being supposed or taken for granted, a Conclusion is drawn different from the things supposed.

SY'LLOGISM *Categorical*, is one wherein both the Propositions are Positive, as, *Every Man is a living Creature*, &c.

SY'LLOGISM *Hypothetical*, is when one or both Propositions are upon Supposition, as, *If a Man be a Man, he is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGI'STICAL [*syllogisticus*, L. of *συλλογιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to Syllogisms or Logical Disputations.

SYLLOGI'STICALLY, by way of Syllogism.

SYLPHEs, a sort of Fairy Nymphs. L.

SYLVA *Cedua*, a Wood under 20 Years Growth, Underwood. L. T.

SY'LVAN } [*sylvaticus*, F.] be-

SYLVA'TICK } long to Woods or Forests.

SY'MBOL [*symbole*, F. *symbolum*, L. of *σύμβολον*, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, or Mark, an Emblem or Representation of something; a Mystical Sentence; a Motto or Device; as, two Hands joined or clasped together are a Sign or Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SY'MBOL [among *Divines*] the Apostles Creed or Sum of Christian Belief.

SY'MBOLS [in *Algebra*] Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks, by which any Quantity is represented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c.

SYMBO'LICAL [*symbolique*, F. *symbolicus*, L. *συμβολικός*, Gr.] belonging to or of the Nature of a Symbol; Mystical.

SYMBO'LICALLY, mystically.

SY'MBOLISM } [by *Anatomists*] is said

SY'MBOLE } either of the Fitness of the Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To **SY'MBOLIZE**, to signify some hidden Thing by certain outward Signs; as an Eye symbolizes Watchfulness.

To **SY'MBOLIZE** *with* [*symbolizer*, F.] is to agree in any thing with, to partake of each other's Qualities; as, *Air* and *Fire* are symbolizing Elements.

SYMBOLO'GRAPHY [of *σύμβολον* and *γραφη*, Gr. Description] a Description of Symbols.

SY'MMACHY [*Symachia*, L. of *συμμαχία*, of *σύν* with, and *μαχή* a Fight, Gr.] Aid or Assistance in War.

SY'MMETRAL [*symmetrus*, L. of *σύμμετρος*, Gr.] commensurable.

SY'MMETRY [*Symmetrie*, F. *Symmetria*, L. of *συμμετρία*, of *σύν*, and *μέτρον* Measure, Gr.] a due Proportion or Unifor-

mity of each Part in respect to the whole.

SY'MMETRY [among *Physicians*] a good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHE'TICAL } [*sympathetique*, F. of *σύν* and *πάθος*, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHE'TICK *Inks*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy.

SYMPATHE'TICK *Powder*, a Powder Chymically prepared from Green or Blue Vitriol; or else only opened by the Sun Beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it; which is said to cure Wounds at a Distance, being spread on a Linen Cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound.

SYMPATHE'TICALLY, by way of Sympathy.

To **SY'MPATHIZE** [*sympathizer*, F. *συμπαθεῖν*, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SY'MPATHY [*Sympathie*, F. *Sympathia*, L. of *συμπάθεια*, of *συμπάσχω* to suffer with, Gr.] the natural Agreement of Things; a Conformity in Nature, Passions, Dispositions, or Affections; a Fellow-feeling, Compassion.

SY'MPATHY [in *Physick*] is an Indisposition of one Part of the Body caused by the Disease of the other.

SYMPE'PSIS [*Συμπίψις*, Gr.] a Concoction or ripening of those Humours that are growing into an Inflammation.

SY'MPHONY [*Symphonie*, F. *Symphonia*, L. of *συμφωνία*, of *συμφωνέω* to agree in one Sound, Gr.] a Melodious Harmony or Musical Concert, by which is to be understood, *Airs* in 2, 3 or 4 Parts, for Instruments of any Kind; or the Instrumental Parts of *Songs*, *Motets*, *Opera's*, or *Concerto's*.

SY'MPHYISIS [with *Surgeons*] the joining of two Bones, when neither has a proper distinct Motion: and it is either without any Medium, or else with one that ties them strait together; as a Cartilage or Gristle, a Ligament, or Flesh, &c.

SYMPLO'CE [*Συμπλοκή*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when several Sentences or Clauses have the same Beginning and the same Ending.

SY'MPTOM [*Symptome*, F. *Symptoma*, L. of *σύμπτωμα*, of *συμπίπτω* to happen together, Gr.] a Preternatural Disposition of the Body occasioned by some Disease; also a Sign or Token discovering what a Distemper is, or indicates what will be the Issue of it, or the Means of Cure.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL [*symptomatique*, F. *symptomaticus*, L. of *συμπτωματικός*, Gr.] belonging to, attended with or caused by some Symptoms.

SYMPTO-

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY, by way of Symptom.

SYN, since. *Chauc.*

SYNA'CTICKS [Συνακτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines that contract any Part.

SYNÆ'RESIS [Συναίρεσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, a clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one.

SYNAGO'GICAL, belonging to, or of a Synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE [Synagoga, L. of συναγωγή, of συναγειν, to gather together, Gr.] a Congregation or religious Assembly among the Jews, or the Place where they meet. F.

SYNALOE'PHA [Συναλοιφή, Gr.] a Contraction of two Vowels into one in a Latin Verse, when any Word ends with a Vowel, and the contiguous Word begins with another Vowel. L.

SYNA'NCHE [συνάγκη, Gr.] a Quinsey that quite stops the Breath.

SYNA'RTHROSIS [Συνάρθρωσις, of συναρθροῖσθαι, Gr.] a close jointing of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion. L.

SYNASTOMOSIS. See *Anastomosis*.

SYNA'THROESMUS [Συναθροισμός, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Matters of different Natures are heaped up together. L.

SYNA'XIS [Σύναξις, Gr.] a gathering together, a Congregation; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. L.

SYNCA'MPE [of σύν and καμπή, Gr.] a Bending or Bowing.

SYNCA'MPE [in *Anatomy*] the Flexure or Bent of the Arm where the lower Part is joined to the upper.

SYNCATEGO'REMA [Συγκατηγορημα, Gr.] a Word in *Logick* that imports somewhat with another, as, *all, none, certain, &c.* which signify little of themselves, but add to the Force of other Words. L.

SYNCATEGOREMA'TICAL [syncategorematicus, L. of συγκατηγορηματικός, Gr.] belonging to such a Term, that has no predicamental or self Signification.

SYNCHO'NDROSIS [of σύν and χόνδρος, Gr.] that sort of Articulation of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another by means of an intervening Cartilage. L.

SYNCHO'RESIS [συχώρησις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein an Argument is scoffingly yielded unto, and then marr'd by a Retorsion upon the Objector. L.

SY'NCHRISM [σύνχρισμα, Gr.] a kind of Liquid or spreading Ointment.

SYNCHRO'NICAL [of σύγχρονος, Gr.] being or done together at the same Time, contemporary, of one Time or Standing.

SYNCHRO'NISM [συχρονισμός, of σύ with, and χρόνος Time, Gr.] the being or happening of several remarkable

Things, or Transactions at the same Time.

SY'NCHYSIS [σύνχυσις, Gr.] a pouring together, Confusion. L.

SY'NCHYSIS [in *Grammar*] a confused and disorderly placing of Words in a Sentence.

SY'NCHYSIS [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours in the Eyes.

SY'NCHYSIS [Rhet.] a Fault in Speech when the Order of Things is disturb'd.

SYNCLAR [i. e. *Sainte Claire*, F. of *St. Clara*] a Surname.

SYNCOPA'LIS Febris, or the swooning Fever; is that in which the Patient often swoons and faints away.

To SY'NCOPATE [syncopatum, L. of συγκόπω, Gr.] to cut or take away, to shorten.

SYNCOPA'TION [Musick] is when a Note of one Part ends and breaks off upon the middle of a Note of another Part.

SY'NCOPE [συνκοπή, of συγκόπω to fall down, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as *Amârunt* for *Amaverunt*. F. and L.

SY'NCOPE [in *Musick*] is the driving a Note; as when an odd Crotchet comes before 2 or 3 Minims, or an odd Quaver between 2 or 3 or more Crotchets.

SY'NCOPE [in *Physick*] is a sudden Fainting or Swooning away; a hasty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength, with a very weak or no Pulse, and a Loss of Sense and Motion.

SY'NCHRISIS [σύνχρησις, Gr.] a Figure whereby contrary Things and different Persons are compared in one Sentence. *Rhetorick*.

SYNCRI'TICA [συγκριτικὰ, Gr.] relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines. L.

SYNDE'SMUS [συνδεσμός, Gr.] a joining together, a Band or Tie. L.

SYNDE'SMUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Ligament for the closing together of Bones, and other Parts.

SYNDE'SMUS [in *Grammar*] a Part of Speech call'd a Conjunction.

SY'NDICK [syndic, F. syndicus, L. of σύνδικος, Gr.] a Person deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SY'NDICK [in *Switzerland, &c.*] a Magistrate much the same in Power with an Alderman in *England*.

SY'NDICATE } [syndicat, F.] the
SY'NDICKSHIP } Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the Time of being in that Office.

SY'NDROME [συνδρομή, Gr.] a Course, a running or meeting together of many in the same Place. L.

SY'NDROME [among *Physicians*] a Concurrence or meeting together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

SYNE'CHDOCHE [*συνεχδοχή*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when the Ablative Case is changed into the Accusative. *L.*

SYNE'CHDOCHE [in *Rhetorick*] a Trope whereby the Whole is put for a Part, or a Part for the Whole; or a Genus for the Species, and the contrary.

SYNECHPHO'NESIS [*συνεκφώνησις*, Gr.] a clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one.

SY'NEDRENO'NTA [of *συνεδρενω*, Gr.] common Symptoms in a Disease, which neither take their Rise from the Nature of it, nor of necessity accompany it, yet signify the Greatness, Continuation, &c. of it.

SY'NGRAPHA [*συγγράφη*, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties. *L.*

SYNGU'LTUS, the *Hiccough*; is a depraved convulsive Motion of the Stomach, by which it endeavours to expel something that is hurtful or offensive. *L.*

SYNIME'NSIS [of *σύνιμι*, Gr.] the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as in Infants the Bones of the *Sinciput* with the *Os Frontis*.

SYNNEU'ROSIS [*συννευροσις*, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNO'CHUS [*συνόχος*, of *συνόχεω* or *συνέχω*, to continue, Gr.] a continued or intermitting Fever, which lasts many Days.

SY'NOD [*Synode*, F. *Synodus*, L. *σύννοδος*, Gr.] a Meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical Persons, to consult concerning Religion and Church Affairs; and is either,

A *General SY'NOD*, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet.

A *National SY'NOD*, where those of one Nation only meet.

A *Provincial SY'NOD*, where those of one Province only meet; or,

A *Diocesan SY'NOD*, where those of but one Diocese meet.

SYNO'DAL } [*synodique*, F. *synodalis*,
SYNO'DICAL } and *synodicus*, L. *συνοδικός*, Gr.] belonging to, done in a Synod.

SYNO'DAL Instrument, the solemn Oath which was taken by

SY'NODAL Witnesses, who were the Urban and Rural Deans, so called from their giving Information of, and attesting the Disorders of the Clergy and Laity in the Episcopal Synod, whose Authority came in Process of Time to be devolved upon the Church-Wardens.

SYNO'DAL, a Pecuniary Rent, paid to the Bishop at the Time of the Annual Synod by every Parochial Priest.

SYNO'DALS Provincial, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNO'DICAL [with *Astronomers*] belonging to the Course of the Moon.

SYNO'DICAL Month } [in *Astronomy*]
SYNO'DICK Month } is that Space of

Time contained between the Moon's parting from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; and this Month consists of about 29 Days 12 Hours, and something better.

SYNO'DICAL Revolution [in *Astronomy*] is that Motion by which the Moon's whole Body is carried along with the Earth round the Sun.

SYNO'DUS [in *Astrology*] a Conjunction of two or more Planets, or their meeting by Beams in other Aspects.

SYNOE'CEOSIS [*συναικίωσις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby contrary Qualities are united, and attributed to the same Person or Thing. *L.*

SYNO'NYMA [*συνώνυμα*, Gr.] Words of one and the same Signification. *L.*

SYNO'NYMAL } [*synonyme*, F. *syn-*
SYNO'NYMOUS } *nymus*, L. *συνώνυμος*, Gr.] of the same Name or Signification.

SYNO'NYMY [*Synonyme*, F. *synonymia*, L. *συνωνυμία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when divers Words of the same Signification are made use of to amplify a Matter.

SYNO'PSIS [*σύνopsis*, Gr.] a short View or Epitome of things together; an Abstract or Abridgment.

SYNO'VIA [among *Anatomists*] the glewy Matter between the Joints.

SY'NTAGMA [*σύνταγμα*, Gr.] a disposing or placing Things in an orderly Manner; a Treatise or Discourse on a Subject.

SY'NTASIS [*σύντασις*, Gr.] a Preternatural Distention of the Parts.

SYNTAX [*Syntaxe*, F. *Syntaxis*, L. *σύνταξις*, Gr.] Order, Construction; that Part of Grammar which teaches how regularly to join Words and Sentences together.

SYNTE'CTOE, is a kind of Looseness that proceeds from the melting away of the Substance of the Body by a violent hot Distemper of the solid Parts, such as sometimes happens in an Inflammation of the Bowels; and is a vehement burning Fever, Hectick or Pestilential, in which a fat Matter, as it were mix'd with Oil or Grease, is voided by Stool.

SYNTE'NOSIS [of *συντείνωμα*, Gr.] the Union of two Bones, which are joined by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-bone and *Tibia*.

SYNTE'RESIS [*Synteresis*, L. of *συντήρησις*, Gr.] Remorse, Prick or Sting of Conscience.

SYNTERE'TICKS [of *συντηρέω*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.

SY'NTEXIS [*σύντηξις*, Gr.] a deep Consumption, a lingering Sickness.

SY'NTHESES [*σύνθεσις*, of *συντίθημι*, to compound, Gr.] a joining together.

SY'NTHESES [among *Grammarians*] is

a Figure in which a Noun Collective Singular is joined to a Verb or Participle Plural, and of a different Gender.

SY'NTHE'SIS [in *Mathematicks*] is the Method of demonstrating Propositions from their first Principles, or predemonstrated Propositions.

SY'NTHE'SIS [in *Surgery*] is that Method whereby the divided Parts are re-united; also the Frame of the whole Body, or more strictly that of the Bones.

SYNTHE'TICAL [συνθετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Synthesis.

SYNTHE'TICAL Method of Enquiry [among *Mathematicians*] is when the Artist pursues the Truth chiefly by Reasons drawn from Principles before established, and Propositions formerly proved, and proceeds by a long regular Chain, till he comes to the Conclusion; as is done in the *Elements* of *Euclid*, and the *Demonstrations* of the Antients. This is called *Composition*, and is opposed to the *Analytical* Method which is called *Resolution*.

SYNTHE'TICALLY, by way of Synthesis.

SYNULO'TICKS [*Synulotica Medicamenta*, L.] Medicines which bring Wounds or Sores to a Scar.

SY'PHILIS [of σύν with, and φιλία Love or Friendship, Gr.] the *Lues Venerea*.

SY'PHON, a Tube or Pipe of Glass or Metal, which is usually bent to an acute Angle, having one Leg shorter than the other. They are used frequently to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs, and are called *Cranes*. L.

SY'RINGE [*Seringue*, F. *Syrinx*, L. of σύριγξ, Gr.] an Instrument us'd in injecting Liquors into the Ears, Fundament, &c.

SY'RINGE [among *Confectioners*] an Instrument for making March-panes, &c.

To SY'RINGE [*seringuer*, F.] to squirt Liquors into the Ears, Sores, &c.

SYRINGO'TOMATA [of σύριγξ a *Fistula*, and τέμνω to cut, Gr.] Surgeons Knives with which they open *Fistulas*.

SYRINGO'TOMIA [of σύριγξ, and τέμνω, Gr.] the cutting of a *Fistula*.

SYRI'TES [of συρίτης, Gr.] a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SY'RITES [σύρις of σύρειν, Gr.] dangerous Gulphs in the farthest Part of *Africa*, full of Quick-sands, call'd the Greater and Lesser *Syrtes*: Whence the Word is taken for any Quick-Sands or Shelves in the Water, made by the Drift of Sand or Gravel.

SY'RUP [*Sirap*, F. *Syrupus*, L. σιρόπιον, Gr.] a Composition or a thick Consistence, made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers or Fruits, boiled up with Sugar.

SY'SOR, one of the Assize or Jury. O.

SYSSA'RCOSIS [Συσσάρκωσις, Gr.] the Connection of Bones by means of Flesh.

SY'STEM [*Systeme*, F. *Systema*, L. of σύστημα, of συνίστημι, to put together, Gr.] properly a regular, orderly Collection or Composition of many Things together; a compleat Treatise or Body of any Art or Science.

SY'STEM of the World [*Astronomy*] the General Fabrick and Constitution of the Universe, or any orderly Representation of it according to some noted Hypothesis.

The *Copernican* SY'STEM, is a System wherein the Sun is supposed to be placed in the middle of the World; next to the Sun, *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, and *Moon*, perform a Joint Course; then *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn* make their Revolution about the same Centre. This is the same with the *Pythagorean* System, revived by *Nicholas Copernicus*, and now generally maintained by *Astronomers*.

The *Ptolemaick* SY'STEM [so called from *Ptolemy*] is that System wherein the Globe of the Earth is fixed as the Center of the Universe, the *Sun*, *Moon*, and *Stars* performing their Course round it every Day, each in their several Orbits and different Distances from it.

The SY'STEM of *Tycho Brahe* [a *Danish* Nobleman] is a System which makes the Earth the Center of the *Sun* and *Moon*, and of the Orb of the fixed Stars; but the Sun, the Center of the other 4 Planets, which he accounts eccentric to the Earth, and constantly moving in the Liquid *Aether* or Sky about the Sun, &c.

The *Solar* SY'STEM [according to the *New Astronomy*] is the joint Union or orderly Disposition of all the Planets, which move round the Sun as their Center, in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

SY'STEM [in *Musick*] an Extent of a certain Number of Chords, having its Bounds toward the *Grave* and *Acute*; which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in Musick, and according to the different Divisions of the *Monochord*: Or,

SY'STEM [of *Musick*] is a Treatise of Musick, or a Book treating of Musick in all its several Parts, both Mathematical and Practical.

SY'STEM [of *Philosophy*] is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them dogmatically, or in a scholastick way, in contradistinction to the way of Essay, in which the Writer delivers himself more freely, loosely, and modestly.

SYSTEMA'TICAL [*systematicus*, L.] belonging to or reduced to a System.

SYSTEMA'TICALLY, by way of System.

SY'STOLE [συστολή, Gr.] a drawing or pressing together. L.

SY'STOLE [in *Anatomy*] is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great *Artery*, as the Dilation or Widening of those Parts is termed *Diastole*.

SY'STOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure in *Prosodia*, by which a long Syllable is made short.

SY'STyle [in *Architecture*] is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not quite so thick as in the *Pycnostyle*, the Intercolumniation being only two Diameters of the Columns.

SYXHE'NDEMEN [*Syxhindemen*, of *Syx*, *Sax.* 6. *Hindene*, *Sax.* a Society, and *Man*, *Sax.* i. e. 600 Men] Men worth 600 Shillings, 30 l. In the Time of our *Saxon* Ancestors all Men were ranked into 3 Classes, the *Lowest*, the *Middle* and the *Highest*, and were valued according to the Clais they were in; that is, if any Injury was done, Satisfaction was to be made according to the Value or Worth of the Man to whom it was done. The *Lowest* were called *typhindemen*, *Sax.* i. e. valued at 200 Shillings; the *Middle Syxhindemen*, i. e. valued at 600 Shillings; and the *Highest typhindemen*, i. e. valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZEU'GMENON [of *σύν* and *ζευγνύω* Gr.] a Musical Note called *B-fa-be-mi*.

SYZY'GIA [*συζυγία*, Gr.] a joining together. *L.*

SYZY'GIA [among *Astrologers*] is the intercourse of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams.

SYZY'GIA [among *Astronomers*] is the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars, when they are both supposed to be in the same Point in the Heavens, or when they are referred to the same Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, passing thro' them both.

SYZY'GIA [in *Grammar*] the Coupling of different Feet together in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse.

SYZY'GIA [among *Anatomists*] is that Pair of Nerves which convey Sense from the Brain to the rest of the Body.

T A

T. Frequently is put for *Theologia*, *L.* as *T. D. Theologia Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

T. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the *Italian* Word *Tutti*, i. e. all or altogether: which see.

T. is the Brand of one convicted of any Felony (save Murder) and having the Benefit of the Clergy, i. e. Burning in the Hand.

TAB, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

TABA'CCO [so called from the Island *Tabago* in the *West-Indies*] a well known

Plant, brought into *England* from thence by *Sir Francis Drake*, Anno 1585.

TA'BARD } a short Gown that reaches
TA'BERD } no farther than the middle
of the Leg: A Sort of Jacket or sleeveless Coat; a Herald's Coat.

St. TABB's [i. e. the Church of *St. Ebba* Daughter of *Edelferd*, K. of *Northumberland*] a Town in the County of *Northumberland*.

TA'BBY [*Tabi*, *Tabino*, *Ital.*] a sort of waved or watered Silk.

TABEFA'CTION, a consuming or wasting away. *L.*

To **TABE'FY** [*tabere*, *L.*] to pine, consume, or waste away.

TABELLA'RIOUS [*Tabellarius*, *L.*] belonging to Letters, or a Letter-Carrier.

TABE'LLION, a Notary Publick or Scrivener. *F.*

TABER [*Tabour*, *F.*] a small Drum.

TA'BERN [of *Taberna*, *L.*] a Cellar, *N. C.*

TA'BERNACLE [*Tabernaculum*, *L.* Dim. of *Taberna*] a Pavilion or Tent; a Wooden Chapel for Divine Service. *F.*

TA'BERNACLE [among *Roman Catholics*] a little Vessel in which the Sacrament is put on the Altar.

TA'BERNACLE [of the *Jews*] a Tent in which the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

The Feast of **TA'BERNACLES**, a Feast kept by the *Jews* for seven Days together, in remembrance that their Fathers liv'd for a long Time in Tents, after their Departure out of *Egypt*.

TABERNA'CULUM [*Old Records*] a publick Inn, or House of Entertainment. *L.*

TABERNA'RIOUS [*Tabernarius*, *L.*] belonging to Taverns or Shops.

TA'BES, a Consumption of the Body. *L.*

TA'BES Dorsalis, a Consumption in the Marrow of the Back-Bone. *L.*

TA'BID [*Tabidus*, *L.*] dry, lean, wasting away.

TABI'FICABLE [*Tabificabilis*, *L.*] that may fall into a Consumption.

TABI'FICK [*Tabificus*, *L.*] consumptive, bringing into a Consumption, wasting.

TA'BITERS } [in *Queen's College*

TABARDEE'RS } in *Oxford*] Batchelors, Scholars so called from *Taberd*, a short Gown which they are obliged to wear.

TABITHA [*טביתא*, *Syr.* i. e. a Roe-Buck] a proper Name of Women.

TA'BLATURE, a Musick Book, directing to play on the *Lute*, *Viol*, &c. *L.*

TA'BLATURE [in *Anatomy*] a Division or parting of the Scull-Bones.

TA'BLE [*τάβλη*, *Sax.* *Uffel*, *Teut.* *Tabula*, *L.*] a Piece of Household Stuff well known; also an Index or Collection of the Heads or principal Matters contained in a Book. *F.*

TA'BLE

TA'BLE [in *Architecture*] is a smooth and simple Part of a different Figure, but most commonly in the Form of a Rectangle or Triangle.

TA'BLE of *Apelles*, a pictured Table, representing the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

TA'BLE *Projecting* [in *Architecture*] is that which sets out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, &c.

A *Raking* TA'BLE [in *Architecture*] is that which is hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

To TA'BLE, to board, to entertain or be entertained at one's Table.

TA'BLE-Rents, Rents paid to the Bishops of Religious Persons, and reserved for their Table or House-keeping.

Twelve TA'BLES [of *Brass*] *Roman* Laws brought from *Athens* to *Rome* by the *Decemviri*.

TA'BLES of *Houses* [in *Astrology*] Tables ready drawn up for the Assistance of Practitioners in setting a Figure.

TA'BLES *Astronomical*, are Tables of the Motion of the Planets.

TA'BLES *Loxodromick*, Tables of *Traverses*, which serve for the easy and ready Solution of Problems in Navigation.

TA'BLES of *Sines, Tangents and Secants*, [in *Trigonometry*] are Proportional Numbers, calculated from, and depending on the given Quantity of the *Radius*; whence any other Sine may be found.

TA'BLES, a certain Game so called.

TA'BLETS [among *Apothecaries*] are solid Electuaries much of the same Nature with Lozenges. Also little Tables.

TA'BLING of *Fines* [in *Law Phrase*] a making a Table with the Contents of every Fine past in any one Term, for every County where the King's Writ runs.

TABOR [in *Tabourin*, F.] a small Drum.

Privilege of the TABOURE'T [in *France*] a Privilege for some great Ladies to sit in the Queen's Presence on a Stool. F.

To TABOUREN, to make a drumming Noise. *Chauc.*

To TABULATE [in *tabulatum*, L.] to floor or board.

TABULA'TION, a fastning together of Boards, &c. a making of a Floor. L.

TABULATU'RA } is the old Way of
TABLATURE } writing Musick with Letters instead of Notes.

TACAMAHACA, a Resin brought from *New Spain*.

TA'CE, *Lat.* } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
TA'CET, *Ital.* } to hold still or keep silence.

TA'CES [of *attacher*, F.] Armour for the Thighs.

A TACH, a Hook, Buckle or Clasp.

To TACHER, to endeavour. *Chauc.*

TACHES, Pranks. O.

TA'CHYGRAPHY [in *ταχυγραφία*, of *ταχυ*'s swift, and *γραφη* Writing, Gr.] the Art of swift Writing.

TA'CIT [in *tacit*, F. of *tacitus*, L.] silent, implied or meant, tho not express'd.

TA'CITLY, silently.

TACITU'RNITY [in *taciturnité*, F. of *taciturnitas*, L.] a being silent, or of few Words; a close or reserved Humour.

To TACK [of *attacher*, F.] to sew slightly, to join together.

A TACK, a small Nail.

To TACK about [in *Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

TACKS [in a Ship] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

TA'CKLE } [in a Ship] is the Fur-
TA'CKLING } niture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby it is fitted for Sailing.

TA'CKLES [in a Ship] small Ropes which run in three Parts, having a Pennant with a Block at one End, and a Block with a Hook at the other End, for the heaving of weighty Things in and out of a Ship.

The TA'CKLES [of a Boat] Tackles which serve to hoist the Boat in and out.

Gunner's TA'CKLES [in a Ship] the Ropes with which the Ordnance are haled in and out.

TA'CTICAL [in *tacticus*, L. of *τακτικός*, Gr.] belonging to martial Array.

TA'CTICKS [in *tactique*, F.] the Art of marshalling Soldiers in an Army; the Art of making the Machines of the Antients, for casting of Darts, Stones, &c.

TA'CTILE [in *tactilis*, L.] that may be touched. F.

TA'CTILE Qualities [among Philosophers] are such as have a primary Relation to our Sense of Feeling.

TA'CTION, a touching or feeling. F. of L.

TADCASTER [in *τὰδε*, a Toad, and *Caaster*, a Castle, *Sax.* perhaps because the Ditch or Trench round it might abound with Toads] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 142 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

TA'DDY, a pleasant Liquor, issuing out of a spongy Tree in *America*.

TA'DPOLE [of *τὰδε*, a Toad, and *κόλα*, a young one, *Sax.*] a young Frog.

TÆ'DIUM, a Weariness or Lassitude. L.

TÆ'NIA, a Ribbon or Fillet. L.

TÆ'NIA [among Physicians] a broad Worm like a piece of Tape, for which reason it is called the Tape Worm.

TÆ'NIA [in *Architecture*] a Member of the *Dorick* Capital, resembling a square Fillet, serving instead of a Cymatium, being made fast as it were to a Capital below the Triglyphs, whereof it seems the Base.

TA'FFEREL [in a Ship] the uppermost Part, Frame or Rail abaft over the Poop.

TA'FFETY [taffetas, F. taffeta, Ital. tafetan, Span.] a sort of Silk.

TAG [of Attache, F.] a Point of a Lace; also a young Sheep. Kent.

To TAG, to fix Tags or Points to Laces.

TAIL [τᾱγῆ, Sax. Zegel, Teut. Tagl, Goth. Minshew derives it of τέλος, Gr. an End; F. finius of συναλῆος, sharp, because it ends in a Point; others of tegendo, L. from covering the Fundament] the Train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, &c.

TAIL [in Law] is a Fee opposed to Fee Simple, and which it is not in a Man's Power to dispose of, called also Fee-tail.

TAIL, a Tally or piece of Wood cut into Norches.

TAILAGERS, Tax or Toll-gatherers. Ch.

TAILBOIS [of tailler, to cut, and Bois, a Wood, q. d. a Carpenter] a Simame.

TAIL General [in Law] is that whereby Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Issue by his Wife.

TAIL Special [in Law] is when Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Wife, and his Heirs of their particular Bodies.

TAIL, after possibility of Issue extinct, is, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them overlives the other without Issue begotten between them: In this Case the Survivor shall hold the Land for Term of Life, as Tenant in Tail, after possibility of Issue extinct.

TAIL of the Trenches [Military Term] is the first Work the Besiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is carried on toward the Place.

TAILLIOR [Architecture] is the flat square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar. F.

Kentish long TAILS, the Kentish Men are said to have had Tails for some Generations; by way of Punishment, as some say, for the Kentish Pagans abusing Austin the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, and opprobriously tying Fish Tails to their Backsides; in Revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the Hind-parts of all that Generation: But the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in Kent, but at Carne in Dorsetshire, many Miles off. Others again say, it was for cutting off the Tail of Saint Thomas of Canterbury's Horse, who, being out of Favour with King Henry II. riding towards Canterbury upon a poor sorry Horse, was so served by the common People. *Credat Judeus apella.*

TAILLE', the same as Tener, which see. Ital.

TAI'LOR [tailleur, F.] a Maker of Garments.

To TAI'LOR [tailler, F. to cut out] to cut out or make Garments.

TAINCT, a small red Spider troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

TAINT } [teinct, F.] attained,
TAINTED } convicted of a Crime.

TAINT [of teinct, F.] a Conviction, a Spot or Blemish in Reputation.

To TAIN'T [of teindre, F. to dye or stain, of tingere, L.] to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe, to attain.

TAINT [either of teint, F. or τᾱγγα, Gr. Attinctus putredine] corrupted as Meat, smelling rank.

TAINTED, convicted of a Crime, having an ill smell.

To TAKE [Tag, Dan. tacken, Du. or of attaquer, F. Mer. Cas. derives it of δέχομαι, Gr.] to lay hold on, to receive.

To TAKE and leave [Sea Phrase] Sailors say, A Ship can take and leave upon her when she will, when she sails so well that she can come up with another, or outfail her at pleasure.

TA'KEL, a Feather or Arrow. O.

TA'LBOT [probably of τᾱγῆ, a Tail, and Bu'tan, Sax.] a Dog with a turned up Tail.

A TALE [Talu of Tallan, Sax. to tell, or Tale, Du. and Dan. Speech] a Story, a Relation, a Fable.

TALE [Tetæl, Sax. Zhal, Teut.] Number, Reckoning, Computation.

TA'LENT [Talentum, L. of τάλαντον, Gr.] a Jewish Coin in Silver, in our Money worth 342 l. 3 s. 9 d.

TA'LENT [of Gold] worth 5475 l. reckoning Gold at 4 l. the Ounce.

TA'LENT of Silver [among the Greeks] worth in our Money, reckoning Silver at 5 s. the Ounce, 193 l. 15 s.

TA'LENT [a Jewish Weight] being reduced to English Troy Weight, contains 189 l. 8 oz. 15 penny Weight, 17 Grains and 1-7th.

Common Attick TA'LENT, is 56 lb. 11 oz. and 17-1 seventh Grains, Troy Weight.

Egyptian TA'LENT, equal to 75 l. 10 oz. 14 penny Weight, 6 Grains.

The TA'LENT [of Alexandria] contains 91 l. 15 penny Weight Troy.

The TA'LENT [of Antiochia] contains 341 l. 6 oz. 4 penny Weight, 6 Grains Troy.

TA'LENT, Desire, Inclination. Chauc.

TA'LES, such like. L.

TA'LES [in Law] a supply of Jurymen for them that appear not, or have been challenged as not indifferent Persons.

TA'LION Law [Lex Talionis, L.] a punishing the Offender in the same manner as he served others.

TA'LISMAN [of τέλεσμα, Greek, or

תלם Chaldee] a magical Image or Figure made under certain Constellations; according to the keeping or wasting of which, the Person represented by it, is said to be preserved or wasted away.

TALISMA'NICAL [*Talismanique*, F.] belonging to Talismans.

TALI'SMANIST [*Talismaniste*, F.] one who makes or gives credit to Talismans.

To **TALK** [of *Tellan*, Sax. *Talen*, Du. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *τέλλειν* or *δι-αλέγειν*, Gr.] to speak, to discourse.

TALK [*Talu*, Sax. *talt*, Dan. and Du.] Speech, Discourse.

TALK [*Talcum*, L. Barb.] a sort of white and transparent Mineral, of which a curious white Wash is usually made.

TA'LKATIVE, full of Talk.

TA'LKATIVENESS, the being talkative.

TALL [*tal*, C. Br. which *Davis* derives of *תלל*, H. he elevated; *Mer. Cas.* of *τήλικος*, Gr. so great, but *Skinner* rather of *taille*, F. stature, or *Teala*, Sax. comely] high in Stature.

TA'LLAGE, Custom or Impost. F.

TALLA'GIUM *tacere* [Old Law] to give up Accounts in the Exchequer.

TALLIARI *de certo tallagio* [Old Records] to be assessed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage, or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TALLNESS, the being of a tall or high Stature.

TALLOW [*talgh*, Du. *talg*, Dan.] the Fat of Beasts melted.

TALL Wood, a long kind of Shive riven out of the Tree, which shortned is made into Billets.

TALLY [of *tailler*, F. to cut or notch, *q. d.* *Bois taille*, i. e. cleft Wood] a cleft Piece of Wood, to score up an Account upon by Notches, such as is given by the Exchequer, to those that pay Money there upon Loans.

To **TALLY**, to score on a Tally, to answer exactly.

TA'LLY the Sheets [*Sea Phrase*] a Word of Command, when the Sheets of the Main-Sail, or Fore-Sail, are to be haled off.

TA'LLY-MAN, one who sells Clothes, &c. to be paid by the Week.

TA'LMUD, [*תלמוד*, H.] a Book in seven Folio Volumes, containing the Body of the Jewish Law, especially the Ceremonious Part, composed by their Rabbins, and of great Authority among them.

TALMU'DICAL, of the Talmud.

TA'LMUDIST [*talmudiste*, F.] one who studies, or is skilled in the Talmud.

TA'LON [of *talon*, F. a Heel] a Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TA'LON [in *Architecture*] a small Member made up of a square Fillet, and a straight Cymatium.

TALPA, a Mole. L.

TALPIA [in *Surgery*] a Tumour that feeds upon the Skull under the Skin.

TALPICIDE [*talpicideus*, L.] a Mole-catcher or killer.

TALUS [*talus*, F.] any thing that goes sloping.

TALUS [*Fortific.*] the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may stand faster.

TALUS [in *Masonry*] as the *Talus* of a Wall, is when its Thickness is lessened by Degrees.

TALUS Exterior [in *Fortification*] is the Slope given to a Place on the Outside, towards the Country.

TALUS Interior, the Slope of the Inside of the Work, next the Town.

TA'LSHIDE } a long kind of Wood, ri-

TALWOOD } ven out of the Tree, which shortned is made into Billets.

TA'MARIND [*tamarin*, F. *tamarinde*, L.] a sort of Indian Fruit, good to quench Thirst.

TA'MARISK [*tamarisc*, F. of *tamariscus*, L.] a Shrub with a red Bark, and Leaves like Heath.

TAMBARINE, a Musical Instrument.

TAMBO'UR, a Drum: A fine Sieve. F.

TAMBO'UR [among *Architects*] an Ornament in the Chapters of Pillars of the Corinthian Order.

TAME [*Tame*, Sax. *tam*, Dan. *taem*, Du.] gentle, not wild.

To **TAME** [*Tamen*, Sax. *tammen*, Du. *Domare*, L. of *δαμάω*, Gr.] to make gentle, to subdue or bring under.

TAMELY, gently, without Resistance.

TAMENESS, gentleness, the being tame.

TAMERLANE, a Scythian, who having vanquished and taken Prisoner *Bajazet* Emperor of the Turks, carried him about in an Iron Cage.

TAMERTON [of the River *Tamara*, and *Tun*, Sax. a Town] in Cornwall.

TA'MMY, a sort of Stuff.

To **TA'MPER** with [probably of *tempore*, L.] to practise upon, to endeavour to draw in or bring over.

TA'MPION } [probably of *tampoin*, F.

TA'MKIN } a Bung] a Stopple made

TOMKIN } for the Mouth of a great Gun.

TAMPOY [in the *Molucca* Islands] a sort of Drink made of Gilliflowers.

TAMWORTH [of the River *Tama*, and *þonð*, Sax. an Isle, also a Country-House] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 89 Miles N. W. from London.

To **TAN** [*Te-tannan*, Sax. *taner*, F. *tannen*, Du.] to prepare or consolidate and harden Hides by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and used by Curriers, &c.

TA'NACLES [probably of *tanailles*, F.] Instruments

Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

TANE, taken. O.

A TANG [tanghe, Du. sharp, τάγην, Gr.] a rank Taste.

TA'NGENT [tangente, F. of tangens, L. i. e. touching] is a Right Line drawn without a Circle, perpendicular to some Radius or Semi-diameter.

TA'NGENT [of a Parabola, or other Conick Section] is a Right Line drawn so as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TANGIBILITY, a being tangible.

TANGIBLE [tangibilis, L.] that may be touched, sensible to the Touch.

TANGLE, a Sea Weed, such as is on Oysters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-side, between High-water and Low-water Mark.

TANGLED, intangled like Thread, &c.

TA'NISTRY, an antient Custom in the Kingdom of Ireland, that a Man of ripe Age is to be prefer'd before a Child; an Uncle before a Nephew, &c.

TANK [tanque, O. F.] a Cistern to keep Water in; a little Pool or Pond.

TA'NKARD [Minsheu supposes it to be derived of Cantharus, L. Dr. Th. H. of the Twang or Sound the Lid makes] a drinking Pot with a hinged Cover.

TANNER [taneur, F. tanner, Du.] one who tans Hides for Leather.

TA'NQUAM, as it were, as if. L.

A TA'NQUAM [in the Universities] a Person of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, &c.

TANSY [tanaisie, F. tanacetum, L. of Ἀθανασία, Gr. Immortality] an Herb.

To TA'NTALIZE [of Tantalus, L. of Τάλαντατος, Gr. i. e. most unhappy, a King of Phrygia, who, as the Poets feign, discovered the Secrets of the Gods to Men, and therefore is said to be thus tormented in Hell: He stands up to the Chin in a pleasant River, and a Tree of fair Fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with Hunger and Thirst; for when he either stoops down to Drink, or reaches out his Hand to take an Apple, they both retire that he cannot reach the one, or taste the other] To deceive under specious Shew; or to make one eager for a Thing, and yet not suffer him to enjoy it.

TANTAMOU'NT [of tant so much, and moultant or monter, F. to amount] that amounts to, or is worth so much.

TANTI'VY [q. d. Tanta vi, i. e. with so great might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

A TANTI'VY, a Nick-name given to a worldly-minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preferment.

TANTRELS, idle People. N. C.

To TAPP [tappan, Sax. tappet, Du. lapffen, Teut.] to broach a Vessel.

To TAP ONE [taper, F. tappen, Du. τυπτω, Gr.] to give him a light Blow.

To TAP [Hunting T.] a Hare is said to tap or beat, when she makes a Noise.

To TAP a Tree [among Husbandmen] is to open it round about the Root.

A TAP [tæppe, Sax. tappet, Du. tap, Dan. Tappa, Ital.] a Faucet and Spigot to draw Liquor out of Vessels.

TAPASSA'NT [among Hunters] lurking or squatting.

TAPE [Minsheu derives it of ἄπρω, Gr. but Skinner rather from estoupe, F. coarse Flax, of which it was probably made] a sort of Ribbon made of Flax.

A TA'PER [taper, Sax. which Minsheu derives of τάφος, Gr. a Burial, because used at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; also a long large wax Light.

TAPER } Broad beneath and sharp

TA'PERING } towards the Top.

TAPER-Bored [of a Piece of Ordnance] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

TA'PERING [Sea Term] is when a Rope or any Thing is much bigger at one End than it is at the other.

TA'PESTRY [Tapisserie, F. Tapezzaria, Ital. of Tapes, L.] Manufacture in Worsted, Silk, Silver and Gold Thread, worked into Figures to adorn a Room by covering its Walls.

TAPINAGE [en Tapinois, F.] Secrecy, Slyness. Chauc.

TAPI'STER, a Tapestry-Maker. Chauc.

TAPI'STER, a Tapster. Chauc.

TA'PITE, to hang with Tapestry. Ch.

TA'PPY [Taper, or Se taper, F.] to lie hid as a Deer does.

TA'PSTER [teppepe or tappýser, Sax. tapper, Du.] a Drawer of Drink at an Inn or Ale-house.

TAR [tepe, Sax. taere, Du. tierre, Dan.] a sort of liquid Pitch.

TARA'NTARA [a sono] a Word of Encouragement to Battle, sounded by Trumpets. L.

To TAR, to set on, to provoke, &c. Shakesp.

TARANTA'TI, those that are bit by the Tarantula.

TARA'NTISM, a Distemper arising from the Bite of a Tarantula.

TARA'NTULA [so called of Taranto, a City of Naples, where they abound] a venomous Ash-coloured Spider, speckled with little white and black, or red and green Spots, whose Bite is of such a Nature, that it is said to be cured only by Musick.

TARA'XIS [τάραξις, Gr.] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eye, Stomach, or the Entrails.

TARDI'GRADE [tardigradus, L.] slow-paced.

TARDI'LOQUY

TARDI'LOQUY [*Tardiloquentia*, L.] slowness of Speech or Discourse.

TA'RDITY [*Tardivete*, F. of *Tarditas*, L.] Slowness, Slackness; also Guiltiness.

TA'RDO [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow; much the same as *Largo*, Ital. which see.

TA'RDY [*Tardive*, F.] dull, slow; also guilty, found tripping in a Fault.

TARE [of *Tarare*, Ital. to Subtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer for the Weight of the Cask, Chest, Bag, &c. in which Goods are pack'd up.

TARE [of *Flax*] the finest dress'd Part.

TARES [of *teeren*, Du. *schren*, Teut. to consume, because they consume the Corn] a sort of Vetches.

TA'RGET [*תַּרְגָּא*, Sax. *Targe*, F. *Targa*, Ital. *tarsche*, Teut. which *Bochartus* derives of *תָּרַח*, Chald. but *Menagius* of *Tergus*, L.] a great Shield or Buckler.

TA'RGUM [*תַּרְגוּם*, Chald.] the Chaldean Paraphrase of the Old Testament.

TA'RIFF [*Tarif*, F.] a Custom Book; a Book of Rates agreed upon between Princes or States, for Duties to be laid upon their respective Merchandizes.

A TARN, a Lake or Pool. N. C.

To **TA'RNISH** [*Se ternir*, F. *ternire*, Ital.] to lose its Lustre or Brightness, as Plate does, to grow dull.

TARPA'ULIN } [of *Tape*, Sax. and
TAR-PA'WLING } *Pallium*, L. a Cloke,
q. d. a tarr'd Garment] a Piece of Canvas well tarr'd over to keep off the Rain from any Place; also a Person bred at the Sea, and skill'd in Maritime Affairs; a down-right Sea-man.

TA'RRAGON [*Estragon*, *Taragona*, Span. of *Tarragon* in Spain, where it abounds] the Herb Dragon-Wort, a Sallet Herb.

TA'RRASS [*Skinner* derives it of *Terras*, Du.] a sort of Plaster or strong Mortar; a raised Place to walk on; the flat Roof of an House.

TARRIWAGS, *Membra Virilia*.

To **TARRY** [*tario*, C. Br. *terder*, F. *tardare*, Ital. and L.] to loiter or lag; to abide or continue.

TARS [*τεοργη*, Sax. *Taers*, Du. *Zerlich*, Teut.] a Man's Yard.

TARSUS [in *Anatomy*] the Space between the lower End of the two *Focal* Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones which bear up the Toes.

TART [*τεαρτ*, Sax. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *ἄταρτηρος*, Gr.] sharp, eager, in Taste; also sharp in Words.

A TART [*Tarte*, F. *Torta*, Ital. *Torth*, C. Br.] a Pie made of Fruit.

TARTA'NE, a Ship of great Bulk used in the *Mediterranean Sea*. F.

TA'RTAR [*Tartarum*, L.] a sort of Salt, arising from the Reaking Wines, that

hardens into a Crust, and sticks to the Sides of the Vessel.

TA'RTAR, a Native of *Tartary*.

TA'RTAR Vitriolate [among *Chymists*] is a Preparation made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and reducing it to a very white Salt.

Cream of TARTAR [*Cremor Tartari*, L.] a Skin which swims on the Top of Liquor in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR [among *Chymists*] is made of Tartar washed, purified, and calcined in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of TARTAR, the Salt of Tartar dissolved by setting it in a Cellar in a Glass Vessel.

TARTARE, or *à la Tartare* [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Chickens, after they have been breaded and boiled. F.

TARTA'REAN [*Tartareus*, L.] belonging to *Tartarus*, a deep Place in Hell; also hellish, devilish.

To **TARTA'RIZE** [*tartariser*, F.] to refine or purify by the means of Salt of Tartar.

TARTA'ROUS [*tartareux*, F.] belonging to, or full of Tartar.

TA'RTLY, sharply.

TA'RTNESS, Sharpness.

TARTUFF [*Tartufe*, F.] an Hypocrite.

TASCK [*Old British*] Tribute; and thence probably our Word *Task*, for the Duty or Work imposed on any Person.

TASCO, a sort of Clay, for making Melting Pots.

A TASK [*Tasche*, F. of *τίσσω*, Gr.] a determinate Portion of Work laid upon or required of a Person.

TASSEL [*Tiercelet*, F. *Terzilo*, Ital.] a Male Hawk.

TASSEL [*Tasse*, *tasche*, Du. a sort of Purse or Pouch] a pendant Handle, hanging down from a Cushion or such like Thing: Also a small Ribbon or Silk, sewed to a Book to be put between the Leaves.

TASSELS, a kind of hard Burr used by Clothworkers in dressing Cloth.

TASSELS [*Architect.*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-Piece.

TASSID, fringed. *Chauc.*

TASTATU'RA, the Keys of Organs and Harpsichords. Ital.

TASSUM, a Mow of Corn. O. I.

To **TASTE** [*taster*, F. *tastare*, Ital. to feel, *tasten*, Teut. to touch lightly] to prove or try the taste of a Thing by the Palate or Tongue.

To **TASTE**, to smell. N. C.

TASTE [*tastic*, Teut.] Savour, Relish; also the Sense of Tasting, a light touch.

TA'STELESS, without Taste.

TA'STO [in *Musick Books*] to touch, signifies that the Notes must not be held out their full Length, but only just touch'd. This chiefly respects the Organ or Harpsichord.

chord in playing a thorow Bass. *Ital.*

TATCHE [*ῥᾶcan, Sax.* to teach] Craft.
O.

A TATCH [*Attache, F.*] a sort of fastening, a Loop or Button, &c.

TATH [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manors of having their Tenants Sheep folded at Night upon their Ground.

TATOU'S, an *American* wild Beast covered with Scales like Armour.

TATTER-DE-MALLION, a ragged, shabby Fellow.

TATTERS [of *ῥᾶῥῥecan, Sax.* *tattere, Ital.*] Rags, Clothes hanging in Rags. O.

To TATTLE [*tateren, Du.*] to chat, or prate.

TAT-TOO [q. d. *Tap too*] the Beat of Drum at Night for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garison, or to their Tents in a Camp.

TAUDRY } [as Dr. *Th. H.* says from
TAWDRY } certain Knots or Ribbons bought at the Fair kept in *Audery's* or *Etheldred's* Chapel] ridiculously gay.

To TAVE [*tobben, Du.* *toben, Teut.*] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

TA'VERN [*Taverne, F.* *Taverna, Ital.* *Taberna, L.*] a House where Wine is sold.

TA'VERNERE, one who haunts Taverns; a common Drunkard. *Chauc.*

TAUGHT [q. d. *tight*, or of *ῥᾶon, Sax.* to draw] tight, stiff or fast. *Sea Term.*

TAUGHT [of *teach*] instructed.

TAVISTOCK [of the River *Teau*, and *Stop, Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Devonshire*, 166 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

To TAUNT [*Minshew* derives it of *tentare, L.* but *Skinner* of *tanfer, F.* to scold at] to joak sharply upon, revile, rail at.

A TAUNT, a reproachful, abusive, or biting Jest.

TAUNT [*Sea-Term*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her, the Sailors say, *She is taunt masted.*

TAU'NTING, reviling, railing at.

TAU'NTINGLY, revilingly.

TAU'NTINGNESS, Raillery.

TAURICO'RNOUS [*tauricornis, L.*] having Bulls Horns.

TAURI'FEROUS [*taurifer, L.* *ταυροφόρος, Gr.*] bearing or nourishing Bulls.

TAU'RIFORM [*tauriformis, L.*] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROCO'LLA [of *ταῦρος* a Bull, and *κόλλα* *Glew, Gr.*] a glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

TA'URUS [*taureau, F.* *ταῦρος, Gr.*] a Bull, or strong Ox. *L.*

TA'URUS [*Astronomy*] the 2d Sign of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *April*.

TAUTOLO'GICAL, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLO'GICAL Echoes, are such Echoes as repeat the same Sound or Syllable many Times.

TAUTO'LOGY [*tautologia, L.* of *ταυτολογία* of *τὰ αὐτὰ*, the same Things, and *λέγω* to say, *Gr.*] a saying or repeating the same thing over again.

To TAW [*ῥᾶpian, Sax.*] to tan or dress Leather.

TAW [*Heraldry*] an Ordinary reckoned among the Crosses, so called from its Figure resembling the Capital Letter T. *Greek.*

TAWDRY. See *Taudry*.

To TAWM, to swoon. *N. C.*

TAWNINESS, the being tawny.

TA'WNY [*tane, F.* and *Ital.* *taneyt, Du.*] of a tanned, yellowish, or dusky Colour.

TA'WNY [in *Heraldry*] a Colour the same as *Tenne*.

To TAX [*taxer, F.* *taxare, L.* of *τάξω, Gr.* *Salmasius*] to lay a Tax upon; also to accuse or charge one with.

A TAX [*Taxe, F.* *Taxatio, L.* of *τάξις, Gr.*] a Tribute or Duty rated on Land, &c.

TA'XABLE, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

TA'XATIO *Bladorum* [*Old Law*] an Imposition laid upon Corn. *L.*

TAXATIO *Norwicensis*, the Valuation of Church Livings, antiently made for the Pope, by *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*.

TAXA'TION, an Imposition, or laying of Taxes, a Valuation. *F.* of *L.*

TA'XERS [*taxatores, L.*] two Officers chosen annually in the University of *Cambridge*, to look after the true Gage of all Weights and Measures.

TEA, a known Liquor made of the Leaves of a *Chinese* Shrub.

To TEACH [*ῥᾶcan, Sax.* which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *διδάσκειν, Gr.*] to instruct in Literature, Trade, Mystery, &c.

TEA'CHABLE, capable of being taught.

TEA'CHABLENES, Capableness of being taught.

A TEAL [*teelingh, Du.*] a wild Fowl.

A TEAM [*ῥύme, Sax.*] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, &c. also a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM and THEAM [*Old Records*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manor, for the restraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.

TEAMFUL, Brim-ful. *N. C.*

To TEAR [*ῥᾶpan, Sax.*] to rend, to pull in pieces.

To TEAR and Roar [*tieren, Du.*] to make a great Noise in crying.

A TEAR [*ῥᾶp, Sax.* *taare, Dan.*] a watry Drop in the Eye proceeding from Grief, &c.

To TEASE } [*ῥᾶyan, Sax.* *teesen,*
To TEAZE } *Du.*] to tease or to

Wooll; also to disquiet one continually.

TEASIL

TEASIL [*ῥαῦλ*, *Sax.*] a Fuller's Thistle.

A TEAT [*τίττε*, *Sax.* *tuyte*, *Du.* *teth*, *C. Br.* *tutte*, *Teut.* *tette*, *F.* *tetta*, *Ital.*] A Nipple, Breast or Dug.

A TECH, a Touch. O.

TE'CHNICAL [*technicus*, *L.* *τεχνικός*, of *τέχνη*, *Gr.* Art] Artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

TECHNO'LOGY [*Technologia*, *L.* of *τεχνολογία*, *Gr.*] a Description of Arts, especially Mechanical.

TE'CHY [probably of *Touch*, *q. d.* one who cannot bear to be touched] froward, or apt to find fault with every Thing.

TECTO'NIC [*teſtonicus*, *L.* of *τεκτονικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Building.

TECTO'NICK [*teſtonice*, *L.* of *τεκτονική*, *Gr.*] the Art of Building.

To TED. See to *Tede Grass*.

A TE'DDER. See *Tether*.

TEDE [*teda*] a Torch. *Spenc.*

TE DEUM, a Hymn of Thanksgiving, used in Churches upon solemn Occasions, so called from its first Words in *Latin*.

To TEDE *Grass*, to turn or spread abroad new mown *Grass*. *S.* and *E. C.*

TEDI'FEROUS [*tedifer*, *L.*] Torch-bearing.

TEDING-PENNY. See *Tething Penny*.

TE'DIOUS [*tediosus*, *L.*] over-long, long-winded, irksome, wearisome.

TE'DIOUSLY, irksomly.

TE'DIOUSNESS, irksomness.

To TEEM [of *Team*, *Sax.* an Offspring] to bring forth or produce plentifully.

To TEEM out [*tommer*, *Dan.*] to pour out. *Lincolnsh.*

TEEMING, frequently pregnant.

TEEN [of *ῥῑναν*, *Sax.* to enrage] angry. *N. C.* Sorrow. *Spenc.*

TEEN, Trouble, Mischiefe.

To TEEN [of *ῥῑναν*, *Sax.*] to excite or provoke. *Spenc.*

TEE'NAGE, Brush-wood for Hedges, &c. *C.*

TEES [called by *Ptolemy* *Τῆσις*, *Gr.*] a River in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

TEET [*τεῦ*, *Sax.*] See *Tooth*.

TEGG [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the second Year of her Age.

TE'GUMENT [*tegumentum*, *L.*] a Covering.

TEIGUEMOTH [*i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Teigue*] in *Devonshire*.

BISHOPS TEIGUTON, a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary in former Times, a Village upon the River *Teiguemoth*.

TEIL Tree, the same as *Linden-Tree*.

TEINE [in *Hawks*] a Disease which makes them pant, and lose their Breath.

TEINT, Complexion, Colour of one's Face.

TEINT [in *Painting*] an artificial or compound Colour.

TELAMO'NES [*Architecture*] Images of Men, which seem to bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices in the *Roman* Buildings.

TELE'PHIUM [among *Surgeons*] a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure; so named from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Achilles*, which proved incurable.

TE'LESCOPE [of *τέλος*, of *τελέω* to perfect, and *σκοπή* a Looking-Glass, *Gr.*] an Optical Instrument, consisting of two or more Glasses, placed in Tubes of various Lengths, for observing Objects at a Distance; its chief Use is for Astronomical Observations.

Aerial TE'LESCOPE, an Instrument made for the Night; and to be used without a close Table. *F.*

Reflecting TE'LESCOPE, a sort of Telescope invented by *Sir Isaac Newton*.

TELESCO'PICAL Stars, are those which are not visible to the naked Eye, and can be discovered only by a Telescope.

TELI'FEROUS [*telifer*, *L.*] Dart-bearing.

To TELL [*ῥῑλλαν* or *ῥῑλλαν*, *Sax.* *tælen*, *Du.*] to count or number.

To TELL [*ῥῑλλαν*, *Sax.* *talen*, *Du.* *taler*, *Dan.*] to relate, to make known.

To TELL no Store [*Old Phrase*] to account as nothing.

TE'LLERS [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers whose Business it is to receive and pay all the Monies on the King's Account.

To TEMEN, to bind or lay. O.

TE'MENTALE [*Old Law*] a Tax of 2 s. upon every ploughed Land.

TEMERA'RIOUS [*temeraire*, *F.* *temerarius*, *L.*] rash, hasty, unadvised.

TEME'RITY [*temerité*, *F.* *temeritas*, *L.*] Rashness, Unadvisedness.

TEMESE, a fine small Sieve. *N. C.*

TEMESFORD [the Ford of the *Thames* and *Ouse*] in *Bedfordshire*.

TEMPER [*temperies*, *L.*] Constitution of Body, natural Disposition, Humour.

To TE'MPER [*temperer*, *F.* *temperare*, *L.*] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

TE'MPERAMENT [*temperamentum*, *L.*] a proportionable Mixture of any thing, but more especially of the Humours of the Body; the Habitude or natural Constitution of the Body; also a Medium or Means found out in a Business or Controversy.

TEMPERA'NCE [*temperantia*, *L.*] Moderation, Soberness, Restraint of Affections or Passions. *F.*

TEMPERA'NTIA [*Physical Term*] Medicines which allay sharp Humours; either Sweeteners or Correctors, and such as bring the Body to a due Temperament. *L.*

TE'MPERATE [*temperant*, *F.* *temperatus*, *L.*] that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, sober.

TE'MPERATURE [*temperatura*, *L.*] the

the same as *Temperament*: It is frequently apply'd to the Air, and signifies the Quality of it, as to Heat, Cold, Moistness, Dryness, its Gravity, Elasticity, &c. F.

TEMPE'RIES [with *Physicians*] that Diversity in the Blood of different Persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some different Combinations in one Body than another. L.

A TE'MPEST [*tempête*, F. *tempestas*, L.] a Wind accompanied with Rain or Hail, over-blowing so violently, that it is not possible for a Ship to bear any Sail.

TEMPE'STIVE [*tempestivus*, L.] seasonable, timely, done in time.

TEMPE'STIVITY [*tempestivitas*, L.] convenient Time, Seasonableness.

TEMPE'STUOUS [*tempétueux*, F. *tempestuosus*, L.] stormy, boisterous.

TEMPE'STUOUSLY, boisterously.

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS, Storminess, Boisterousness.

TEMPLARS. See *Knights Templars*.

TEMPLE [*templum*, L.] antiently a publick Building erected for the Service of a false Deity: A Church or Place set apart for the Worship of the True God.

The TEMPLE, a famous College of the Students of the Law in *Fleet-street*, *London*; formerly the Residence of the *Knights Templars* in *England*.

TEMPLE Bruer [of *Temple* and *Brayer*, F. a Place where Heath-Briars, &c. grow] in *Lincolnshire*.

The TE'MPLES [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull, in the middle between the Ears and the Eyes. F.

TE'MPORAL [*temporel*, F. *temporalis*, L.] that continues for a certain Time; secular in Opposition to spiritual; also belonging to the Temples of the Head.

TEMPORA'LE Augmentum [in *Grammar*] an Increase or Alteration of the Quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong in several Tenses of a *Greek Verb*. L.

TEMPORA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards.

TEMPORA'LITIES [of *temporalité*, F.] the Temporal State of the Church, or Churchmen.

TEMPORA'LITIES [of *Bishops*] the Temporal Revenues, viz. Lands, Tene-ments and Lay-Fees, belonging to them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TE'MPORARY [*temporarius*, L.] that lasts but for a Time, fleeting, perishable.

To TEMPORISE [*temporiser*, F.] to observe or comply with the Times.

A TEMPORISER [*temporiseur*, F.] a Time-server, one who alters his Principles or Practice according to the Times.

TEMPORUM Ossa [among *Anatomists*] the Bones of the Temples. L.

To TEMPT [*tenter*, F. *tentare*, L.] to allure or entice.

TEMPTA'TIO, an Essay or Trial. O. L.

TEMPTA'TION [*tentation*, F. *tentatio*, L.] a tempting, an alluring or enticement, a proving or trying.

TEMPTA'TION [among *Divines*] the Means which the Devil makes use of to tempt Mankind.

TE'MPTINGLY, by way of enticement.

TE'MPUS *Pinguetinis & Firmationis*, the Season of the Buck and the Doe. O. L.

A TEMSE [*tems*, Du. *Tamis*, F.] a fine Searce, a small Sieve. N. C.

TEMSE BREAD, sifted Bread. S. C.

TE'MULENCY [*temulentia*, L.] Drunkenness.

TE'MULENT [*temulentus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [ἔν or tien, Sax. *tien*, Du.] X, 10 in Number.

TE'NABLE, holdable or capable of Defence, when apply'd to a Town or Place of Defence; also that may be maintained or held, in speaking of an Opinion; that may be held or kept. F.

TENA'CIOUS [*tenace*, F. *tenax*, L.] holding fast, close-fitted, covetous; also said of Liquors which stick fast or are clammy.

TENA'CIOUSLY, closely, covetously.

TENACIOUSNESS, Closeness, Covetousness.

TENA'CITY [*tenacité*, F. *tenacitas*, L.] a Stiffness in Opinion; Niggardliness.

TENA'CITY [among *Physicians*] that Property in viscid Substances, by which they adhere together.

TENAI'LE [in *Fortification*] a kind of Out-work, longer than broad, whose long Sides are parallel. F.

TENAI'LE Single [in *Fortification*] is a work whose Front consists of two Faces, and makes a re-entring Angle.

TENAI'LE Double, is a Work, the Front thereof having four Faces, forms two re-entring, and three salient Angles.

TENAI'LE in the Foss [in *Fortification*] is a low Work, raised before the Curtain, in the middle of the Foss.

TENAI'LE of the Place [in *Fortification*] is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, as the Faces, the Flanks, and the Curtain.

TE'NANCIES [Law Term] Dwelling-Houses held of others.

TE'NANT } [*tenant*, F. of *tenens*, L.]
TE'NENT } one who holds or possesses Lands, &c. by any kind of Right, either in Fee, for Life, Years, or at Will.

TE'NANT by Charter [Law Term] is he that holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in Writing.

TE'NANT by Copy } one admitted
TE'NANT by Court Roll } Tenant of Lands, &c. in a Manour, demised according

ing to the Custom of that Manour.

TE'NANT *in Demesn*, is he who holds the Demesns of a Manour for a Rent without Service.

TE'NANT *in Dower*, is a Woman possessing Land by Virtue of her Marriage Portion or Jointure.

TE'NANT *of the King*, is he who holds of the King's Person, or as some Honour.

TE'NANT *by the Verge* [in *Antient Demesn*] is he who is admitted by the Rod in the Court of antient *Demesn*.

TE'NANT *Particular*, is one who holds Lands, &c. only for a Term.

VERY TE'NANT, is one who holds immediately of his Lord.

TE'NANTABLE, fit to be occupied by a Tenant.

TENAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle which draws the Thumb from the Fingers.

TENAUNCE, to enhance, advance or help; also Tenants. *Chauc.*

TENCH [Tince, *Sax. tenche*, F.] a delicious Fresh-water Fish.

To TE'ND [*tendere*, L.] to incline or move towards, to draw or aim at, to look to, to take care of, or wait upon.

To TE'ND [in *Law*] to endeavour, offer or shew forth.

TENDEHEVED, the Head of Ten Families. O.

TE'NDENCY [of *tendens*, L.] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TE'NDER [*tendre*, F. *tener*, L.] soft, feeble, nice, scrupulous; kind, good natured.

A TE'NDER [of *attendre*, F. to wait upon] a Sea-Vessel that attends upon others of a larger Size; also a Nurse which looks to sick Persons.

A TE'NDER [of *tendere*, L. to hold out, &c.] an Offer.

To TENDER [*tendere*, L.] to offer or endeavour the Performance of any Thing.

To TENDER a Person [probably of *attendrir*, or *tendresse*, F.] to treat with great Tendernefs, to make much of.

TE'NDERLING [among *Hunters*] the soft Tops of Deer's Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

TE'NDERLY, softly, kindly, scrupulously.

TE'NDEREMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies tenderly or gently; that is to sing or play after a sweet, gentle, or affecting manner. *Ital.*

TE'NDERNESS [*tendresse*, F. *teneritas*, L.] Softness, Delicacy; also Indear- ingness, or making much of.

TE'NDON [of *tendo*, to stretch out, L.] the Extremity of a Muscle, where its Fibres run into a strong springy Chord. L.

TE'NDREL [*tendron*, or *tendrillon*, F.] a little Gristle; also a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

TENE, Sorrow. O.

TENEBRÆ } [i.e. Darknefs] a Service performed in the Church of Rome, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday* before *Easter*, in Representation of the Agony of Christ in the Garden. F. and I.

TENEBRO'SITY [*tenebrositas*, L.] Obscurity, Darknefs.

TENEBRO'US [*tenebreux*, F. *tenebrosus*, L.] full of Darknefs, gloomy.

TE'NEMENT [of *tenendo*, L.] properly a House or Homestall.

TE'NEMENT [in a *Law Sense*] a House or Land which a Man holds of another. F.

TENEME'NTARY Lands, Lands that the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noblemen let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TE'NEMENTIS *Legatis*, a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controversies touching Tenements devised by Will.

TENE'NTIBUS *in Assis*, &c. a Writ lying for him to whom a Disseisor has made over Land which he disseised of another, that he be not disturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENERITY [*teneritas*, L.] Tendernefs.

TENESMUS [*Tenesmus*, Gr.] a continual Inclination to go to Stool, attended with an Inability of voiding any thing.

TE'NET [i. e. he holdeth] a Doctrine or Opinion. L.

TENNE } [in *Heraldry*] tawny; a

TENNEY } Colour made of red and yellow mixed in the Coats of Gentry.

TE'NNIS, a sort of playing at Ball.

TE'NON [*Architect.*] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Mortise. F.

TE'NOR [in *Law*] the Substance or true Intent and Meaning of a Writing, &c. L.

TE'NOR [in *Musick*] the first mean or middle Part next the Bate.

TE'NORE, a Part of Musick called *tenor*, Ital. thus *tenore Viola*, is a Tenor Viol; *tenore Violino*, a Tenor Violin; *tenore ripieno*, the Tenor that plays in some Part only; *tenore concertante*, the Tenor that plays thro'out. *Ital.*

TE'NORE *Indictamenti mittendo*, a Writ whereby the Record of an Indictment, and the Process upon it, is called out of another Court into the *Chancery*.

TENORISTA, one that has a Tenor Voice, i. e. a Voice proper for a Tenor. *Ital.*

TENSARE [Old *Law*] to fence or hedge in.

TENSES [q. d. *tempes*, of *tempora*, L.] the Distinctions of Time in a Verb.

TE'NSION [among *Philosophers*] a bending or stretching out. F. of L.

TE'NSORS [q. d. *Extensores*, L.] those Muscles which serve to extend the Toes.

TENT [*tente*, F. *tentorium*, L.] a sort of Booth for Soldiers to lie in.

TENT [either of *tendere* to stretch, or

tentare, to try, *L.*] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

TENT [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in Work.

To TENT, to tend or look to. *N. C.*

TENT, Intent. *Chauc.*

TENTA'TION, an essaying or trying. *F.*

TE'NTER [*τελτεπε*, *Sax.* of *tendendo*, *L.*] a Stretcher, or Frame for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

TENTHS, a yearly Tribute that all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King.

TENTIFE, careful. *O.*

TENTIFELY, diligently. *Chauc.*

TENUIOUS } [*tenuis*, *L.*] slender, thin,

TENUOUS } subtle, fine.

TENU'ITY [*tenuité*, *F.* of *tenuitas*, *L.*] smallness, slenderness, thinness.

TE'NURE [of *tenendo*, *L.*] the Manner whereby Lands or Tenements are held of their respective Lords.

TEPEFA'CTION, a making warm. *L.*

TE'PID [*tepidus*, *L.*] lukewarm, cold and slack, indifferent.

TE'P.DITY [*tepiditas*, *L.*] Lukewarmness, Indifferency.

TERAPHIM [*תְּרָפִים*, *H.*] Images or Idols.

TERA'TICAL [*τερατικός*, *Gr.*] monstrous, prodigious.

A TERCE [*tiers*, *F.*] a Wine Vessel containing 84 Gallons.

TE'RCET [in *Musick*] a Third.

TEREBINTH [*terebinthus*, *L.* of *τερεβινθος*, *Gr.*] the Turpentine-Tree.

TEREBINTHINE [*terebinthinus*, *L.* of *τερεβινθίνος*, *Gr.*] of or like, relating to, or yielding Turpentine.

TEREBRA [among *Surgeons*] a Trepan.

TEREBRA'TION, a boring or piercing. *Lat.*

TE'RES Major [*Anatomy*] a round smooth Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Corner of the Shoulder-blade. *L.*

TE'RES Minor, a Muscle of the Arm arising from the lower Part of the Inferior *Costa* of the Shoulder-blade. *L.*

TERGIFOE'TOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Back-sides of their Leaves. *L.*

To TERGIVE'RSATE [*tergiverser*, *F.* *tergiversatum*, *L.*] to boggle, shuffle, to use fetches or shifts.

TERGIVERSA'TION, a boggling, shuffling or finching, a Fetch or Shift. *F.*

TERGIVERSA'TOR [*tergiversateur*, *F.*] a Boggler, Shifter, &c. *L.*

TERM [*terme*, *F.* *terminus*, *L.*] a particular Word or Expression; a Bound or Limit; a limited or set Time.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is the Extremity or Bounds of a Magnitude.

TERM [in *Law*] a fixed and limited

Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law Suits; and there are four of those in a Year.

HILARY-TERM, begins *January* the 13th (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *February* 12.

EASTER TERM, begins the *Wednesday* Fortnight after *Easter* Day, and ends the *Monday* after *Ascension* Day.

TRINITY TERM, begins the *Friday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* Fortnight after.

MICHAELMAS TERM, begins *October* 23 (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *November* 28.

TERM of a Progression [in *Mathematicks*] every Member of that Progression.

TERMS of an Equation [in *Algebra*] are the several Names or Members of which it is composed.

TERMS [among *Astrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs, in which Planets are observed to have their Virtues increased.

TERMS [among *Physicians*] are Womens monthly Courses.

TERMS, are Articles and Conditions; the State or Pass of an Affair.

TERMS of Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] are such Numbers, Quantities or Letters, as are compared one with another.

To TERM, to call or name.

TE'RMAGANT [probably of *ter magna*, *L.* thrice great] a ranting, lusty, bold Woman.

A TERMER, he who holds for a term of Years or Life.

To TE'RMINATE [*terminer*, *F.* *terminatum*, *L.*] to limit or bound; to determine or decline.

TERMINA'TION [among *Grammarians*] the last Syllable of a Word.

TE'RMINER [of *terminer*, *F.* to determine and decide] as a Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer, i. e. of hearing and determining, on the Trial of Malefactors.

TE'RMINI *Censuales* [Old *Law*] Rent Terms, the four Quarterly Festivals on which Rent is usually paid. *L.*

TE'RMINTHUS [*τέρμιθος*, *Gr.*] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black Ring at the Top. *L.*

TE'RMON Land, Glebe-Land, or Land belonging to the Church. *O. R.*

TERMOR [Law Term] one who holds Lands or Tenements for Term of Life.

TE'RNARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternarius*, *L.*] of or belonging to three, Three-fold.

A TE'RNARY [*ternaire*, *F.* *ternio*, *L.*] the Number of three.

TE'RNION [*ternio*, *L.*] the Number 3.

TERNS, large Ponds. *N. O.*

TERPSICHORE [*τερψιχόρη*, *Gr.*] one of the Nine Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

TERRA,

TERRA, the Earth, Land, Ground. *L.*

TERRA [in *Doomsday Register*] arable or ploughed Land.

TERRA Damnata } [among *Chymists*]

TERRA Mortua } that earthy Part, or thick drossy Matter, which remains after the Distillation of Minerals. *L.*

TERRA exultabilis [Old Law] Land that may be tilled or ploughed. *L.*

TERRA extendenda, a Writ for the Escheator to find the true Value of Land.

TERRA firma [among *Geographers*] the Continent or Main-land. *L.*

TERRA frusca [Old Law] such Land as had not been lately ploughed.

TERRA giliforata, Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower. *L.*

TERRA lucrabilis, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or inclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use.

TERRA Magellanica [so called from *Ferdinand Magellanus* the Discoverer] the Southern Part of *America*. *L.*

TERRA Normannorum, Lands in *England*, as were antiently forfeited by *Norman* Noblemen, who took part with the *French King* in the Time of *Henry III.* *L.*

TERRA sigillata, Earth of *Lemnos*, that comes to us sealed, good against Wounds, Fluxes, &c. *Lat.*

TERRA vestita, Land sown with Corn. *Lat.*

TERRÆ-Filius [*i. e.* a Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, appointed to make jesting and satirical Speeches.

TERRÆ testamentales [Law Term] Lands which were held free from Feodal Services, and devisable by Will.

TERRA a TERRA [in *Horsemanship*] a short and press'd Gallop with the Croup in; in which a Horse's Legs move more quick than in a common Gallop.

TE'RRAGE, a Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. for the Lord, or from all Land-Taxes.

TERRA'QUEOUS [of *terra* and *aqua*, *L.*] belonging to the Earth and Water mixed, as the *Terraqueous Globe*.

TERRAR } [Law Term] a Book or

TERRIER } Roll in which the several Lands of a single Manour, &c. are particularly set down.

TERRA'RIUS [Old Law] a Land-holder or Tenant.

TERRA'RIUS Coenobialis, an Officer in a Religious House, whose Office was to keep a Terrar of all their Estates.

TE'RRASS } [terraccia, terraxia, Ital.

TE'RRACE } of *turris* or *terra*, *L.*] a Bank of Earth, an open raised Walk or Gallery in a Garden. *F.*

TERRE Plain [in *Fortification*] the plain Space or Walk upon the Ramparts,

even with the Level of the Ground.

TERRE Tenant [Law Term] a Land Tenant, he that hath the natural and actual Possession of the Land.

TERRENE [terrenus, *L.*] earthy.

TERRELLA, a Loadstone turned into a Spherical Figure, and so placed, that its Poles and Equator, &c. correspond to the Poles and Equator of the World.

TERRE'STRIAL [terrestre, *F.* *terrestris*, *L.*] earthly, belonging to the Earth.

TE'RRIBLE [terribilis, *L.*] dreadful, fearful. *F.*

TE'RRIBILITY [terribilitas, *L.*] great Fear or Dread.

TE'RRIBLY, dreadfully.

TERRIBLENESS, Dreadfulness.

TE'RRIER, a kind of Hunting Dog; also an Auger to bore with.

To **TE'RRIFY** } [terrificare, *L.*] to
To **TE'RRIFY** } fright or make a-
fraid.

TERRI'LOQUOUS [terri loquus, *L.*] that speaketh terribly, that talketh of dreadful Things.

TERRI'NE [in *Cookery*] a Breast of Mutton stewed with Quails, Pigeons and Chickens, &c. between two Fires. *F.*

TERRIS Bonis & Catallis, &c. a Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, &c. having cleared himself of a Felony, &c. *L.*

TERRIS & Catallis tentis, &c. a Writ for the restoring Lands or Goods to a Debtor, who is distrained above the Quantity of a Debt. *L.*

TERRIS liberandis, a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to take a Fine for his Imprisonment, and to deliver him his Lands, &c. again.

TERRI'SONOUS [terrisonus, *L.*] that foundeth terribly.

TE'RRITORY [territoire, *F.* *territorium*, *L.*] a certain Compass of Land, lying within the Bounds, or belonging to the Jurisdiction of any State, City, &c.

TERROUR [terreur, *F.* *terror*, *L.*] Dread, great Fear or Fright.

TERRULENCY [terrulentia, *L.*] an Earthiness, a fulness of Earth.

TERRULENT [terrulentus, *L.*] full of Earth.

TERRY [of *Thierry*, *F.* probably contracted of *Theodoric*, *Germ.*] a Surname.

TERSE [tersus, *L.*] exact, neat.

TERSION, a cleansing or wiping. *L.*

TE'RTIAN [tertiana, *L.*] a tertian Ague and Fever; one which intermits entirely, and returns again every Third Day.

To **TE'RTIATE** a Piece [in *Gunnery*] is to round the Thickness of the Metal of a Cannon, at the Touch-hole, Trunnions, and Muzzle.

TERTIA'TION, a doing of a thing the third time.

TERTIUM *Quid* [among *Chymists*] the Result of the Mixture of some two Things which forms something very different from both. *L.*

TERY, all in Tears. *Chauc.*

TE'RZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a third; also the Number 3; as *Terza Opera*, the 3d Opera; *Terza Violina*, the 3d Violin. *Ital.*

IN TERZA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies Songs or Tunes in 3 Parts, the same as *Trio*; which see. *Ital.*

TERZE'TTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies little Airs in 3 Parts.

TE'SSERACO'STE [τεσσαράκωστος, *Gr.*] the Forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy Thursday*: Also the Time of *Lent*.

TEST [testimonium, *L.*] an Oath appointed by Act of Parliament, for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, &c.

TEST [with *Chymists* and *Refiners*] a broad Instrument made of Bone Ashes hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver; a Furnace for melting down Iron, &c.

TE'STABLE [testabilis, *L.*] that by the Law may bear Witnesses.

TESTA'CEOUS [testacée, *F.* testaceus, *L.*] Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTA'CEOUS *Fishes*, are such whose strong and thick Shells are intire and all of one Piece.

TESTAMENT [testamentum, *L.*] the last Will of a Person concerning the Disposal of his Estate after Death.

TESTAMENT [in a *Scriptural Sense*] a Covenant.

TESTAMENTA'RIOUS } [testamen-
TĒSTAME'NTARY } taire, *F.* testamētarius, *L.*] belonging to a Testament.

TESTA'TOR [testateur, *F.*] he that makes or has made his last Will. *L.*

TESTA'TRIX [testatrice, *F.*] a Woman who makes a Will.

TESTA'TUM [in *Law*] is a Writ after a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the County where the Action was laid.

TE'STER [of *teste*, *F.* a Head] the value of Six-pence in Money.

A **TE'STER** [testiera, *Ital.* the Head] the Tester or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-piece. *Chauc.*

TE'STES [among *Anatomists*] the Testicles of a Male or Female.

TE'STES Cerebri [Anatomy] the two lower and lesser Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TE'STICLES [testicules, *F.* testiculi, *L.*] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TE'STICULAR [testicularis, *L.*] belonging to the Testicles.

TESTICULOUS [testiculosus, *L.*] that hath great Cods.

TESTIFF, wild, hair-brained. *O.*

TESTIFICA'TION, an evidencing or proving by Witnesses. *L.*

To **TE'STIFY** [testificari, *L.*] to witness or certify; to make appear, or known.

TESTIMO'NIAL [testimonialis, *L.*] belonging to Testimony. *F.*

A **TESTIMO'NIAL** [testimoniale, *L.*] a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some other Person in Authority. *F.*

TE'STIMONY [testimonium, *L.*] Witnessing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TE'STIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] signifies a Law or Ordinance.

TESTO, signifies the Text or Words of a Song. *Ital.*

TESTON, an old Silver Coin formerly worth 12 *d.*

TESTU'DINOUS [testudineus, *L.*] belonging to a Tortoise.

TESTU'DO [among *Surgeons*] a soft large Swelling in the Head, in form of an Arch-dome or the Back of a Tortoise, from whence it takes its Name.

TE'STILY, pievishly.

TE'STINESS, Pievishness.

TE'STY [testardo, *Ital.*] pievish, apt to take pet, morose, snappish.

TE'TANOTHRA [τετανώθρα, *Gr.*] a Medicine to smoothe the Skin. *L.*

TETANUS [τέτανος, *Gr.*] a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. *L.*

TE'TARTÆ'US [τεταρταῖος, *Gr.*] a Quartan Ague.

TETCHES, Frowardness. *O.*

A **TE'THER** [q. tentor, of tenere, *L.* to hold] a Band for Horses.

TE'TRACHORD [tetrachordus, *L.*] of τετράχορδον, *Gr.*] a Concord, or Interval of three Tones.

TE'TRACHORDO, the same as *Tetrachord* above. *Ital.*

TE'TRACHYMA'GOGON [of τετρας four, χυμός a Humour, and ἀγαγών a Leader, *Gr.*] a Medicine which purges four sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [τετράκωλον, *Gr.*] a Stanza or Division in *Lyrick Poetry*, consisting of four Verses.

TETRADI'APA'SON [in *Musick*] a Quadruple Diapason is a Musical Chord, otherwise called a Musical Eighth, or nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TE'TRAE'DRON [τετραέδρον, *Gr.*] one of the five regular Bodies, comprehended under four Equal and Equilateral Triangles.

A **TETRA'ETERID** [τετραετηρίς, *Gr.*] the Space of four Years.

TETRAGLO'TTICK [of τετρας, and γλῶσσα the Tongue, *Gr.*] consisting of four Languages.

TE'TRAGON [tetragonus, *L.* of τετραγώνος, of τετρας, and γωνία, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Square.

TE'TRAGON

TE'TRAGON [with *Astrologers*] a square Aspect.

TETRA'GONAL [*tetragone*, F. *tetragonus*, L. of *τετράγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRA'GONISM [among *Geometricians*] the squaring of the Circle.

TETRA'GONUS [in *Anatomy*] a large square Muscle call'd *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETARGRA'MMATON [*τετραγράμματον*, of *τετράς*, and *γράμμα* a Letter, Gr.] the great Name of God, (*viz.* יהוה) so called, because consisting of four Letters.

TETRA'LOGY [of *τετράς* and *λόγος*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRA'METRUM [*τετράμετρον*, of *τετράς*, and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Measure in Verse, consisting of four Metres or eight Feet.

TETRAPE'TALOUS Flower of a Plant, [of *τετράς*, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, Gr.] is that which consists of only four single coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHA'RMACUM [*τετραφάρμακον*, of *τετράς*, and *φάρμακον*, a Medicine, Gr.] a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients. L.

TETRA'PTOTON [*τετραπτότων*, of *τετράς*, and *πῶσις*, a Case, Gr.] a Noun that has only four Cases.

TETRA'RCH [*tetrarque*, F. *tetrarcha*, L. of *τετράρχης*, Gr.] a Governour of four Provinces.

TE'TRARCHY [*tetrarchia*, L. of *τετραρχία*, of *τετράς*, and *ἀρχή* Dominion, Gr.] the Jurisdiction or Government of a Tetrarch.

TETRAS [*τετράς*, Gr.] the Number of Four.

TETRA'STICH [*τετράστιχον*, of *τετράς*, and *σῖχος*, a Verse, Gr.] a Sentence or Epigram comprised in four Verses.

TETRA'STILE [*τετράστυλον*, of *τετράς*, and *σῦλος*, a Pillar, Gr.] a Building which has four Columns in the Faces before and behind.

TETRASYLLA'BICAL [*tetrasyllabus*, L. of *τετρασύλλαβος*, of *τετράς*, and *σύλλαβος* a Syllable, Gr.] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRI'CITY [*tetricitas*, L.] Severity, Harshness, Crabbedness of Countenance.

TETRO'NYMAL [*tetronymus*, L. of *τετρονυμος*, of *τετράς*, and *ὄνομα* a Name, Gr.] of four Names.

A **TETTER** [*τετετ*, Sax.] a Humour accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

A **TETTER** [in *Horses*] a Disease called a *Flying Worm*.

TEWKS'BURY [of *Teuk*, and *Bijri*, Sax. *q. d.* the Church of St. *Teuk*, an Hermit] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 79 Miles N. W. from *London*.

TEUTO'NICK [of *Teutones*] belonging

to the *Germans*, antiently called *Teutones*.

TEUTO'NICK Order, an Order of religious Knights, founded A.C. 1191, in favour of the *German Nation*.

To **TEW** [*τεπιαν*, Sax.] to tug or pull; also to beat Mortar.

To **TEW Hemp** [of *τεπιαν*, Sax.] to beat or dress it.

TEWEL, a Chimney. O.

TE'WLY, tender, sick. S. C.

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition; also a Portion of the sacred Writ, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT Letters, the Capital Letters in all sorts of Hands.

TE'XTILE [*textilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TE'XTORIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to Weaving.

A **TE'XTUARY** [*textuaire*, F.] one skill'd in Texts of Scripture; also a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloss or Comment upon it.

TE'XTURE [*textura*, L.] Composure; the ordering or framing a Discourse.

TE'XTURE [among *Naturalists*] is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles of any natural Body, which makes it have such a Form, Nature or Qualities.

TEYNTEd, tainted, dipped. O.

THACK Tile, that sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an House.

THAKKID, trumped. Chauc.

THALASSIA'RCH [*thalassiarcha*, L. of *Θαλασσιάρχης*, of *Θάλασσα*, the Sea, and *ἀρχός*, a Ruler, Gr.] the Office of an Admiral.

THALAMI Nervorum, &c. [with *Anatomists*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*, out of which the Optick Nerves rise. L.

THA'LIA [*Θαλία*, Gr.] one of the nine Muses, the Inventress of *Geometry* and *Husbandry*.

THAMES [*Thamesis*, L. so called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Tame* and *Isis* or *Ouse*] the chief River of *Great Britain*.

THA'NAGE of the King, a Part of the King's Land of which the Governour was stil'd *Thane*. O. R.

THANET } [*Solinus* calls it *Athana-*
THENET } *ton*; hence *Thanaton*, from the Greek *Θάνατος*, Death; because, as he relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an Island in *Kent*.

THANE [*Ḍaʒn*, of *Ḍenian*, Sax. to serve, because they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magistrate, a Freeman.

THANE Lands, Lands granted by Charters of *Saxon Kings* to their *Thanes*.

To **THANK** [*Ḍaneʒian*, Sax. *Ḍanc-*
ken,

ken, Du. and Teut. *thanken*, F. Theot.] to give one Thanks.

THANKFULL [*þoncfull*, Sax.] full of Thanks, grateful.

THA'NKFULLY, gratefully.

THA'NKFULNESS, Gratefulness.

THANKS [*Dancar*, Sax. *Danck*, Du. and Teut.] Acknowledgment for a Benefit or Kindness received.

THARKY, dark. *Suffolk*.

THARM [*þearm*, Sax.] Guts wash-

THARN } ed for making Hog's Pud-
dings. *Lincoln*.

TO THASSA'RE [*Old Law*] to lay up Hay or Corn, into a Tass or Mow.

THAT [*þæt*, Sax. *dat*, Du. *dasz*, Teut.] *that* a Conjunction.

THATCH [*þace*, Sax.] Straw, &c. for covering Houses.

To THATCH [*þacian*, Sax.] to cover Houses with Thatch.

THAVIES *Inn* [in *Holborn*] one of the Inns of Chancery, formerly the House of *John Thavie*, an Armourer.

THAU'MATURGICKS [*Θαυματουργικά*, of *Θάυμα* a Miracle, and *αυτεργέω*, I myself work, Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for making of strange Works; any Art that does or seems to do Wonders.

To THAW [*þoyen*, Du. *tawen*, Teut.] to give or melt after a Frost.

A THAW [*þawwe*, Du. *taw*, Teut. *Dew*] a giving or melting after a Frost.

THE [*ðe*, Du.] an Article used before Nouns, &c.

THEAT [spoken of *Barrels*] firm, stanch, not leaky. *N. C.*

THEA'TER } [*theatre*, F. *theatrum*, L.

THEA'TRE } [*Θέατρον*, of *θεάσθαι* to behold, Gr.] a Play-house; also the Stage in it; also any Scaffold raised for the beholding any publick Sight or Ceremony.

The **THE'ATER** at *Oxford*, a noble Edifice in that City, founded by *Dr. Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

THEAT'INS, an Order of religious Persons, established by *J. Caraffa*, Bishop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. *F.*

THE'ATRAL [*theatralis*, L.] belonging to a Theatre or Stage. *F.*

THEA'TRICAL [*theatricus*, L. *Θεατρικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Theatre or Stage.

THEAVE, an Ewe Lamb of the first Year. *C.*

THECA, a Case or Covering. *L.*

THECH, plain, smooth. *O.*

CHECK, such. *O.*

THEDOM, thriving, success. *O.*

THEE [*þe*, Sax. *dy*, Du.] thou.

THEEVO, a young Plant or Ser; also any Branch or Bough of a Tree. *O. L.*

THEFT [*þeoƿþe*, Sax. *Dieberey*, Du. *Dieberey*, Teut.] the Act of Stealing; an unlawful and felonious taking away another Man's Goods.

THEFT-BOTE [*þeoƿþe-bote*, Sax.] the maintaining or abetting a Thief by receiving stolen Goods from him.

THEIRS [*þiopa*, Sax.] of them.

THELO'NIO *rationabili*, &c. a Writ lying for one who has the King's Demesne in Fee-farm, to recover reasonable Toll for his Majesty's Tenants there.

THELO'NIUM *essendi quieti*, &c. a Writ to free Citizens, &c. from paying Toll.

THELONMA'NNUS [*Old Law*] the Tollman who receives the Toll.

THELY'GONA [among *Botanists*] a general Name given to all Feminine Plants.

THELY'GONUM [*Θηλυγονον*, Gr.] an Herb, which steeped in Drink, is said to make a Woman conceive a Girl.

THEM [*þeom*, Sax. *dem*, Teut.] the Pronoun *They* in an Oblique Case.

A THEME [*thema*, L. of *θέμα*, Gr.] a Subject to write or speak upon. *F.*

THEME [with *Astrologers*] the Position of the Heavenly Bodies at any moment when they require the Success of any thing, either begun or proposed.

THEMMA'GIUM [*Old Law*] a Duty anciently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Team*; which see.

THEN [*þenne*, Sax. *dan*, Du. *dann*, Teut.] at that time.

THE'NAR [*Θέναρ*, Gr.] an abducent Muscle which draws away the Thumb.

THENCE, from that Place.

THENCEFORTH, from that Time.

THENCEFORWARD, from that Time and afterwards.

THEOBALD [of *Deob*, the People, and *Bald*, bold, Sax. *Camden*; or *theudbald*, Du. early virtuous or valiant, *Verstegan*] a proper Name.

THEO'CRACY [*Θεοκρατία*, Gr.] a Government by God himself, such as the *Jews* Form of Government before they had an earthly King.

THEOCRA'TICAL, of *Theocracy*.

THEO'DEN, an under Thane, Husbandman, an Inferior Tenant. *Sax.*

THEO'DOLITE, an Instrument used in Surveying, and taking Heights and Distances.

THEO'DOM, Servitude. *Sax.*

THEODORE [*Theodorus*, L. *Θεοδώρις*, of *Θεός*, God, and *δῶρον*, a Gift, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEODORICK [*þeoð*, the People, and *ric*, Rich, *Camden*] a Christian Name.

THEODOSIA [*Θεοδοσία*, of *Θεός*, and *δῶρις*, a Gift, Gr. the Gift of God] a Christian Name of Women.

THEOGONI'A [*theogonie*, F. *Θεογονία*, of *Θεός*, and *γονή*, Offspring, Gr.] the Generation of the Gods. *L.*

THEOLO'GER } [*theologus*, L. *theologi-*

THEOLO'GIAN } en, F. *Θεολόγος*, Gr.] a Divine

Divine, Professor of Divinity.

THEOLOGICAL [*theologique*, F. *theologus*, L. of Θεολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Divinity, divine.

THEOLOGICALLY, Divinely.

THEOLOGY [*theologie*, F. *theologia*, L. of Θεολογία, of Θεός, God, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of God and Divine Things.

THEOMACHY [Θεομαχία, of Θεός, and μάχη, a Fight, Gr.] a fighting against or resisting God.

THEOMAGICAL [of Θεός divine, and μαγική, Magick, Gr.] belonging to divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

THEOMANCY [Θεομαντεία, of Θεός, and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] a kind of Divination, by calling upon the Names of God.

THEOPHILUS [Θεόφιλος, of Θεός, and φίλος, a Friend, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEOPHRASTICI, the Disciples of Theophrastus Paracelsus. L.

THEORBO [*teorbe*, F. *thiorba*, Ital.] a Musical Instrument; a large Lute made use of by the Italians, for playing a thorough Bass, much the same as *Arcilento*, or Arch-lute. Ital.

THEOREM [*theorem*, F. *theoremata*, L. of Θεώρημα, Gr.] a Mathematical Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions or Equalities, duly inferred from some Suppositions about Quantity.

A Plain THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is such as has relation either to a Right-lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle.

A Solid THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is one which treats about a Space bounded by a Solid Line, i. e. by one of the three Conick Sections.

A Reciprocal THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Theorem whose Converse or Contrary is true.

THEOREMATICK [*theorematicus*, L. of Θεωρηματικός, Gr.] consisting of or belonging to Theorems.

THEORETICK } [*theorique*, F. *theoricus*, L. of θεωρητικός, Gr.] belonging to Theory; Speculative.

THEORETICKS [θεωρητικά, Gr.] those things which belong to the speculative Part of Physick.

THEORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THEORY [*theorie*, F. *theoria*, L. of θεωρία, of θεωρέω, to contemplate, Gr.] the Contemplation or Study of any Art or Science, without Practice.

THEORIES of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] are Hypotheses, according to which they explain the Reason of the Phenomena,

of Appearances of the Planets.

THERAPEUTICKS [*therapeutique*, F. *therapeutica*, L. θεραπευτικά, of θεραπεύω, to heal, Gr.] that Part of Physick which shews the Method of curing Diseases.

THE'RAPHIM } [תְּרַפִּים, H.] certain Idols or Images made in the Shape of Men.

THERE [ἔρη, Sax. *daer*, Du. *der*, Dan.] in that Place.

THEREABO'UT, near that place or number.

THEREA'FTER [ἔπαρξτεν, Sax. *daerachter*, Du.] according as.

THEREFO'RE [daerdoor, Du.] for that Cause.

THERENI'ABIN } Oriental Manna.

TENERI'ABIN } Oriental Manna.

THEREON [ἔαρον, Sax.] upon that thing.

THEREWITH, with that thing.

THERI'ACA } [*theriaque*, F. *theriace*, L. of θηριακή, of θήρ, a Beast, and ἀκρόμα, to cure, Gr.] Treacle, any Medicine against Poisons, or the curing the bites of poisonous Animals.

THERIA'CAL [*theriacus*, L. of θηριακός, Gr.] that belongs to or has the Virtue of Treacle.

THERI'OMA [θήριωμα, Gr.] a wild raging Ulcer; the Grand Pox; a Shanker.

THERMÆ [*thermes*, F. θέρμαι, of θερμαίνω, to make warm, Gr.] hot Baths.

THERMA'NTICKS [*thermantica*, L. of θερμαίνω, Gr. to warm] Medicines which cause Heat.

THERMO'METER [of θερμός, Warmth, and μέτρον, a Measure, Gr.] a Tube of Glass, fill'd with Spirit of Wine, or other proper Liquor; an Instrument to shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold of a Stove for Plants, or any Room where it stands.

THERMO'METRON [*Physick Term*] that natural Heat which is measured or perceived by the Pulse.

THE'RMOSCOPE [of θερμός, and σκοπεύω, Gr.] the same as *Thermometer*.

THESE [dese, Du. diese, Teut.] the things spoken of last; those, the things spoken of before.

THESIS [*these*, F. θέσις, Gr.] any short Sentence, a Position, a Proposition advanc'd, and to be made good, a Subject to dispute upon. L.

To THE'SAU'RIZE [*thesauriser*, F. of θησαυρίζω, Gr.] to gather or lay up Treasure.

THETFORD [of the River *Thet* and *ford*] a Town in Norfolk, 70 Miles N. N. E. from London, formerly a Bishop's See.

THETHINGA [Deðingā, Sax.] a Tithing.

A THEW, a Ducking-Stool. O.

THEWED, mannered, as, *well therwed*, allow'd to the Sheriff, the other 2 for the well mannered. *Spenc.* King's use.

THEWED, cowardly. *N. C.*

THEWES, Qualities, Manners, Customs. *Spenc.* Also Sinews. *Shakesp.*

THEY [*Hi*, Sax. *Hi*, L.] those Persons.

A THIBLE, a Stick to stir a Pot; also a Dibble or setting Stick. *N. C.*

THICK [*Sicce*, Sax. *Dick*, Du. and Teut.] contrary to thin; gross; that has a Dimension in Depth, besides Length and Breadth.

To THI'CKEN [*tickner*, Dan.] to make thick.

THI'CKET [of *thick*] a Place or Hedge full of or set thick with Bushes or Brambles.

THICKLY, closely together.

THICKNESS, Closeness.

THIEF [*Deof*, Sax.] one that steals.

To THIEVE [*Seo-xian*, Sax.] to steal.

THIEVISH, inclined to stealing.

THIEVISHLY, stealingly.

THIEVISHNESS, the being inclined to steal.

A THIGH [*Deoh*, Sax.] a Member of the Body from the Knee to the Groin.

To THIGH [in *Carving*] as, *thigh that Woodcock or Pidgeon*, i. e. cut it up.

THIGHT, well jointed or knit together. *C.*

THILK, such or this. *Spenc.*

THILL, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THILLER } that Horse that is put

THILL-Horse } under the Thill.

THIN [*Sinne*, Sax.] having little Depth; also (spoken of *Liquid Things*) not of a thick Consistence.

To THIN [*Sinnian*, Sax.] to make thin.

THINE [*Eine*, Sax. *Disu*, Du.] of, or belonging to thee.

THING [*Ding*, Sax. *Ding*, Teut.] a Matter, Substance, Accident, &c.

THINGUS [*Old Law*] a Thane or Saxon Nobleman; a Knight or Freeman.

To THINK [*Sincan*, Sax. *Denken*, Du. and Teut.] to meditate; to suppose, to be of opinion.

THINLY, not thickly.

THINNESS, the being thin.

THIRD [*Spirda*, Sax. *derde*, Du. *tertius*, L.] third.

THIRD-Borrow, a Constable. *O. S.*

THIRD Earing [Husbandry] the Tilling or Ploughing of Ground a third time.

THIRDENDEAL, a Liquid Measure, containing about 3 Pints.

THIRDINGS [Law Term] the third Part of Grain growing on the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

THI'RD-Penny, the third Part of Fines, &c. arising from Law-Suits; of old time

THIRDLY, in the third place.

To THIRLE [*Siplian*, Sax.] to bore or drill, to pierce thro'. *Lincolnsh.*

THIRLEWALL Castle [of *Dipl*, a Hole, of *Siplian*, Sax. to bore thro', and Wall] a Castle in Northumberland; so called because the Scots, in their Invasion of England, made several Holes or Gaps in the Partition-Wall (which the Emperor Severus built for the Division of the two Kingdoms) for the better Conveniency of entering and retreating.

To THIRST [*Dypytan*, Sax. *Dursten*, Du. *Dursten*, Teut.] to be thirsty.

THIRST [*Dypyt*, Sax. *Durst*, Teut.] Thirstiness, Driness of the Throat, &c.

THIRSTILY, drily.

THIRSTINESS, Driness, want of Moisture.

THIRSTY [*Dypytig*, Sax. *Durstig*, Teut.] troubled with Thirst.

THIRTE'EN [*Spieottyne*, Sax. *dersten*, Du.] XIII or 13.

THIRTY [*Spittig*, Sax. *dertich*, Du.] XXX or 30.

THIS [*Dis*, Sax. *diese*, Teut.] a Person or thing near one.

THI'STLE [*Diysel*, Sax. *Disel*, Du. and Teut.] a Weed.

THI'STLE-Take, a Duty of a Half-penny, antiently paid to the Lord of the Manour of Halton, in the County of Chester, for every Beast driven over the Common, suffered to graze or eat but a Thistle.

THISTLEWORTH [formerly *Gisleworth*, of *Liyle*, Sax. or *Gisel*, Teut. a Hostage, and *Wopd*, a Court or Hall, because the Hostages from foreign Countries, were there kept by the West Saxon Kings] a Village in Middlesex, 8 Miles W. by S. from London.

THI'THER [*Diben*, Sax.] to that Place.

A THIVEL. See Thible.

THLIPSIS [*Thalpsis*, Gr.] a squeezing or crushing; Trouble or Affliction.

THLIPSIS [Anatomy] a pressing together of the Vessels of a human Body.

THO [*Donne*, Sax.] then. *Sp.* those. *Ch.*

THOMES, Fish with broken Bellies. *O.*

To THOLE, to suffer. *Chauc.*

To THOLE [of *Solian*, Sax.] to brook or endure. *N. C.*

THOLED, suffered. *Chauc.*

THOMAS [*Thomās*, Gr. *Θωμάς*, Syr. of *Θωμάς*, H. i. e. double, called therefore of his doubting] a proper Name of Men.

THOMAS Aquinas, a School-Divine, called (by the Papists) the Angelick Doctor.

THO'MISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrine of Thomas Aquinas.

THONE, damp, moist, wet. *N. C.*

THONG

THONG [Dpanz, Sax.] a Strop of Leather.

To cut large Thongs out of another Dan's Leather.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a Cutter to a Shoemaker, who does not contrive and cut out his Master's Leather to the best Advantage; but it aims at all those Persons, who, niggardly to an Excels of their own, would vainly gain the Character of Generous or Charitable at other People's Expences, and so are very liberal of other People's Pockets to save their own, either in Donations of Amity or Alms, and do, as Erasmus says, *Ex alieno tergo lata secare lora*, Latin; and the French, *Il coupe large curroye du cuir d'autrui*; and the Greek, *Τάλλότριον ἀμὸν ἑτέρου*.

THOR [Dop, Sax.] an Idol of great Esteem among the antient Saxons and Teutonicks, equal to Jupiter of the Romans. It is either a Contraction of Thunder, because he was their God of Thunder; or of *teþan*, to tear, Sax. because he may be said to rend the Clouds.

THORA'CICA [thorax, L. the Breast] Medicines proper for Diseases of the Breast. Lat.

THORA'CICA inferior [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, spreading it self on the Sides of the Breast. L.

THORA'CICA superior [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, passing to the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

THORA'CICK, belonging to, or proper in Distempers of the Breast.

THO'RAL LINE [in Palmistry] a Mark in the Hand, called also the Line of Venus.

THO'RAX [Θώραξ, Gr.] the Chest, all that Cavity circumscribed above by the Neck-bone, below by the Diaphragm, before by the Breast-bone, behind by the Back-bones, on the Sides by the Ribs. L.

A THORN [Dopn, Sax. Corn, Dan. Doorne, Du. Dorn, Teut. Draen, C. Br.] a Prickle of a Bush; also a Shrub of two sorts, a black and a white.

THORN Apple, a Plant bearing white Flowers, succeeded by round prickly green Heads.

THORN-Back, a Fish.

THO'RNEY [of Dorn-Ige, Sax. the Thorny-Isle] in Hampshire.

THO'RNINESS, the abounding with Thorns.

THORNY, full of Thorns.

THO'ROUGH [Dpuh, Sax.] thro'.

THO'ROUGH-BASS [Musick] that which goes quite thro' the Composition.

THO'ROUGH-Toll, a Duty antiently paid to the Earls of Richmond.

THORP [Dopp, Sax. Thorph, F. Theot. Dorp, Du. Dorff, Teut.] a Village or Country Town; also a Sirname.

THORUCK, an Heap. O.

THOSE [Diy, Sax. diese, Du.] Persons or Things at a distance from one, *these* Things near one.

THOU [Du, Sax. du, Du. and Teut. tu, C. Br. tu, L.] You when applied to one Person.

THOUGH [Seah, Sax.] alio'.

A THOUGHT [Dohz, Sax.] an Operation of the Mind, an Opinion.

THOUGHTFUL, full of thoughts, pensive.

THOUGHTFULLY, pensively.

THOUGHTFULNESS, Pensiveness.

THOUGHTS, the Rowers Seats in a Boat.

THOUGHTY, thoughtful. Chauc.

A THOUSAND [Duesend, of Tien, 10, and send, 100, Sax. Duzsent, Du. Tausent, Teut.] M. Lat. or 1000.

THOWLS [thotus, L. θόλος, Gr.] Wooden Pins in a Boat, thro' which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls when they row.

THRACKSAT [Chymical Term] the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

THRAGES, busy Matters. O.

THRALL [Drael, Sax. which Minshew derives of δουλεύειν, Gr.] Servitude, Bondage.

THRA'LLLED, enslaved. Spenc.

THRA'LLS, Slaves. Spenc.

THRA'PPLE, the Wind Pipe of a Horse.

THRASO'NICAL [of Thraso, a notorious Braggadochio in Terence] insolently boasting, full of Ostentation.

THRAST, thrust, crowded. Chauc.

To THRAVE [of Dpaxian, Sax.] to urge. Lincolnsh.

A THRAVE, 24 Sheaves or 2 Shocks of Corn set up together. N. C.

THREAD [Dpæt, Sax. Draat, Teut. Draedt, Du. Craad, Dan.] Twine made of Flax, Wooll, Silk, &c.

To THREAP } [Dneapian or Dpaxian, Sax.]

To THREAPEN }

To THREAP DOWN } to affirm positively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately. N. C.

To THREA'TEN [Dneatian, Sax. Dregthen, Dan.] to use Threats.

THREATINGLY, by way of threats.

THREE [Dpie, Sax. trī, C. Br. trey, Teut. tres, L. trīs, Gr.] III or 3.

THREEFOLD [Dneoeald, Sax. Dreyfalteg, Teut.] threefold.

To THREKE, to thrust. O.

THREMOTE, the Blast of an Horn. Chaucer.

THRENO'DY [threnodia, L. of θρηνωδία, Gr.] a mournful or funeral Song.

To THREPE [Dneapian, Sax.] to affirm, to blame. Chauc.

To **THRESH** [*Þneycan*, Sax. *treschen*, Teut.] to beat the Grain of Corn out from the Ear; also to beat.

A **THRE'SHER** [*Þæpncepe*, Sax.] one that threshes Corn; also a Fish with a broad and thick Tail, which serves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRE'SHOLD [*Þenycpold*, Sax.] the Ground Timber of a Door.

To **THREST**, to oppress.

To **THRESTEN**, to thrust. *Chauc.*

THRICE, three times.

THRIDBOROUGH, see *Thirdborough*.

THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingness.

THRIFTILY, sparingly.

THRIFTINESS, Sparingness.

THRIFTY, sparing.

To **THRILL** [*Þiplian*, Sax. *drillen*, Du.] to drill or bore, thrust thro'.

To **THRILL**, to kill; also to run, as the Blood in the Heart. *Sax.*

THRILLING } piercing. *Spenc.*

THRILLANT }

THRIMSA, a piece of antient Money, in value 3 Shillings.

To **THRING** [*Þpinzan*, Sax.] to thrust. *O.*

To **THRIP**, to beat. *N. C.*

THRI'PPLES, the same in an Ox Team, as Cart Ladders.

THRITHING, the third Part of a County or Shire; also a Court held within that Circuit.

THRITHING *Reve*, the Governour of a Thrithing.

To **THRIVE** [*q. d. to drive on*] to grow or increase mightily; to become rich or prosperous.

THRIVINGLY, in a thriving manner.

THRIVINGNESS, Prosperity.

THRO', through.

THROAT [*Þnot*, Sax.] the Wind-pipe, &c.

To **THROB** [*Minshew* derives it of *Σπουβέω*, Gr.] to beat, pant or ache, as the Heart sometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCKMORTON [*q. d. the Rock Moor-town*] a Sirname.

To **THRODDEN**, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to flourish. *C.*

THROFF, throve. *Chauc.*

THROMBUS [among *Physicians*] the Coagulation of Blood in Clots. *L.*

A **THRONE** [*thronus*, L. of *Θρόνος*, Gr.] a Chair of State raised two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned, and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to sit on at times of publick Ceremonies. *F.*

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels in the Celestial Hierarchy.

A **THRONG** [*Þpnanz*, Sax.] a crowd or press of People.

Very **THRONG**, busily employ'd. *N. C.*

To **THRONG** [*Þpinzan*, Sax. *tren-gen*, Teut. *trenget*, Dan.] to crowd, press close, get together in great Numbers.

THRONGINGLY, crowdingly.

A **THROP**, a Sigh. *Sp.* a Village. *Ch.*

To **THROPPE**, to throttle or strangle. *Yorkshire.*

The **THROPPE**, the Wind-pipe. *Yorksh.*

THROSHERS, Quails. *O.*

A **THROSTLE** [*Þnoytle*, Sax. *Troste*, Du. and Teut.] a Thrush.

The **THROTTLE** [*Trossel*, Teut.] the Throat.

THROUGH, for thorough.

To **THROW** [*Þpapan*, Sax.] to hurl or fling; to turn as Throwsters do. *N. C.*

To **THROW**, to work at the Tin Mines. *N. C.*

THROWS of *Women* [of *Þnopian*, Sax.] the Pains of Child-birth.

THROW'STER [of *Þpapan*, Sax.] a Twister of Silk, Thread, &c.

THRUCHT, thrust. *N. C.*

A **THRUM** [*trum*, Sax.] an End of a Weaver's Warp, &c.

A **THRUSH** [*Þpiyc*, Sax.] a singing Bird.

To **THRUST** [of *trudere* or *trusitare*, L.] to push at, or push forwards.

A **THUMB** [*Þuma*, Sax. *Duym*, Du. *Daum*, Teut.] the largest first and shortest of the Fingers.

THU'MMIM [*Θ'μν*, H. i. e. Perfection] what it was, and of what made, it is very hard to find out; it was not reckoned among the Things wrought by Art, but given by God to *Moses*, to put in the Breast-plate of *Aaron*. See *Urim*.

A **THUMP** [*thumbo*, Ital.] a Blow with the Hand.

To **THUMP**, to beat with the Hand.

THUMPING, beating, large, great.

To **THUNDER** [*Þunnan*, Sax. *Donern*, Dan. *tonnern*, Teut. *tonner*, F. of *tonare*, L.] to make a thundering Noise.

THUNDER [*Þunbejn*, Sax. *Donner*, Du. and Teut. *tonnerre*, F. of *tonitru*, L.] a Noise known by Persons not deaf.

THUNDRINGLY, like Thunder.

THURI'FEROUS [*thurifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Frankincense.

THU'RSDAY [*Þunpays*, Sax. *Donnerdag*, Du. *Donnerstag*, Teut. *Thorshday*, Dan.] the 5th Day of the Week, so named from the Idol *Thor*, which was worshipped by our *Saxon* Ancestors.

THURSE-Louse [*q. d. Thor's Louse*] an Insect.

THUS [*Þuy*, Sax.] so, after this manner.

To **THWACK** [*Þwacken*, Teut.] to press close, to lay on hard Blows.

A **THWA'RT** [*tuert*, Dan.] a-cross.

To

To **THWITE**, to whittle, cut, make white by cutting. *N. C.*

THWITTEN, twisted. *Chauc.*

THYMIAMA [*Thymia*, Gr.] Incense, Perfume. *L.*

THYME [*thym*, *F.* *thymus*, *L.* of *Thymos*, Gr.] an Herb so call'd.

THYMICK Vein [with *Anatomists*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein.

THYROARYTÆNOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of large Muscles arising from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and stretching themselves to the Sides of the *Arytanoides* Muscle.

THY'ROIDEÆ Glandula [*Anatomy*] two Glandules of a clammy solid Substance, seated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*.

THYROIDES [in *Anatomy*] a Cartilage of the *Larynx*.

THYRSUS [*Thyrsos*, Gr.] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.

TIB, a poor sorry Woman.

TIB of the Buttery, a Goose. *Cant.*

TI'BIA [*Anatomy*] that Part of the Leg between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Majus*. *L.*

TIBIA'LIS Anticus, a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so called from its Situation on the Fore-part of the *Tibia*; its use is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. *L.*

TIBIA'LIS Posticus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle seated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. *L.*

TICHING, a setting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*

TICK [*tique*, *F.*] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses.

TICK-TACK [*trictac*, *F.* *tricche*, or *tracche*, *Ital.*] a Game at Tables.

A **TI'CKET** [*etiquette*, *F.*] a small Note for seeing a Play; payment of Seamen's Wages; quartering of Soldiers, &c.

To **TI'CKET** [*etiquetter*, *F.*] to put a Note upon any thing, &c.

To **TICKLE** [of *Citelan*, or *Tinclan*, *Sax.* *Kittelen*, *Du.*] an Action better known than described.

TICKLE, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*

TI'CKLISH, easily tickled, hazardous.

TICKLISHLY, in a ticklish manner.

TICKLISHNESS, Aptness to be tickled, Hazardousness.

TICKRUM, a Licence. *C.*

The **TIDE** [probably of *tido*, *Sax.* *tidd*, *Du.* and *Dan.*] the ebbing or flowing of the Sea.

Windward TIDE [*Sea Term*] is when the Tide runs against the Wind.

Leeward TIDE, is when the Wind and Tide go both the same way.

TIDE Gate [*Sea Term*] that is, where the Tide runs very strong.

TIDE and HALF-TIDE [*Sea Term*] as, to flow Tide and Half-Tide, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the Offing or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.

To **TIDE it over** [*Sea Term*] is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Flood or Ebb, and to stay all the time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to come back upon the return of the same Tide.

Neap TIDES, are the Tides when the Moon is in the second and last Quarter, which are neither so high nor so swift as the Spring-Tides.

SPRING-TIDES, are the Tides at new and full Moon.

TIDES-MEN, certain Custom-House Officers, appointed to attend upon Ships till the Ship is cleared.

TIDE, Time. *Spenc.*

TIDER, soon, quickly, sooner. *N. C.*

TIDES, Seasons. *Spenc.*

TIDILY, neatly.

TIDINESS, Neatness, Cleanliness.

TI'DY [probably of *tight*, *Engl.* tho *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Tudios*, Gr.] handy, neat, cleanly, tight in dress.

TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the same Colour, at the Game of Picket; also a thrust in Fencing. *F.*

TIERCE [in *Musick*] a third, the difference of three Notes. *F.*

TIERCE [among the *Roman Catholics*] one of the Canonical Hours.

TIERCE [*tiers*, *F.*] a Liquid Measure containing 24 Gallons.

TIERCEL [*tiercelet*, *F.*] a Male Hawk.

TIE'RCET [of *tierce*, *F.* a third] a Song of 3 Stanzas; or a Staff of 3 Verses.

TIES [in a *Ship*] are those Ropes by which the Yards hang.

TI'FFANY [*Skinner* derives it of *tiffer*, *O. F.* to adorn] a sort of light Silk.

To **TIFLE**, to turn; to stir, to disorder any thing by rumbling it. *N. C.*

TIGE [*Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

TI'GER [*tigre*, *F.* *tigris*, *L.* of *Tigridis*, Gr.] a fierce wild Beast.

TIGH [*Old Records*] a Close or IntEAGE } closure.

TIGHT [*nicht*, *Du.*] as, a tight Cask, one which will not leak.

TIGHT [in *Dress*] not flatteringly.

TIGHT, tied. *Spenc.*

TIGHT [spoken of a Rope] strait, pulled hard.

TI'GHTLY, neatly.

TI'GHTNESS, Neatness, Straitness.

TI'GRESS [*tigresse*, *F.*] a the Tiger.

A **TIKE**, a small Bullock or Heiter. *C.*

A **TILE** [*tiigel*, *Sax.* *tigl*, *Dan.* *zitgel*, *Teut.* *tulle*, *F.* of *tegula*, *L.*] a square earthen Plate for covering Houses.

TILL [*til*, *Sax.*] until.

A TILL [*Sille, Sax.*] a small Draw in a Counter or Desk.

To TILL the Ground [*Tilian, Sax. tynlen, Du.*] is to dig or turn it up with a Spade, Plough, &c.

TILLAGE, the tilling, digging, or ploughing of Land.

TILLER [of a Ship] a strong Piece of Wood fastened to a Ship's Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.

TILLER } a small Tree left to grow
TELLAR } till it is fellable.

TILS, Lentils; a sort of Pulse.

To TILT Beer [of *Tellen, Du.* to tilt up] to raise a Cask of Beer, &c. that is near out, to set it stooping.

To TILT [*Skinner* derives it of *TealT-pian, Sax.* to vacillate] to run at Tilts, to thrust with Swords or Foils.

TILT, a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, &c.

TILT-BOAT, a covered Boat for Passengers, such as that which carries Passengers between *London* and *Gravesend*.

TILTH, tilling or improving of Land.

TILTS, an Exercise when two armed Persons on Horse-back run against one another with Spears or Lances.

TIMA'RIOTS [among the *Turks*] those who out of conquered Lands, have a certain Portion allowed them to serve on Horse-back, and find Arms, Ammunition, &c. at their own Charge, as often and as long as it shall be required.

TI'MBER [*Timbre, Sax. timber, Du.*] Wood for Building.

A TI'MBER of *Skins* or *Furr* [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

TI'MBER Measure, 43 solid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 Foot a Load.

TI'MBERS of *Ermin* [*Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of *Ermin* in Noblemens Robes.

To TI'MBER [among *Falconers*] to nestle or make a Nest, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBER, slender.

TIMBESTERS, Players on *Timbrels*. O.

TI'MBRE [in *Heraldry*] the Crest which in any Achievement stands a Top of the Helmet.

TI'MBREL [*tympanum, L.* of *τύμπανον, Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

TIMBURINS, a Musical Instrument. *Sp.*

TIME [*thymus, L.*] a sweet Herb.

TIME [*Tima, Sax. time, Dan. temps, F. tempus, L.*] a certain Measure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries, by which the Distance and Duration of Things are measured.

TIME absolute [in *Philosophy*] flows equally in itself, without relation to any thing external, and is the same with Duration.

TIME relative [in *Philosophy*] is the sensible and external Measure of Duration estimated by Motion.

TIME [in *Musick*] that Quantity or Length by which is assigned to every particular Note its due Measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be.

Duple TIME [in *Musick*] is when all the Notes are increased by 2; as 2 Longs make a Large, 2 Briefs a Long, &c.

Triple TIME [in *Musick*] is that wherein the Measure is counted by Threes; as one Semibreve is equivalent to three Minims, and one Minim to three Crotchets, &c.

TI'MELINESS, Seasonableness.

TI'MELY [*Timlice, Sax.*] Opportunely.

TI'MID [*timide, F. timidus, L.*] timorous, fearful.

TIMI'DITY [*timidité, F. timiditas, L.*] timorousness, fearfulness.

TIMORO'SO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play with great Fear, or great Care and Caution. *Ital.*

TI'MOROUS [*timore, F. timorofus, L.*] fearful, bashful.

TI'MOROUSLY, fearfully.

TIMOROUSNESS, Fearfulness.

TIMO'THEANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who held that Christ was incarnate only for the Advantage of our Bodies.

TI'MOTHY [*Τιμόθεος, Gr.* an Honourer of God] a proper Name of Men.

TI'MOUSLY, in due Time, seasonably.

TIN [*tin, Dan. and Du. of Stannum, L.*] a Metal of which Pewter, &c. is made.

TINGLASS, a Metallick Substance, smooth and like Tin.

TIN-WORM, an Insect.

TI'NCKER-MEN, Fisher-men who used to destroy the young Fry in the River of *Thames*.

TINCT [*teint, F. tinctura, L.*] a Colouring, dyed or coloured. *Spenc.*

TI'NCTURE [*teinture, F. tinctura, L.*] a Colouring, Stain or Dye; also an imperfect Knowledge or smattering of any Art or Science.

TI'NCTURE [among *Chymists*] is a Dissolution of the more fine and more volatile Parts of a mixt Body in Spirit of Wine, or some such proper Menstruum.

TI'NCTURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Colours in an Escutcheon.

TI'NCTURE of the Moon [in *Chemistry*] a Dissolution of some of the more rarified Parts of Silver, made in Spirit of Wine.

TINCTU'RED [*tinctus, L.*] that has a Tincture.

To TIND [*Týnan, Sax. tender, Dan.*] to light, as to tind a Candle, Fire, &c.

TI'NDER [*Týnðer, Sax. tinder, Dan.*] fine Linen burnt, in order to its more ready taking the least Spark of Fire.

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

To TINE an Egg, to dress it. *C.*

TI'NEA, a Sore or Tetter that discharges a salt Lympha. *L.*

TI'NE-

TI'NEMAN, an Officer of the Forest, who took care of Vert and Venison in the Night.

TINETUM [Old Law] Brush-wood for Fencing and Hedging.

TINEWALD [in the Isle of Man] the yearly Meeting of the States.

TINGED [of tingere, L.] coloured or dyed lightly.

To TI'NGLE [tinter, F. tinnire, L. or tincian, C. Br.] to make a Noise as the Ears, or as a small Bell or Vessel of Metal.

TI'NKAR [among Chymists] Borax or Gold Solder.

A TI'NKER [a tinniando, L.] a Maker or Mender of Vessels of Brass, Copper, &c.

TINMAN, a Dealer in Tin Wares.

TIN-PENNY, a certain customary Duty antiently paid to the Tithing Men.

TI'NSEL [of Estincelle, F. a Spark] a glittering Stuff made of Silk and Copper.

TINTAMA'R [probably q. d. Tinnitus Martius, L.] a confused Noise, a hideous Out-cry. F.

TINWORM, a small red Worm, round, and having many Legs, much like a Hog-louse, which creeps in the Grass, and poisons the Beasts that eat it.

TINY [tunc, Dan.] small, slender.

The TIP [tip, Du.] the End or utmost Point of any thing.

TIP-STAVES [so called from their Staves being tipt with Silver] Officers who take into Custody such Persons as are committed by the Court.

TIPPET [tæppet, Sax.] a kind of Kerchief for Womens Necks (commonly of Furs) also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear over their Gowns.

To TIPPLE [probably q. d. Sipple of Sip] to drink often or much.

TIPSY, a little in drink, fuddled.

TIRE [Attow, F. but Minshew derives it of τῆρα, Gr.] Womens Head-dress; also the Iron-band of a Cart-wheel.

TIRE of Guns } [tuyer, Du.] a Row
TEER } of great Guns placed
along the Ship's Side, either above upon Deck, or below.

To TIRE [tirer, F.] to dress.

To TIRE [of tipian, Sax.] to weary, to be or grow weary.

TIRIN, to tear. Chauc.

TIRING [in Falconry] giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck at.

TIRWHIT, a Bird, otherwise called a Lapwing.

TISSICK. See Phthisick.

TI'SSUE [of tisse, part. of tristre, F.] rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Gold woven together.

TIT Lark, a Bird admired for his whisking, turning and chirping, singing most of any like the Canary Bird.

TIT, a little Bird; also a little Horse.

TITE [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be tite or tight, when she is so staunch as to let in but very little Water.

TI'THABLE, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

TITHE [teoða, Sax.] the Tenth Part of all Fruits, &c. the Revenue that is generally due to the Parson of the Parish.

To TITHE [teoðian, Sax.] to take the Tenth Part.

TITHEN, to pay Tithes. Chauc.

A TI'THING [teoðing, Sax.] a Company of Ten Men with their Families, all bound to the King for the peaceable Behaviour of each other.

TI'THING-MEN: In the Saxon Time every Hundred was divided into Ten Districts or Tithings, every Tithing made up of Ten Friburgs, each Friburg of Ten Families, and within every such Tithing there were Tithing-Men to examine and determine all lesser Causes between Villages and Neighbours, but to refer all greater Matters to the superior Courts.

TI'THING Penny, a customary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing-Courts.

TITIRING, persuading, courting, tittering. Chauc.

TITILLA'TION, a tickling, a pleasing Itch, a Sensation of Pleasure from the Touch of some Parts.

TI'TINILK [Old Writ] a Tale-bearer.

TITLE [titre, F. titulus L.] the Inscription of a Book or Act; also a Name of Honour given to Persons according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE [in Law] a Right, a Claim; a just Cause for possessing or enjoying any Thing; Writings or Records to prove one's Right.

TI'TLE of Entry [Law Term] is when a Person makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffer has Title to enter upon the Land again.

TITS [probably of τῆξιδες, Gr. small] small Cattle.

TI'TTER, soon, quickly. W. C.

To TI'TTER, to giggle or laugh by Fits.

TITUBA'TION, a stumbling, faltering or nodding. L.

TI'TULAR [titulaire, F.] that bears a Title.

TI'TYRE, a Nick-name for the Liquor call'd Geneva, probably so call'd, because it makes Persons merry, laugh and titter.

TME'SIS [τμήσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, by which a Compound Word is divided into two Parts, by some other Word which is put in between.

TO [to, Sax.] unto.

TOAD [tað, Sax.] a known Reptile.

TOAD-Flax, a Plant.

TOAST

TOAST [of *toftum*, L.] Bread baked or roasted before the Fire; a Person proposed whose Health is to be drank. See *Toft*.

TOBA'CCO [so called of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, from whence it was brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, Anno 1585.] an *American* Plant well known.

TOBA'CCONIST, a Tobacco Seller.

TOBIAH [תוביה, H. i. e. the Goodness of God] a proper Name of a Man.

TOCCA'TA } [in *Musick Books*] signi-

TOCCA'TO } fies the same as *Ricercate*, which is a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture, called in *English* a Voluntary. *Ital.*

TOD of *Wool*, the Quantity of 28 lb.

To-DAY [תובאז, Sax.] this Day.

TO-MORROW [תו מורן, Sax. *Morge*, Tent.] the Day after the present.

A TOE [טא, Sax. *teen*, Du. which *F. Junius* derives of *τάω*, Gr. to extend] a Finger of the Foot.

A TOFT [q. d. a Tuft, as *touffe du Bois*, F.] a Grove of Trees.

TOFT, a Messuage or House, or rather a Place where a Messuage once stood that is fallen or pulled down. *L. T.*

TOFT-MAN, the Owner of a Toft.

TOGETHER [תוגאדענע, Sax.] in Company with.

To TOIL [טיןיאן, Sax. *toler*, Du.] to labour, to drudge.

TOILES [Minshew derives it of *togen*, Du.] Play things, Trifles.

TOILES [toiles, F.] Snares or Nets for the catching of wild Beasts.

TOI'LET [toilette, F.] a fine Cloth spread upon a Table in a Bed-chamber, or in a Lady's Dressing-room.

TOISE [toise, F.] a Measure containing six Foot in Length, a Farhom.

TOISON d' Or [in *Heraldry*] a Golden Fleece.

A TO'KEN [טאקן, Sax. *teecken*, Du.] a Sign, a Mark.

To TO'KEN } [טאקניאן, Sax. *beteec-*
To BETO'KEN } *kenen*, Du.] to shew or give some Token.

TOKININ, a Token. *Chauc.*

TOLE, a Clout, a Toy. *Chauc.*

TOLEDO, a Sword made at *Toledo* in *Spain*.

TO'LERABLE [tolerabilis, L.] that may be endured or borne with; also indifferent, passable. *F.*

TO'LERABLY, indifferently well.

To TO'LERATE [tolerer, F. *toleratum*, L.] to suffer, to bear with, to permit, to connive at.

TOLERA'TION [tolerance, F.] a suffering, permitting or allowing of. *L.*

TOLL [טול, Sax. *toll*, C. Br. *tol*, Du. *toll*, Dan. *tonlien*, F. *telonium*, L.] a Tri-

bute or Custom paid for Passage; also Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of such a Manour.

To TOLL [of *tollere*, L.] to bar, defeat or take away. *Law Term.*

To TOLL a Bell, is to ring it after a particular manner, to give notice of the Death or Funeral of some Person.

TOLL-BOOTH [of *toll* and *Bothe*, Sax. or *Byth*, C. Br.] a Custom-house, or Place where Toll is paid.

TOLL-Corn, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

TOLL-Hop, a small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in an open Market.

TOLL-Through, Money paid for Passage in or thro' some High-ways, &c.

TOLL-Traverse, an Acknowledgment given for passing thro' a private Man's Ground.

TOLL-Tray, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.

TOLL-Turn, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, tho they were not sold.

TOLASTER } a Tribute heretofore
TOLSESTER } paid to the Lord of the Manour, for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

TOLSEY, a kind of Exchange or Place where Merchants meet in *Bristol*, &c.

TOLT [in *Law*, q. d. *tollere loquelam*] a Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court-Baron is removed to the County-Court.

TOLTA [Old Law] Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any thing imposed or exacted contrary to Right and Justice.

A TOMB [tombe, F. *tomba*, Ital. of *τύμβος*, Gr.] a Sepulchre of Stone, &c.

TOMBLESTERES, Tumblers. *Chauc.*

TOMBOY, a wanton frolicksome Girl.

TOMBYSTERE, a Woman Tumbler. *Chaucer.*

A TOME [tome, F. *tomus*, L. of *τόμος*, Gr.] a separate Part or distinct Volume of a large Book.

TOMELIS, to boot, into the bargain. *Ch.*

TOMENTO'SE [tomentitius, L.] made of, or like Flocks of Wool.

TOME'NTUM, Flocks, Shear-Wool, such as is used in stuffing Beds, &c. *Lar.*

TOME'NTUM [among *Botanists*] is that soft downy Substance which grows on the Tops of some Plants.

TOMIN [among *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carriats.

TOMKIN } [among *Gunners*] the
TOMPION } Stopple of a great Gun or Mortar, made to keep out Rain.

TON, the one. *Chauc.*

TON, a Tone or Sound. *Ital.*

A TON } [tonne, F.] a Liquid Mea-

A TUN } sure, containing four Hogl-heads; 20 hundred Weight.

TONDINO

TONDINO, the same as *Astragal*.

TONE [*tonus*, L. of *Τόνος*, Gr.] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depression of the Voice or some other Sound.

TONGS [*tanſan*, Sax. *tanghe*, Du. *tang*, Da.] belonging to a Fire-hearth.

A **TONGUE** [*tunſe*, Sax. and Dan. *tonghe*, Du.] the Instrument of Speech.

TO'NGUELESS, without a Tongue.

TONGUE-PAD, a talkative Person.

TONGUING [with *Gardeners*] a particular Way of Grating, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downwards; and is also called *Slipping*.

TO'NICA [*Tonica*, Gr.] those things which, being eternally applied to the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TO'NIC [among *Anatomists*] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in an human Body, which is much alter'd by their different Tension.

TO'NNAGE } a Duty paid to the King

TU'NNAGE } for Goods exported or imported in Ships, &c. at a certain Rate for every Tun.

TO'NNETIGHT, the Quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight or Bulk. O. R.

TONN, a Tone or Sound.

TO'NSILE [*tonſilis*, L.] that may be trimmed, Shorn, or Clipped, &c.

TO'NSILS [*tonſilla*, L.] the Almonds of the Ears, two Glands at the Root of the Tongue, on each ſide the *Uvula*.

TO'NSURE [*tonſura*, L.] a ſhaving or cutting off the Hair.

TOO [To, Sax.] over-much.

Too much of one Thing is good for nothing.

This Proverb is an Apophthegm of one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Some attribute it to *Thales*, and ſome to *Solon*, Μνδὲν ἄγαν, Gr. It is generally applied by way of *Reprehenſion* to ſuch Persons, who, when by ſome witty *Drollery* or *Banter*, they find they have diverted the Company, pleaſed with the Conceit of their own Wit, they either draw it out to that Length, 'tis ſo fine that no body can perceive it but themſelves; or they carry on the Jeſt till it grows *troublesome* and *nauseous*, forgetting, that tho a little Wit in Company, like *Salt* at a Table, makes Converſation *reliſhing*, yet they muſt love ſavoury Bits very well, that can dine out of a *Salt-Seller*. *Eſt modus in rebus; ſunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum.* Hor.

TOOL [*tool*, of *tylean*, Sax. *tuylen*, Du. to labour] an Instrument of any ſort.

To **TOOT** [*tuten*, Du.] to blow a Horn, &c.

TO'OTH [toð, Sax. *Dens*, L.] that wherewith an Animal chews Food.

TO'OTH-ACHE [toðece, Sax.] a Pain in the Teeth.

TO'OTHLESS [toðleay, Sax.] having no Teeth.

TO'OTHING, a Corner-ſtone left for more Building.

TO'OTH-WORT, an Herb.

TO'OTH Wreſt, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

TO'OTING, prying, peeping, ſearching narrowly. *Spenc.*

TOP [*top*, Sax. *toppe*, C. Br.] the Height, the uppermoſt End of a Thing.

A **TOP** [*top*, Du. and Dan. *toupie*, F. *topff*, Teut.] a Play-thing for Boys.

To **TOP the Sail Yards** [*Sea Phraſe*] is to make them hang even.

TOP [of a Ship] is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the Croſs-trees, near the Head of the Maſt.

TOP-Armings [in a Ship] are a ſort of Cloths hung about the round Tops of the Maſts for ſhow.

TOP-Maſts [in a Ship] ſmall Maſts fixed to the Heads of all the Maſts aloft.

TOP-Gallant-Maſts [in a Ship] are thoſe Maſts which are over the Top-maſts of the Main and Fore-maſts.

TOPARCH [*toparcha*, L. of *τοπάρχης*, of *τόπος*, a Place, and *ἀρχος*, a Governor, Gr.] a Governor of any Place.

TOPAZ [*topaze*, F. *topazius*, L. of *τοπάσιον*, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of fine Gold.

TOPAZ [in *Heraldry*] the golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To **TOPE** [*tope*, F. *Skinner* chuſes to derive it from *toppen*, Du. to rage, *q. d.* to drink till he rave] to Drink luſtily.

TOPH [among *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHACEOUS [of *τόφος*, Gr.] gritty, ſandy, ſtony.

TO'PHET [תֹּפֶת, H. i. e. a Drum] a Valley where the *Ammonites* ſacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and cauſed Drums to be beat to hinder their Cries from being heard.

TO'PHUS [*τόφος*, Gr.] any gritty or earthy Matter abounding in ſome Mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Veſſels they are long contained in, or on hard Bones lying in them; whence alſo from its likenefs thereunto, it is applied to a chalky Subſtance, or a ſtony Concretion in any Part of the Animal Body. L.

TO'PIARY Works [*topiaria*, L.] Arbours made of Trees or Twigs cut and plaited.

TO'PICAL [*topique*, F. *topicus*, L. of *τοπικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or applied to a particular Place.

TOPICE [*topique*, F. *topica*, L. of *τοπική*, Gr.] that Part of Logick which treats of Invention or finding out of Arguments.

TO'PICKS [*topiques*, F. *topica*, L. of *τοπικά*, of *τόπος*, Gr. a Place] common Places or Heads of Discourse.

TOPOGRA'PHICAL } [*topographique*, F.]
TOPOGRA'PHICK } belonging to Topography.

TOPO'GRAPHY [*topographie*, F. *topographia*, L. of *τοπογραφία*, Gr. of *τόπος*, a Place, and *γραφον*, Description,] a Description of a Place or some small Quantity of Land, such as that of a Manour or particular Estate.

TO'PPING, eminent, noted, chief.

TO'PPING the Lifts [Sea Term] is hauling the Top-sail Lifts; so that the Term of Art is *Top a Starboard*, or *top a Port*, i. e. haul upon the Starboard or Larboard Lift.

TO'PPINGLY, eminently, prosperously.

TO'PSY-Turvy [q. d. *Tops in Turves*, i. e. Heads on the Ground] upside down.

TORCE [in Heraldry] a Wreath. F.

TORCENCIOUS } using Extortion.
TORCIOUS } Chauc.

A TORCH [*torche*, F. *torchia*, Ital. of *torris*, L.] a Staff of Deal on which Wax Candles are stuck, a Flambeau or Link.

TORCH ROYAL [among Hunters] the next Start in a Stag's Head, which grows above the Royal.

TO'RCULAR *Herophili* [among Anatomists] that Place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are join'd.

TORCULA'RIS, a Press or Skrew. L.

TORCULA'RIS *Vena* [Anatomy] a Vein going up the inside of the Skull to the Brain.

TOREU'TICE [*τορευτική*, Gr.] the Art of turning, chasing, engraving, or embossing. L.

TORME'NT [*tormentum*, L.] violent Pain which the Body suffers; great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

TO TO'RMENT [*tormentis afficere*, L.] to put to great Pain; to afflict or disquiet, to put to the Rack.

TORME'NTING, torturing, painful.

TORMENTINGLY, painfully.

TO'RMENTIL [*tormentille*, F. *tormentilla*, L.] the Herb Setfoil.

TO'RMINA *Alvi*, the griping of the Guts, or Wind-cholick. L.

TO'RMINA *hysterica* [among Physicians] the Womb-cholick. L.

TO'RMINA *post partum* [with Physicians] the after-pains of Child-bed Women. Lat.

TORN, Rent. See Tear.

TORNA'DO, a sudden or violent Storm at Sea. Spanish.

TO'RPID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed, slow, heavy.

TO'RRRA [Old Law] a Mount or Hill.

TORREFA'CTION, a scorching or parching. L.

TO'RRENT [*torrens*, L.] a strong Stream or violent Land Flood. F.

TORRICELLIAN Instrument [so called of Torricellius, an Italian, the Inventor of it] the Device of the Quicksilver Weather-Glass.

TO'RRID [*torride*, F. *torridus*, L.] burning hot, scorched or parched.

TO'RRIFIED [*torrefactus*, L.] roasted, dried, parched.

TORT [Law Term] Injury, Wrong. F.

TORT-Feasor [Law Term] a Trespasser, a Doer of Wrong. F.

TORTEAU'XES [in Heraldry] a bearing of round coloured Figures, like Cakes.

TO'RTOISE [*tortue*, F. *tortuga*, Span.] a living Creature well known.

TO'RTUOUS [*tortueux*, F. *tortuosus*, L.] winding, turning in and out.

TO'RTURABLE, that may be tortured.

TO'RTURE [of *torquere*, L. to torment] Rack, exquisite Torment or Pain. Fr.

To TO'RTURE [*torsum*, sup. of *torquere*, L.] to put to great Pain.

TO'RVITY [*torvitas*, L.] Sourness of Countenance.

TO'RUS [in Architecture] is a round Member encompassing the Base of a Pillar, between the Plinth and the List. L.

TORY, a Word first used by the Protestants in Ireland, to signify those Irish common Robbers and Murderers who stood outlaw'd for Robbery or Murder; now a Nick-name given to such as call themselves High-Church Men, or to the Partisans of the *Chevalier de St. George*.

To TOSS, to throw up.

A TOSS-POT, a hard Drinker.

A TOST [of *tostrus*, L.] Bread roasted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.

TO'TAL [*totalis*, L.] wholly, intire, utter. F.

TO'TALITY [*totalité*, F. of *totalitas*, L.] the Total or whole Sum.

TO'TALLY, wholly, utterly.

TOTETH, looketh. Chauc.

TOTOLER, a Prater. Chauc.

TOTTED [in the Exchequer] marked with the Word Tot, as a good Debt to the King.

To TOTTER [*tealtþian*, Sax. *tot-tæren*, Du.] to shake, to stagger or reel.

TO'TTERAY, a Customary Payment, anciently made of 4 d. for every Buttel and half of Corn sold at Maldon in Essex.

TO'TTERED, shaken, tottering, weak, tumbling, &c. Shakesp.

TOTTERINGLY, staggeringly.

TOTTIE, wavering, tottering, dizzy. Sp.

TOTTY, dizzy. O.

TO'TUM, a Whirl-box, a kind of Die that is turned round.

To TOUCH [*toucher*, F. *tocar*, Span. *tangere*, L.] to put the Finger, Hand, &c. to; to handle, to lie close to.

A TOUCH, a Feeling, a Stroke; also a Trial of Gold or Silver. F.

TOUCH [in *Musick*] an Organ is said to have a good Touch, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too loose nor too stiff.

TOUCH-Stone, a Stone which serves to try Gold or Silver.

TOUCH the Wind [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Steersman at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

TOUCH Wood, a sort of rotten Wood, easily taking Fire.

TOUCHY, apt to take Offence.

TOVET, a Measure of half a Bushel.

TOUGH [*toh*, Sax. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *συμελός*, Gr. hard] hard, strong, not brittle or apt to break.

TOU'GHLY, in a tough manner.

TOU'GHNESS, the being tough.

TOUGHT, tough, tight. *Chauc.*

TOUKED, ducked. O.

TOUR, a Travel or Journey about a Country. F.

TOU'RNIQUET, a Turnstile. F.

TOU'RNIQUET [among *Surgeons*] a Gripe-stick used in stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations. L.

TOU'RTEE [in *Cookery*] a sort of Pastry-work baked in a Pan.

TOUT, the Backside. *Chauc.*

TOUT *temps prêt & encore est*, (i. e. that is always ready, and is so at this present) is a kind of Plea in way of Excuse or Defence, to him that is sued for withholding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. F.

TOW [*top*, Sax. *Thow*, Du. *stupa*, L. of *συπή*, Gr.] the hard or coarser Part of Hemp or Flax.

To TOW [*teon*, Sax. *touer*, F. *toghen*, Du.] to hale or drag a Barge, &c. along the Water.

TOWAGE [*toué*, F.] Money paid to the Owner of Ground next a River, for towing Barges, &c. thro' his Ground; also towing.

TOWA'RD [*topeard*, Sax.] inclining to.

TO'WA'RD [*q. d.* towards or ready

TO'WA'RDLY, to do a thing] orderly, obedient.

TO'WARDLINESS, obedientness.

A TO'WEL [*touville*, F.] a Cloth to wipe Hands on.

TOWEL, the Tail. *Chauc.*

A TOWER [*top*, Sax. *Thurn*, Teut. *tour*, F. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, L. of *τύρις*, Gr.] a Castle, a Citadel, a Fort.

HOLLOW-TOWER [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the remainder of a *Brisure* to join the *Curtin* to the *Orillon*.

TOWERING, soaring aloft.

TOW'ERING long sought [in *Cattle*] a Disease which proceeds from Leanness.

A TOWN [*tun*, Sax.] a large Space of Ground on which Houses are built close together, and not straggling as in Villages.

TOWNSHIP, the Privilege or Dignity belonging to a Town.

TOWRUS [among *Hunters*] a Roebuck eager for Copulation, is said to go to his *Tovrus*.

To TOWZ [prob. of *Muselen*, Teut. to shake] to tug or pull about, to rumple.

To TOWZ Wool, i. e. to toze it, to card or dress it.

TOXICA [of *τόξος*, a Bow, Gr.] a particular sort of Poison, said to be used by *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable. L.

A TOY, a Plaything or Trifle.

To TOY, to trifle or play with.

TOYINGLY, triflingly, wantonly.

TOYLET. See Toilet.

TOYLIARDUS, a Weather Sheep or Ram. O. L.

TOZY, soft like Wool.

TRA'BEATION [*Architecture*] the same as *Entablature*, viz. the Projecture on the top of the Walls of Edifices, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof. F. of L.

TRABS, a Beam of a House. L.

A TRACE, a Footstep, Track or Print. F.

TRACE [among *Hunters*] the Footprint of a wild Beast.

To TRACE [*tracer*, F.] to follow by the Footing, to discover or find out by the Footsteps; to make a Draught of an Edifice, &c. upon Paper.

TRACES [probably *q. d. tirases*, of *tirer*, to draw, F. says Dr. Th. H.] the Harness of Draught Horses.

The Traceys have always the Wind in their Faces.

This old Saw is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reporteth, that ever since Sir William Tracey was most active among the four Knights who killed *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it is imposed on the Traceys for miraculous Penance, that whether they go by Land or Water, the Wind is always in their Faces. If this were so (says Dr. Fuller) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would spare them the use of a Fan.

TRACHO'MA [*τράχυμα*, Gr.] a Scab, or Roughness of the inner Part of the Eye.

TRACHO'TOMY. See *Bronchotomy*.

TRACK [of *trace*, F.] the Print of a Foot; Rut of a Wheel; Run of a Ship; or any other Mark remaining of a thing.

TRACT [*tractus*, L.] an Extent of Ground, a Space of Time.

TRACT [*ἵππῆς*, Sax. *traite*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a small Treatise or Discourse.

TRACT [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a wild Beatt.

TRA'CTABLE [*tractable*, F. *tractabilis*, L.] that may be handled, easily managed or ordered; flexible, gentle.

TRA'CTABLENESS, Gentleness, the being easily managed.

TRA'CTABLY, gently, easily managed.

TRA'CTATE [*tractatus*, L.] a Treatise, Discourse, or Essay.

TRADE [*tratta*, Ital. *Minshew* derives it of *tradendo*, L.] a Mechanick Art, Employment, Dealing, Life or way of Living.

TRADESMAN, a Buyer or Seller by Retail.

TRADE-Wind, a Wind which at certain Seasons blows regularly one way at Sea, very serviceable in trading Voyages.

TRADI'TION, the successive delivering or transmitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Posterity. F. of L.

TRADI'TIONAL } of, or grounded
TRADI'TIONARY } upon Tradition.

TRADI'TIONALLY, by way of Tradition.

TRADI'TIONIST, one who stands for, or follows Tradition.

To TRADU'CE [*traducere*, L.] to defame, speak ill of, disparage or slander.

TRADU'CINGLY, slanderously.

TRADU'CTION, translating or turning out of one Language into another; also a defaming. F. of L.

TRA'FFICK [*trafic*, F. *traffico*, Ital.] Trade or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of Goods.

To TRA'FFICK [*trafiguer*, F. *trafficare*, Ital.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradesman.

A TRA'FFICKER [*traffiqueur*, F.] a Trader.

TRAFI'NE [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument, the same as a *Trepan*.

TRAGEA, Powders grossly beaten.

TRAGE'DIAN [*tragedus*, L. of *τραγῆδός*, Gr.] a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

TRA'GEDY [*tragedia*, F. *tragedia*, L. of *τραγῶδία*, Gr. of *τραῖος*, a Goat, and *αἶδη*, a Song, Gr. because the Actors usually had a Goat given them for a Reward] a lofty sort of Play, in which great Persons are brought on the Stage; the Subject full of Trouble, and the End always mournful.

TRA'GICAL } [*tragique*, F. *tragicus*, L.
TRA'GICK } of *τραγικός*, Gr.] be-

longing to Tragedies; sad, disastrous, mournful.

TRA'GICALLY, mournfully.

TRAGICALNESS, Mournfulness.

TRA'GICK Poet, a Writer of Tragedies.

TRA'GI-COMEDY [*tragedycomie*, F.]

a Play, partly Tragedy, and partly Comedy.

TRAGICO'MICAL [*tragicomique*, F.] belonging to a Tragi-comedy.

TRA'GUS [*τράγος*, Gr.] the Protuberance of the *Auricula*, next the Temple, so called, because it is sometimes hairy.

TRAJECTI'TIOUS [*trajectitius*, L.] as *trajectitious Money or Ware*, such as is carried over Sea at the peril of the Creditor.

TRAJEC'TORY [of a Planet or Comet] is that curved Line which it describes by its Motion.

To TRAI'L [*treplen*, Du.] to draw or drag along; to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL, an Arbour. *Chaucer*.

TRAILING, hanging on the Ground.

TRAILINGLY, in a trailing manner.

TRAIL-Board [in a Ship] is a curved Board on each side of her Beak, which reaches from her Main-stem to the Figure or to the Brackers.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Person; a Line of Gunpowder; the Trail of a Gown; a Wheedle or Trap. F.

TRAIN [of Artillery] the great Guns and warlike Stores, that belong to an Army in the Field.

To TRAIN [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to instruct.

A TRAIN, the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour, &c.

A TRAIN [among *Falconers*] the Tail of a Hawk.

TRAIN [of Gunpowder] a Line of Powder so laid as to convey the Fire to a greater Quantity, without hurting him that sets it on fire.

TRAIN-BANDS, the Foot Soldiers of a City or County.

TRAI'NEL-NET. See *Trammel-Net*.

TRAI'NING a Load [among *Miners*] is searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore.

A TRA'ITOR [*traître*, F. *traditor*, L.] a Betrayer of his King and Country; one who is guilty of High-Treason.

TRAI'TEROUS [*traître*, F.] belonging to a Traitor, Traitor-like.

TRAI'TEROUS Position, a Tenet which some held of taking Arms by the King's Authority against his Person and those commissioned by him; which is condemned by Statute 14 of *Charles II*.

TRAI'TEROUSLY, treasonably.

TRAITERIE, Falleness, Treason. *Ch*.

TRALATI'TIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] belong to a Translation, Metaphorical; also of no Value or Account.

TRALU'CENT [*tralucens*, L.] a shining thro', transparent.

TRA'MBLING the Tin Ore [among *Miners*] a washing it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

TRA'MEL

TRA'MEL } [*tramail*, F.] a Dragnet,
 TRA'MMEL } a sort of Fishing-net;
 also a long Net for catching Fowls by Night:
 Also an Instrument to make an Horse am-
 ble: Also a Device in a Chimney for hang-
 ing Pots over the Fire.

TRAMEL Net, a long Net to catch
 great and small Fowl in the Night, in
 champion Countries.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. d. *trans Montes*,
 L.] the North Wind, so called in Italy and
 on the Mediterranean, because it comes
 from beyond the Mountains.

To TRA'MPLE [*trampeln*, Du.] to
 tread upon, to tread under foot.

TRA'MPLING, treading under foot.

TRAMPLINGLY, in a trampling manner.

TRANA'TION, a swimming or flying
 over, a crossing athwart, a piercing. L.

TRANCE [*transe*, F. q. d. *transitus Ani-*
mi, L.] a Rapture, Extasy or Transport
 of Mind.

TRANCHE [*Heraldry*] a particular way
 of countercharging in an Escutcheon.

TRANQUI'LLITY [*tranquillité*, F. of
tranquillitas, L.] calmness, stillness, quiet-
 ness of Mind.

TRANQUI'LLOUS [*tranquille*, F. of
tranquillus, L.] quiet, still, calm.

To TRANSA'CT [*transactum*, L.] to
 manage or dispatch an Affair.

TRANSA'CTION, a Negotiation, dis-
 patching of Business; a Passage, or a thing
 in hand. F. of L.

TRANSA'LPINE [*transalpinus*, L.] that
 is on the other side of the Mountains in
 Italy, called the Alps.

To TRANSCEND [*transcendere*, L.] to
 surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCENDENCY [*transcendentia*,
 L.] Excellency, a Surpassing.

TRANSCENDENT [*transcendant*, F.
 of *transcendens*, L.] excellent, extraordi-
 nary, admirable.

TRANSCENDENT [among *Logicians*]
 passing the Predicaments.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL Curves [in *Ma-*
thematicks] are such as when their Nature
 comes to be expressed by an Equation, one
 of the flowing Quantities is a Curve Line;
 and if it be a Geometrick Curve, then the
 Transcendental Curve is a Curve of the
 second Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDE'NTALS, the most uni-
 versal Conceptions of Things.

TRANSCENDENTLY, Excellently.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, Excellentness.

To TRANSCO'LTE [of *trans* and *co-*
latum, L.] to strain thro'.

To TRANSCRIBE [*transcribe*, F. *tran-*
scribere, L.] to write or copy out.

TRA'NSCRIPT [*transcriptum*, L.] the
 Copy of an Original Writing.

TRANSCRIPTION, the Act of tran-

scribing or copying. F. of L.

TRANSCRI'PTIO Recognitionis, &c.
 a Writ to certify a Recognisance, &c.

TRANSCRI'PTIO *pedis finis levati*, &c.
 a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine le-
 vied before Justices in Eyre, &c. into the
 Chancery.

TRANSCU'RSION, a running or pas-
 sing from one Place to another. L.

To TRA'NSFER [*transferer*, F. of *trans-*
ferre, L.] to move or convey from one
 Place to another.

A TRA'NSFER [among *Stock-jobbers*]
 a passing or making over Stock, &c. from
 the Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, a Change of
 one Figure or Shape into another. F. of L.

TRANSFIGURED [*transfiguré*, F. of
trans and *figura*, L.] having its Shape
 changed.

To TRANSFI'GURE [*transfigurer*, F.]
 to change the Form, &c.

To TRANSFO'RM [*transformer*, F. of
trans and *forma*, L.] to change from one
 Shape to another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, a changing out
 of one Form into another. F. of L.

TRANSFORMA'TION of an Equation
 [in *Algebra*] is a changing of any Equation
 into one which is more easy.

TRANSFRETA'TION, a passing over,
 or crossing a River or the Sea. L.

To TRANSFUSE [*transfusum*, L.] to
 pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, pouring out. F. of L.
 TRANSFU'SION of the Blood [among
Anatomists] an Invention for conveying the
 Blood of one living Creature into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS [*transgressor*, F.
transgressum, L. q. d. to go beyond due
 Bounds] to trespass upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRE'SSION, a going beyond
 due Bounds, a violating or breaking a Law.
 F. of L.

TRANSI'ENT [*transiens*, L.] passing a-
 way.

TRA'NSIENTLY, slightly, by the by.

TRA'NSIT [*transitus*, L.] a Pass or
 Liberty to pass.

TRA'NSIT [among *Astronomers*] de-
 notes the passing of any Planet just by or un-
 der any fixed Star; or the Moon's passing
 by, or covering any other Planet.

TRA'NSITS [among *Astrologers*] are
 certain Familiarities gained by the Motion
 of the Stars, thro' the radical Figure of a
 Person's Nativity.

TRANSI'TION, a passing from one
 Thing to another, or from one Subject or
 Point of Discourse to another. F. of L.

TRANSITION [in *Musick*] when a
 greater Note is broken into a lesser, to
 make smooth or sweeten the Roughness of
 a Leap.

TRANSI-

TRANSITIVE Verbs, such as denote the doing of some Action, and govern an Accusative Case.

TRANSITORINESS, Fadingness.

TRANSITORY [*transitoire*, F. or *transitorius*, L.] passing away, fleeting, fading.

To **TRANSLATE** [*translatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another; to remove from one Place to another.

TRANSLATION, a removal from its Place; a rendering out of one Language into another; that which is so translated.

TRANSLATION [in a *Law Sense*] is the removing of a Bishop from one Diocese to another.

TRANSLUCID [*translucidus*, L.] shining thro'.

TRANSMARINE [*transmarinus*, L.] coming from the Parts beyond Sea.

TRANSMEA'TION, a passing thro'.

To **TRANSMEW** [*transmuer*, F.] to transform or change. *Spencer*.

To **TRANSMIGRATE** [*transmigratum*, L.] to pass from one Place or Body to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, a removing a Habitation from one Place to another. F. of L.

TRANSMIGRA'TION [among *Philosophers*] is the passing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

TRANSMI'SSABLE, conveyable. F.

TRANSMI'SSION, a sending forward or delivering over, a conveying. L.

To **TRANSMI'T** [*transmettre*, F. *transmittere*, L.] to convey, deliver or make over.

TRANSMU'TABLE [of *trans* and *mutabilis*] capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTA'TION, the Act of transmuting or changing. F. of L.

TRANSMUTA'TION [*Geometry*] a Science, teaching how to reduce one Figure or Body into another of the same *Area* or *Solidity*, but of a different Form.

TRANSMUTA'TION [*Chymistry*] the changing the Substance, Quality or Colour of mix'd Bodies; there are seven several Degrees or Kinds of Transmutation, viz. *Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Distillation*, *Coagulation*, and *Tincture*.

TRANSMUTA'TION of *Metals* [among *Alchymists*] is what is called by them the *Grand Operation*, *Grand Elixir*, or the Secret of the *Philosophers Stone*, which they gave out to be the universal Seed of all Metals; and which, if a little of this Stone or Powder of Projection be put into a Crucible of any melted Metal, it will (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold or Silver.

To **TRANSMU'TE** [*transmuer*, F. *transmutare*, L.] to change one Matter or Substance into another.

TRANSNA'TION, a Swimming a-cross or over. L.

TRANSNOMINATION, a changing from one Name to another.

TRA'NSOM [of *transenna*, L.] an overthwart Beam or Brow-post.

TRA'NSOM [*Mathemat.*] the Vane of an Instrument called a Cross-staff; a wooden Member to be fixed a-cross it, with a square Socket upon which it slides, &c.

TRA'NSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that lies a-thwart the Stern, between the two Fashion Pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port.

TRANSPA'RENCY [*transparens*, L.] a being to be seen thorow, affording a thorow Passage to the Rays of Light; very clear and bright. F.

TRANSPA'RENCY [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Adumbration*.

TRANSPA'RENT [*transparens*, F.] which may be seen thro'. This, some *Naturalists* say, proceeds from the Pores of such Bodies, being all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, and so consequently do let the Rays of Light pass freely thro' them, without being refracted.

TRANSPA'RENTLY, clearly.

TRA'NSPARENTNESS, the being transparent.

To **TRANSPI'ERCE** [*transpercer*, F.] to pierce or run thro'.

TRANSPIRA'TION, breathing of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin. F. of L.

To **TRANSPI'RE** [*transpirer*, F. *transpirare*, L.] to breathe or come forth by Transpiration.

To **TRANSPLANT** [*transplanter*, F. *transplantare*, L.] to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, the removing of Plants, Trees or People from one Place to another. L.

TRANSPLANTA'TION [in *Natural Magick*] is the removing of a Disease from one Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

To **TRA'NSPORT** [*transporter*, F. *transportare*, L.] to convey or carry over to another Place, to put beside one's self.

A **TRA'NSPORT**, an Extasy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Sally. F.

A **TRA'NSPORT Ship**, a Vessel to convey Provisions, warlike Stores, Soldiers, &c.

TRANSPO'RTABLE, that may be transported.

TRANSPORTA'TION, Carriage from one Place to another. L.

To **TRANSPO'SE** [*transposer*, F. of *transpositum*, L.] to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order.

TRANSPO'SITION, a transposing or changing the Order of Things. F. of L.

TRANSPO'SITO [in *Musick*] is Transposition,

position, which is the writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff different from the Key or Cliff it was first composed in; this is frequently done for the greater Conveniency of the Voice, or some particular Instrument, as the Flute, which cannot reach so low as the Violin and other Instruments. *L.*

To **TRANSPRO'SE**, to turn out of Verse into Prose; or the contrary.

To **TRANSVA'SATE** [*transvaser*, *F.*] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

To **TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE** [*transubstantier*, *F.* q. d. *transire in Substantiam*, *L.*] to change into another Substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, the Change of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Papists) into Christ's real Body and Blood. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TOR, one who transubstantiates, or holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

To **TRANSUDE** [of *trans* and *sudare*, *L.*] to sweat thro'.

TRANSVERSA' LIS Abdominis [in *Anatomy*] is one of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, so called, because its Fibres run a-cross the Belly; the Use of it is to press it exactly inward in Expiration. *L.*

TRANSVERSA' LIS Colli [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Neck, which when it acts moves the Neck obliquely backwards, as when we look over the Shoulder. *L.*

TRANSVERSA' LIS Pedis [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Foot, which brings toward the great Toe that Toe which is next to it. *L.*

TRANSVERSA' LES Penis [in *Anatomy*] a pair of Muscles that spring near the *Erectores Penis*. *L.*

TRANSVERSA' LIS Sutura [*Anat.*] a Suture that runs a-cross the Face. *F.*

TRANSVE'RSE Muscles [*Anat.*] certain Muscles arising from the Transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins.

TRANSVE'RSE Diameters [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an Ellipsis and Hyberbola.

TRANSVOLA'TION, a flying beyond. *L.*

TRANTERS, a sort of Fishermen.

TRANTERY, Money arising by Fines laid upon Ale-sellers, &c. breaking the Assize of Bread and Ale in some Manours.

To **TRAP** [*treppan*, *Sax.* *Betrap-pen*, *Du.* *Attrapper*, *F.*] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

A **TRAP** [*treppe*, *Sax.* *trape*, *F.*] a Device to catch wild Beasts, Fowls, &c.

TRA'PPINGLY, ensnaringly.

To **TRAPE** [*traben*, *Du.* *drabben*, *Du.*] to go idly up and down.

TRAPE, a mere Slattern, a dirty Slut.

TRAPEZA [*τραπέζα*, *Gr.*] a Table.

TRAPEZIUM [*τραπέζιον*, *Gr.*] a Qua-

drilateral Figure in *Geometry*, contained under four unequal Right Lines.

TRAPE'ZIUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Shoulder Blade, which serves to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOID [in *Geometry*] a Figure which hath all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

TRAPURES, Horse Trappings. *Chauc.*

TRAPPINGS [*Minshew* derives it of *Drap*, *F.* Cloth] the Harness upon a Horse's Buttocks, &c. q. d. useless Loppings.

TRASH, sorry Fruit, or any bad Commodity.

To **TRASH**, to lopp, &c. *Shakesp.*

TRAVA'DO, a sudden Whirl-wind, or impetuous Storm at Sea. *Spenc.*

TRAVE } a Place inclosed with Rails

TRA'VISE } for shooing an unruly Horse.

TRA'VEL [*travail*, *F.*] Pains, the Pangs or Labour of a Woman in Childbirth.

To **TRA'VEL** [*travailler*, *F.*] to journey, to labour, to take Pains, to be in Pain in Childbirth.

TRA'VELS, Journies, Voyages. *F.*

TRA'VERS, a Curtain. *Chauc.*

TRA'VERSE [*traversa*, *Ital.* q. d. *transversum*, *L.*] the Way of a Ship when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep directly to her true Course. *F.*

TRA'VERSE Board [with *Navigators*] a Board on which all the Points of the Compass are set down, with Marks for the Hours a Ship has gone every Point.

TRA'VERSE Table [among *Navigators*] a Paper upon which are set down the Ship's Traverses or various Courses, with the Points of the Compass, &c.

TRA'VERSE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a little Parapet on each side, which the Besiegers make quite a-cross the Mote of the Place; also a Retrenchment or Line fortified with Faggots, Barrels filled with Earth, &c.

TRA'VERSE [in *Heraldry*] a Partition made a-cross an Escutcheon.

To **TRA'VERSE** [*traverser*, *F.*] to go cross or thro' a Country; to cross or thwart.

To **TRA'VERSE** [in *Gunnery*] to turn or remove a Piece of Ordnance this way and that way, in order to bring it to bear.

To **TRA'VERSE** an *Indictment*, is to contradict or invalidate some Point of it.

To **TRA'VERSE** an *Office* [*L. T.*] to prove that an Inquisition made of Lands, &c. by the Escheator is defective.

To **TRA'VERSE** one's Ground [*Military Term*] to go this way and that way.

A **TRA'VERSED Horse**, a Horse that has two white Feet, one on either side.

TRA'VERSES, Turnings and Windings; cross Accidents, Crosses, Troubles.

TRA'VERSES [in *Fortification*] are Lines which return back from the End of the

the Trenches, and run almost parallel with the Place attack'd.

TRA'VeRSING *a Piece* [Sea Term] the removing and laying a great Gun, in order to bring it to be level with the Mark.

TRA'VeRSLY, by way of Traverse.

TRA'VeS [of *travas*, Span.] Shackles wherewith Horses are ty'd to teach them to amble or pace.

TRA'VeSTED } [travestie, F. disguised, q. d. *transvestitus*, L.] is more especially apply'd to an Author, when his Sense and Style is altered; as the Poems of *Virgil* or *Ovid* travestied, i. e. turned into Burlesque Verse.

TRAULI'SMUS [τραυλισμος, Gr.] a stammering Repetition of the first Letter of a Word, as *G. G. good*.

TRAUMA'TICK [τραυματικος, of τραυματιζω, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAUMA'TICKS [τραυματικα, Gr.] Vulneraries, viz. Herbs or Drugs good for the curing of Wounds.

TRAW'LER Men, Fishermen who used unlawful Methods of destroying the Fish in the River of *Thames*.

A TRAY [Minshew derives it of *tragen*, Teut. *draeghen* Du. to carry; *Skinner* rather of *trayer*, F. a Milk Pail, or of *trahere*, L. to draw] a sort of Trough cut and hallowed out of a Piece of Wood for carrying Meat, &c. in.

TRE [of *tres*, L.] the Number Three.

TREA'CHEROUS [*Skinner* derives it of *tricher*, F. to cheat] full of Treachery.

TREA'CHEROUSLY, perfidiously, clandestinely.

TREACHEROUSNESS, Perfidiousness.

TREA'CHERY [*tricherie*, F.] cheating, false, clandestine or traiterous Dealing; Disloyalty.

TREA'CLE [*triacle*, F. *triackel*, Du. Teut. *theriaca*, L. *τριακλη*, of *τριπλον*, Gr. a Viper] a physical Composition made of Vipers and other Ingredients; also a sort of Syrup drawn from Sugar.

To **TREAD** [τρεδαν, Sax. *tređen*, Du. *traeder*, Dan. *troedio*, C. Br.] to set the Feet on, to step, to walk.

A TREAD [τρεδ, C. Br. a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small tough Consistence in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

TREAF, peevish, froward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

TREA'SON [*trahison*, F.] Disloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

High TREA'SON } is an Offence

TREA'SON Paramount } against the Security of the Prince, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compass or imagine the Death of the King, Queen or Prince; to levy War against them; to adhere to their Enemies; to

coin false Money; to counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal.

PETTY TREA'SON [in *Common Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master; a Wife her Husband: a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

TREA'SONABLE, belonging to, or full of Treason.

TREA'SONABLY, by way of Treason.

TREA'SONABLENESS, the being guilty of Treason.

TREA'SURE [*tresor*, F. *thesaurus*, L. of *θησαυρος*, Gr.] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; also a Thing of great Value and Excellence.

TREA'SURE Trove [in *Law*] is Money which being found, and not owned, belongs to the King; but in the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREA'SURER [*tresorier*, F. *thesaurarius*, L.] an Officer who has the keeping and laying out of the Treasure of a Prince, State or Corporation.

The Lord High TREA'SURER [of *England*] a great Officer, who has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, &c. in the *Exchequer*; as also the Check of all Officers employ'd in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREA'SURER [of the *King's Household*] a Privy Counsellor, who, in the Absence of the Stewards of the King's Household, has, together with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marshalsea*, Power to hear and determine Causes about Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murders, &c. committed within the King's Palace.

TREA'SURY [*tresor*, F. *thesaurarium*, L. of *θησαυρος*, Gr.] a Place where the Publick Treasure is laid up; also the Treasury Office.

Clerk of the TREA'SURY, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who has the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

To **TREAT** [*traiter*, F. *traitar*, Span. of *tractare*, L.] to handle or discourse of a Subject; to entertain, to give a Treat or Entertainment; to be upon a Treaty or Bargain; to compound for a Debt.

A TREAT, an Entertainment.

TREATE [*Law Term*] taken out or withdrawn.

A TRE'ATISE [τρηατ, Sax. *traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

TRE'ATMENT [*traitement*, F.] Entertainment, Usage.

TRE'ATY [*traité*, F.] a Covenant or Agreement between several Nations, for Peace, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

TRE'BLE

TRE'BLE [*triple*, F. *triples*, L.] three-fold; also the last or highest of the four Parts in musical Proportion.

TRE'BLY, in a threefold proportion.

TRE'BUCH } [*terbichetum*, L. barb.]

TRI'BUCHET } a Ducking-Stool or Tumbrel.

TRECHOUR, treacherous, a Traitor. *Ch.*

TREDE'CILE [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles*, or 180 Degrees one from another.

TRE'DDLES [of *thread*] Appurtenances of a Weaving Loom.

TRE'DDLES [q. d. *trudles*] the Ordure of Sheep, &c.

TREDEFOULE, a Cock. *Chauc.*

TREE [τρεο, τρεορ and τρηρ, Sax. *trac*, Dan.] a Thing well known.

TREEKS [of a *Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

TREEN, of a Tree. *Spencer.*

TREE'NELS } [in a *Ship*] long wooden

TRENELS } Pins with which the Planks are fastned into the Timbers.

TREENWARE, earthen Vessels. *O.*

TREET [Old Word, of *triticum*, L.] Wheat.

TREFOIL [*treffle*, F. *trifolium*, L. of τριφυλλον, Gr.] three-leav'd Grass.

TREGET, deceit. *O.*

TREGETTRY, imposture, tricking. *Ch.*

TREKINGHAM [of three *Danish* Kings there slain in Battle] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

TRELLISED [of *treillisser*, F.] wrought like a Lattice or Grate.

TRELLIS [*treillis*, F.] a Lattice or Grate; a Frame for Wall-Fruit Trees.

TREMA'GIUM } [Old Law] the Sea-

TREMI'SIUM } son for sowing Summer Corn, as Barley, Oats, Beans, &c.

To TRE'MBLE [*trembler*, F. *tremere*, L.] to shake with Fear or Cold.

TRE'MBLING, shaking, fearful.

TREMBLINGLY, fearfully.

TREMELLA } [*tremie*, F.] the Hop-

TREMENTA } per of a Mill, into which the Corn is put to fall thence to the Grinding-stones.

TREME'NDOUS [*tremendus*, L.] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREME'NDOUSLY, dreadingly.

TREMENDO'USNESS, Dreadfulness.

TREMOLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to tremble; a particular Grace in *Musick*. *Ital.*

TRE'MOR, a trembling or shaking as in an Ague. *L.*

TRE'MULOUS [*tremulus*, L.] quaking, quavering.

TRE'MULOUSLY, quakingly.

TRE'MULOUSNESS, the being tremulous.

TREN, an Instrument wherewith Ma-

riners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

TRENCH [*tranchie*, F.] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

To TRENCH [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to fence with Trenches.

To TRENCH the Ballast [*Sea Phrase*] is to divide the Ballast into several Trenches in a Ship's Hold.

TRE'NCHANT Sword, the Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound, Indenture, &c. *Shakesp.*

TRE'NCHAUNT [*trenchant*, F.] sharp, cutting. *Chaucer.*

TRENCHEA'TOR [of *trencher*, F. to cut.] A Carver. *O. L.*

TRE'NCHE [tranchoir, F.] a sort of wooden Plate to eat Victuals on.

A TRENCHER-MAN, a great Eater.

TRE'NCES [in *Fortification*] called also *Lines of Approach*, and *Lines of Attack*, are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foss, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged; or else it is a Work rais'd with Fascines, Gabions, Woolpacks, Bivins, &c. that can cover the Men; such Lines as are cut to defend and cover an Army incamped in the Field.

To open the TRE'NCES, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To carry on the TRE'NCES, is to advance them towards the Place.

To TRENCH about, is to fence with Trenches.

TRENCHIA [Old Law] a Trench or Dike newly cut.

TRE'NCHING Plough, an Instrument for cutting out the Sides of Trenches and Drains, or the Sides of Turf.

TRE'NCHING Spade, an Instrument for the cutting of Trenches in watery or clayey Ground.

TRE'NDEL } [prob. of τρηνδελ, Sax.]

TRE'NDLE } a Weight or Post in a Mill; a Vessel called a Keever.

TRE'NTAL [among the *Roman Catholics*] is an Office for the Dead, which lasts 30 Days, or consists of 30 Masses.

To TREPA'N [*trepāner*, F. of τρυπάω, Gr.] to use a Trepan in Fractures of the Skull.

A TREPA'N [*trepānum*, L. τρύπανον, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument indented like a Saw, to open a broken Skull.

To TREPAN [some derive it of τρύπανον, Gr. a crafty Beguiler; others derive it of *Trepany* in *Sicily*, where some *English Ships* being friendly invited in, in Stress of Weather, were afterwards detained contrary to the Assurances given them] to ensnare or decoy.

TREPA'NNINGLY, by way of Trepan.

TREPEGET [*trepēget*, F.] a Military Engine for casting Stones. *Chauc.*

TREPID [*trepidus*, L.] trembling, quaking for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, trembling. F. of L.

TREPI'DITY, trembling, tearfulness.

To TRESPASS [*trespasser*, F. of *trans* and *passus*, L.] to commit a Trespass.

A TRESPASS, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury.

TRESPASS [in Law] any Transgression of the Law, except Felony or Treason.

TRE'SPASSANTS, Passengers. O.

TRE'SPASSER, an Offender.

TRE'SSEL Trees [in a Ship] are those Timbers of the Cross Trees that stand along at the Heads of the Masts.

TRE'SSES [*treffe*, F.] Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

TRESSURE [in Heraldry] is an Orle deflowered.

TRE'STLE [*tresteau*, F. Minsh. supposes it to be *qu.* 3 Stools] a three-tooted Stool; a wooden Frame of a Table, &c.

TRESTORNA'RE [Old Law] to divert or turn another way.

TRET [of *tritius* or *attritus*, L. worn] an Allowance for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity. F.

TRETABLE, tractable. Chaucer.

TRETE, to treat. Chaucer.

TRETLES, the Dung of a Rabbet.

TREVET } [*ἑπικεῖ*, Sax. *trepied*, F.

TRI'VET } [*tripos*, L. of *τρίπους*, Gr. of three Feet] an Iron Instrument to set a Pot or Sauce-pan on over the Fire.

TREVIA } [Old Law] a Truce or

TREUVIA } Treaty of Peace.

TREWANS, Men of base Quality, Cowards. O.

TREY [of *tres*, L.] the Number Three at Cards or Dice.

TRIA [in Musick Books] is a Name given to the three Parts of Musick, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together. Ital.

TRIA Prima [among Chymists] the three Hypostatical Principles, viz. Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury, of which they say all mixt Bodies are made, and into which they may be resolved by means of Fire.

TRI'AD [*Τριάς*, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRI'AL. See Tryal.

TRIA'NGLE [*triangulum*, L.] a Figure that hath three Angles, and as many Sides. F.

TRIA'NGULAR [*triangulaire*, F. *triangularis*, L.] belonging to, or made in the Form of a Triangle.

TRIA'NGULAR Compasses, a Mathematical Instrument with three Legs, to take off any Triangle at once.

TRIA'NGULAR Quadrant, a Sector with a loose Piece, to make it an Equilateral Triangle.

TRIA'NGULARE *Officulum* [in Ana-

tomy] a small Triangular Bone which is placed between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of the Skull.

TRIANGULA'RIS [in Anatomy] is a Muscle of the Breast, which lies on each side the Gristle call'd *Cartilago ensiformis*.

TRIANGULAR Muscle, one which arises from the Top of the *Cubitus*, and ends narrow about the Middle of the same.

TRIANGULA'RIS *Pectoris* [in Anatomy] a Muscle arising from the lower Part of the Inside of the *Sternum*, and is inserted into the Cartilages, where they join the Bones of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and sometimes 7th Ribs; it helps to contract the Cavity of the Breast in Expiration. L.

TRIANGULA'RITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the Triplicities of the Zodiack.

TRIA'NGULUS *Septentrionalis* [in Astronomy] a Northern Constellation consisting of six Stars. L.

TRIBE [*tribu*, F. *tribus*, L.] a Company of People dwelling together in the same Ward or Liberty, a Race or Family.

TRIBES, were the twelve distinct Families of the *Israelites*, descended from the Patriarch *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

TRIBLET [with Goldsmiths] a Tool used in working Rings.

TRIBULA'TION, great Trouble or Anguish, Affliction. L.

TRIBU'NAL, a Judgment Seat, a Court of Justice. F. and L.

TRI'BUNE, a Magistrate among the Romans, having considerable Jurisdiction.

TRI'BUNI *Aerarii*, the Officers or Receivers General, who kept the Money designed for the Use of War. L.

TRI'BUNI *Celerum* [among the Romans] the Captains of the Guards. L.

TRI'BUNI *Plebis* [among the Romans] Magistrates who were chosen from among the People to defend their Liberties, against the Power of the Nobility. L.

TRI'BUNUS *Coertium Prætorianarum* (among the Romans) the Tribune of the Pretorian Bands, whose Office was to attend upon and guard the Emperor's Person. L.

TRI'BUNUS *Militum* [among the Romans] an Officer who commanded in Chief over a Body of Soldiers, or a Master *de Camp* of a Legion. L.

TRIBUS [among the Romans] a certain Number of the People distributed into several Divisions. L.

TRI'BUTARY [*tributaire*, F. *tributarius*, L.] that pays Tribute, Tax, Toll, &c.

TRI'BUTE [*tribut*, F. *tributum*, L.] what one Prince or State pays to another as a Token of Dependence; an Assessment or Tax.

TRI'BUTION, Retribution. Chauc.

A TRICE, as, in a *Trice*, in a Moment.
To TRICE [*Spicean*, Sax.] to thrust.
Chauc.

TRICENNA'LIA [*Old Law*] Masses said for the Dead, during the first 30 Days after their Decease.

TRICE'NNIAL [*tricennalis*, L.] belonging to the Term of 30 Years.

TRICEPS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its three Heads or Beginnings. L.

TRICHI'ASIS [*Τριχίασις*, Gr.] the same as *Phalangosis*: Also hairy Urine, such, as by reason of pituitous Humours, Hairs seem to swim in. L.

TRICHI'SMUS [among *Surgeons*] a very small Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

A TRICK [*tricherie*, F.] a Wile, a deceitful Action.

To TRICK [*tricher*, F.] to cheat or deceive by a Wile.

To TRICK up [*Minshew* derives it of *Σπίζ*, Gr. the Hair; but *Skinner* rather of *intricare*, L.] to adorn, to dress trimly.

TRICKING, wily, deceitful.

TRICKINGLY, deceitfully.

To TRICKLE [*Minshew* derives it of *τρέχω*, Gr. to run; but *Skinner* of *trecke-len*, Du.] to run down by Drops, as Blood from a Cut.

TRICKSTER, a wily and deceitful Person.

An old Dog will learn no Tricks.

This Proverb intimates, that Old Age is *indocile* and *untractable*; that if ancient Persons have been put into a *Wrong Way* at first, the Force of a long *contracted Habit* is so strong, and their *Indisposition* to learn, and *Aversion* to be taught, so violent, that there is no Hopes of reducing them to the *Right*. *Senex Psittacus negligit ferulam*, say the Romans; and *Νεκρὸν ἰατρεῦειν κὶ γέροντα νοθεύειν, ταῦτόν ἐστι*, the Greeks.

TRICKSEY, brisk, active, nimble, &c. *Shakesp.*

TRICU'SPIDES [*Anatomy*] three Valves placed at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, of a Triangular Form. L.

TRIDENT [*tridens*, L.] the three pronged Mace of Neptune, the Fabulous Deity of the Sea, also any Tool or Instrument with three Fangs or Prongs. F.

TRIDENT [among *Mathematicians*] that kind of Parabola by which *Cartes* constructed Equations of six Dimensions.

TRIDENTINE, belonging to the City or Council of Trent in Germany.

TRI'DING [*ἑπιδίηγα*, Sax.] the third Part of a County or Shire.

TRIDINGMOT, the Court held for a Triding, a Court-leet.

TRI'DUAN [*triduanus*, L.] of three Days Continuance.

TRIEM'MERIS [in *Prologia*] a Figure

when after the first Foot of a Verse there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot.

TRIE'NNIAL [*triennal*, F. *triennis*, L.] that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year.

TRI'ENS, the third Part of a physical Pound, containing four Ounces. L.

To TRIFA'LLOW, to till or plough Land the third Time.

To TRI'FLE [*τρέψελεν*, Du. *tricare*, Ital.] to spend Time or Pains to little Purpose.

TRI'FLES [*Minshew* derives it of *Trica*, L.] Gewgaws, things of little Value.

TRI'FLING, spending time about Trifles, or to little purpose.

TRI'FLINGLY, in a trifling manner.

TRIFLINGNESS, the spending time in things of no moment.

TRI'FORM [*triformis*, L.] having three Forms or Shapes.

To TRIG [*tricker*, Dan. *trucken*, Teut. to press] to set a Mark to stand at in playing at Nine-pins; to catch or stop a Wheel.

TRI'GAMY [*τριγαμία*, Gr.] the having three Husbands or three Wives.

TRIGE'MINUM } [in *Anatomy*] a Mus-
TRIGEMINUS } cle of the Head, having a Three-fold Beginning, and which seems to be made up of three distinct Muscles.

TRIGEN, a Pole to stop a Waggon, &c. from going too fast down a Hill.

TRI'GGER [*Minshew* derives it of *Tri-ga*, L. or of *Diegge*, Du. a Hook] an Iron to trig or stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-lock.

TRI'GLYPH [*triglyphe*, F. *triglyphus*, L. of *τρίγλυφος*, Gr.] a Member of a Frize of the Dorick Order.

TRI'GON [*trigonus*, L. *τρίγωνος*, of *τρεῖς*, Three, and *γωνία*, a Corner, Gr.] a Triangle or Figure consisting of three Angles; a Triangular Instrument used in Dialling.

TRI'GON [in *Astrology*] a Triplicity, the joining together of three Signs of the same Nature and Quality, beholding one another in a Trine Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements.

TRI'GON, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too fast down a steep Place.

TRI'GONAL [*trigonalis*, L. of *τρίγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Trigon.

TRIGONOCRA'TORIES [of *τρίγωνος*, and *κράτος*, Gr.] a Name given to the Planets in respect to their being the Lords or Governors of those Trignons.

TRIGONO'METRY [*trigonometrie*, F. of *τρίγωνος*, a Triangle. and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] the Art of Measuring Triangles.

TRIHING } [*ἑπιδίηγα*, Sax.] con-
TRICHING } tains three or four Hun-
dreds, or the third Part of a Shire or Pro-

vince; also a Court held within that Circuit, which is that we now call a *Court-Leet*.

TRIJU'GUM [*Old Law*] a Trithing or Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILA'TERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, L.] that has three Sides.

TRILL [*trillo*, Ital.] a quivering or shaking with Voice or Instrument, a common Grace in Musick.

To TRILL down [*trilder*, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

To TRILL, to turn, to thrust. *Chauc.*

TRILLE'TTO [in *Musick*] a short or little Trill. *Ital.*

TRILLS [in a *Cart*] the Sides of it, that a Horse is to stand between.

TRIM [probably of *Γετρίμμεδ*, Sax.] neat in Clothes, spruce, fine.

To TRIM [*Trimman*, Sax. to build, but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *τέτρίμμα*, Gr.] to dress up, or set off; to shave the Beard: Also to carry it fair between two Parties.

TRIM [of a *Ship*] her best Posture, Proportion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, &c. which conduce most to her good sailing.

To TRIM a *Boat* [among *Watermen*] is to set the Passengers so as to keep the Boat even on both Sides.

TRIMLY, sprucely, neatly.

TRIMNESS, Spruceness, Neatness.

TRIMACRUS [*τρίμακρος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of three long Syllables, as *doctores*.

TRIME'TER [in *Grammar*] a Verse consisting of three Measures.

TRIMI'LCHI [*Τρι-Μιλχι*, Sax.] the *English Saxons* called the Month of *May* by this Name, because they milked their Cattle three times a Day in that Month.

A TRI'MMER, one that trims or carries it fair with both Parties.

TRIMMERS [*Architect.*] Pieces of Timber framed at Right Angles to the Joists against the Wall for Chimneys, &c.

TRIMMINGS, Ornaments to set off Clothes, &c.

TRIMORION [*τρίμοριον*, Gr.] the joining together of three Astrological Signs that are very near to another.

TRINE [*trin*, F. *trinum*, L. *τρίων*, of *τρεῖς*, Gr.] belonging to the Number Three.

TRINE *Aspect* of two Planets [among *Astrologers*] is when they are distant from one another 120 Degrees, or a third Part of the Zodiack.

TRINE *Dimension*, is length, breadth, and thickness.

TRINGLE, a Curtain Rod, a Lath, that reaches from one Bed-post to another. F.

TRINGLE [in *Architecture*] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph under the Plat-band of the Architrave, from whence hang down the *Gutta* or pen-

dant Drops, in the *Dorick Order*. F.

TRINITA'RIANS [*trinitaires*, F.] an Order of Monks, who hold that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, &c. Also those Christians who strenuously contend for the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead.

The TRINITY [*trinité*, F. *trinitas*, L. of *τρεῖς*, Gr.] One only God in Three Persons; the Godhead being One and the Self-same for Essence, and for Personality Three, viz. Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

TRI'NITY House, a kind of College at *Deptford*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Sea-taring Men, who have Power by the King's Charter to take knowledge of those who destroy Sea-marks, and to redress their Doings; as also to correct the Faults of Sailors, &c. and to take care of divers other Things belonging to Navigation and the Seas; as the examining of young Officers, &c.

TRI'NITY-Sunday, the first Sunday after *Whitsunday*.

TRI'NITY, the Herb Heart's Ease.

TRI'NIUMGELD [*Ἰνι-νιζον-γίλδ*, Sax.] a Compensation for great Crimes, which were not absolved, but by paying a Fine thrice Nine times.

TRINK, a kind of Fishing Net. O.

TRI'NKET [*trinquet*, F. *trinchette*, Ital.] the Top-gallant, or highest Sail of any Mast in a Ship.

TRI'NKETS, Gewgaws, Toys.

TRI'NOBANTES, not from *Troja Nova*, as some will have it, but rather as *Camden* thinks, from *tre-nant*, C. Br. a Town in a Valley; for that the Country is lower and lower, as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in the manner of a Valley: The Name of a People who antiently inhabited the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

TRINO'CTIAL [*trinoctialis*, L. of *τρινύκτιος*, Gr.] belonging to, or of three Nights.

TRINO'DA *Necessitas*, a Three-fold Imposition, to which all Lands were subject in the *Saxons* Time, viz. towards repairing of Bridges, maintaining of Castles, and repelling of invading Enemies.

TRINO'DIA *Terra*, the Quantity of Land containing three Perches. L.

TRINO'MIAL [*trinomius*, L. *τρινόμιος*, Gr.] that consists of three Names or Parts.

TRIO'NES [*Βόες ἀρτείες*, Gr. i. e. ploughing Oxen] a Constellation of seven Stars in *Ursa Minor*, called *Charles's Wain*.

TRIOU'RS [*Law Term*] such as are chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jurymen be just, or no.

To TRIP [*trippen*, Du. probably of *tripudiare*, L.] to walk nimby or lightly upon the Toes; also to stumble with the Feet.

Feet, or falter with the Tongue.

A TRIP, a stumbling, a false Step; also a short Journey or Voyage.

TRIP [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A TRIP [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to bear her Top-Sails a Trip, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

TRIPA'RTIENT [*tripartiens*, L.] any Number which divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as four divides twelve just into three Parts.

TRIPARTI'TE [*tripartitus*, L.] divided into three Parts, or made by three Parties.

TRIPARTI'TION [*in Mathematicks*] is Division by Three, or taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIBE, part of the Entrails of neat Cattel, parboil'd and cleansed for eating. F.

TRIBE Madam, a Sallet Herb.

TRI'PEDAL [*tripedalis*, L.] three Foot long, wide, or deep.

TRIPERY [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe-House or Market.

TRIBE'TALOUS [of *τρεῖς*, three, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, Gr.] as *Tripetalous Plants*, those Plants whose Flowers consist of three Leaves, called *Petala*.

TRI'PTHONGUE [*Grammar*] three Vowels joined together and making one Sound.

TRI'PLE [*triplex*, L. *τριπλῆ*, Gr.] Three-fold.

To TRI'PLE [*tripler*, F. *triplicare*, L.] to fold three Times, or make Three-fold.

TRI'PLICATE [*triplicatus*, L.] tripled.

TRI'PLICATE Ratio [*in Mathematicks*] is the Ratio or Reason of Cubes one to another, in Terms Geometrically proportional: The Ratio of the first to the last is said to be *Triplicate* of the Ratio of the first to the second.

TRIPLICA'TION, a making a Triple, Trebling. L.

TRIPLICA'TIO [*Civil Law*] is the same as *Surjoinder* in the *Common Law*.

TRIPLI'CITY [*triplicité*, F. of *triplicitas*, L.] the Quality of that which is Triple or Three-fold.

TRIPLI'CITY [among *Astrologers*] is the Division of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements, each Division consisting of three Signs.

TRIPLOI'DES [of *τριπλῆς*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument with a Three-fold Basis, used for a great Depression of the Skull.

TRI'PLY, in a three-fold manner.

TRIPPING [*in Heraldry*] is when a Deer is represented in a walking Posture in any Escutcheon.

TRI'PPING, faltering, stumbling.

TRI'PPINGLY, stumblingly.

TRIPOD } [*tripodeum*, L. of *τριπόδιον*,

TRIPOS } Gr.] a three-footed Stool

used by the Priestesses of *Apollo* at *Delphos*: The *Prevaricator* in the University of *Cambridge*.

TRI'POLA [*in Musick*] a Triple; one of the Sorts of Time or Movement, of which there are several. Ital.

TRI'POLY [*tripoli*, of *tripolir*, F. to polish] a Stone used by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels; also a sort of Stone used in polishing Metals.

A TRI'PTOTE [*triptoton*, L. of *τρίπτον*, of *τρεῖς* three, and *πτῶσις*, a Case, Gr.] a defective Noun in Grammar, which has but three Cases.

TRIPUDIA'TION, a tripping on the Toes in a Dance. L.

TRI'QUETRA, a Triangle or three-corner'd Figure.

TRI'REME [*triremis*, L.] a Galley with three Ranks of Oars on a Side.

TRISAGIUM [*τρισάγιον*, of *τρεῖς*, three times, and *ἅγιος*, holy, Gr.] a kind of Hymn in the *Greek Church*.

TRISDIAPA'SON [*in Musick*] a Chord, otherwise called a Triple 8th or 15th.

To TRISE [probably, *q. d.* to truss up, or of *drizzare*, Ital.] to hale up any thing by a dead Rope, that is, one not running in a Pulley.

TRISME'GISTUS [*τρεῖς Μέγιστος*, Gr. i. e. three Times the greatest] a famous *Egyptian* Philosopher called *Hermes*, who lived in the Time of *Moses* and *Pharaoh*, and was a Ruler in *Egypt*, surnamed *Trismegistus*, for being accounted the greatest Philosopher, the chiefest Priest, and the most prudent Prince or King.

TRI'SOS [of *τρίσω*, Gr.] a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples, which causes the Teeth to gnash. L.

TRI'SPAST [*trispastus*, L. of *τρισπαστος*, Gr.] an Engine consisting of three Pullies.

TRIST, a Mark. O.

TRIST, to thrust. Chauc.

TRI'STA [*Law Term*] a Station or Post in Hunting.

TRI'STA } [Old Law] an Immunity

TRI'STIS } whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Forest when he went a Hunting, so as not to be oblig'd to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or stand at a Place appointed.

TRISYLLA'BICAL, belonging to a Trisyllable.

TRISY'LLABLE [*trisyllabus*, L. *τρισύλλαβος*, Gr.] a Word of three Syllables.

TRI'TAEOPHY'ES [of *τρίταια*, Gr.] an Ague that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritus*, L.] threadbare, common.

TRITE [*in Musick*] the third Chord.

TRI'TELY, commonly.

TRITENESS, Commonness, the being much worn.

TRI'THEISM [of *τρεῖς*, three, and *θεός*, Gods

God, Gr.] the Doctrine of the *Tritheites*.

TRITHE'ITES [*tritheitæ*, L. of *τριθεϊται*, Gr.] a sort of Hereticks, who held that there were three distinct Godheads in the Trinity of the Persons.

TRITON [of *τῶν τριῶν μετέχων*, Gr.] a fabulous Sea Deity, Neptune's Trumpeter; a Fish shaped like a Man; also a Vane or Weather-cock.

TRITONE [in *Musick*] a greater 4th.

TRITURA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] a pounding in a Mortar.

TRIVIAL [*trivialis*, L.] common, ordinary, mean. F.

TRIVIALLY, in a mean manner.

TRIVIALNESS, meanness.

To TRIUMPH [*triumpher*, F. *triumphare*, L.] to make a solemn and pompous Entry; to glory or take pride in; to subdue or master one's Passions.

A TRIUMPH [*trionphe*, F. *triumphus*, L.] a solemn Pomp or Shew at the Return of a victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUMPHAL [*trionphal*, F. of *triumphalis*, L.] belonging to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL Crown, a Crown which the Cities of the Romans used to send to a victorious General to wear on the Day of his publick Entry.

TRIUMPHANT [*trionphant*, F. *triumphans*, L.] triumphing, victorious.

TRIUMPHANTLY, like a Conquerer.

TRIUMVIR, one of the three Magistrates that governed the Roman Empire in Chief; or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority. F. of L.

TRIUMVIRATE [*triumvirat*, F. of *triumviratus*, L.] the Office of a *Triumvir*, or of three in equal Authority.

TRIUMVIRI *Capitales* [among the Romans] Officers appointed to take care of Prisoners, and to see Execution done upon Malefactors.

TRIUMVIRI *mensarii* [among the Romans] the three chief Bankers, who had the Charge of the publick Money.

TRIUMVIRI *monetales* [among the Romans] three Overseers of the Mint for the Coining of Brass, Gold and Silver Money.

TRIUM'NE [q. d. *Tres in Uno*, L. i. e. Three in One] a Term applied to God, to express the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

TROAD, footing. Spenc.

To TROAT [*Hunting Term*] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting-time.

TROCHA'ICK, a sort of Latin Verse consisting of Trochees.

TROCHA'NTER [*τροχαντήρ*, Gr.] the same as *Rotator*; which see.

TRO'CHAR [with *Surgeons*] a Cane or Pipe made of Iron or Steel, with a sharp pointed End, used in tapping those who are afflicted with the Dropsy.

TROCHEE [*trocheus*, L. *τροχαῖος*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of two Syllables, the first long, and the other short.

TROCHELA'RIS [*Anatomy*] the upper or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

TROCHILE [*Architecture*] that hollow Ring or Cavity that runs round a Column next to the *Tore*, the same with what is commonly called the *Casemate*.

TRO'CHILICE [of *τροχίλιν*, Gr.] the Art of Wheel Work, or a Mathematical Science which demonstrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

TRO'CHILUS [*τρόχιλος*, Gr.] that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar next to the *Torus*. See *Trochile*.

TRO'CHINGS [*Hunting Term*] the small Branches on the top of a Deer's Head.

TRO'CHISKS [*trochisques*, F. *trochisca*, L. *τροχίσκος*, Gr.] little round or other figured Medicinal Balls made out of a soft Paste, and then dried to hold in the Mouth, to dissolve as Lozenges, or for the Preservation of Species that would otherwise decay.

TRO'CHLEA [*τροχός*, of *τρέχω*, Gr. to run] is one of the six Mechanical Powers, the same as we call a Pulley. L.

TROCHLEA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye, that pulls the Eye obliquely upwards or downwards.

TROCLOID. See *Cycloid*.

TROCHO'LICKS [of *τροχός*, Gr. a Pulley] that Part of Mechanicks that treats of circular Motion.

TRO'CHUS [*τροχός*, από τῆς *τρέχειν*, Gr. to run] a Wheel; also a little round Lump of any thing. L.

TROCULUS, an American Bird, the size of a Swallow, which breeds in Chimneys.

A TRODE, a Path. O.

TROGLOTYDES, wild Africans.

To TROLL [*Angling*] to fish for Pikes with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

To TROLL about, to ramble up and down carelessly.

TROLL *Madam*, a Game which is commonly called Pidgeon Holes.

A TRO'LLOP, a flattently Woman.

TRO'MA [*τρώμα*, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from an outward Cause.

TROMO'ESLS } [of *τρόμος*, Gr.] a trembling or Deprivation of the voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TROMPERIE, Fraud, Cozenage, Deceit. F.

TRO'NAGE [of *trona*, O. a Beam to weigh with] a Custom or Toll taken for the weighing of Wooll; also the Act of weighing it in a publick Market.

TRONA'TOR, an Officer whose Business it was to weigh Wooll brought into the City of London.

TRONE Weight, Troy Weight.

A TROOP [*troupe*, F. *tropa*, Span. of *turba*, L.] a Collective, which signifies several Persons gathered together or going in a Company.

TROOP of Horse, is a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independant TROOP, a Troop not imbodyed with, or joined to any Regiment.

The TROOP [*Military Term*] as, To beat the Troop; is the second Beat of a Drum when the Foot are to march.

To TROOP, to get or flock together.

To TROOP away } is to get away, or
To TROOP off } to run away.

A TROOPER, a Name given to every Horse-Soldier.

A TROPE [*tropis*, L. of *τρέπος*, of *τρέπω*, Gr. to turn] an elegant turning of a Word from its proper and genuine Signification to another. *Rhetor.*

TRO'PER, a Book of alternate Turns, or Responses in singing Mass. O. R.

TRO'PHIES [in *Painting, Graving, &c.*] the Representation of Pikes, Halberds, Drums, Corbels; and other Instruments of War.

TRO'PHY [*trophie*, F. *trophæum*, L. of *τροπαῖον*, Gr.] properly a Monument set up in a place where Enemies were vanquished, with their Ensigns, warlike Harness, and other Spoils hanging on it; a sign or token of Victory.

TRO'PHY [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree, encompassed all around about with Arms or Military Weapons.

TRO'PHY Money, a Duty of 4 *d.* paid annually by House-keepers or Landlords for the Drums, Colours, &c. for their respective Companies of *Militia*.

TRO'PICAL [*tropicus*, L. of *τροπικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Tropicks.

TRO'PICI Morbi, such Diseases as are most frequent under the Tropicks. L.

TRO'PICKS [*tropiques*, F. *tropici*, L. of *τροπικὸν κύκλον*, Gr. of *τρέπω*, to turn] are two Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the *Equinoctial Line* or *Equator*, and equally distant from it about 23 Degrees, 30 Minutes, whither the Sun arrived returns again towards the Equator; so that they are the Bounds of its Motion towards the North and South. *Astronomy.*

TRO'PICK of Cancer [in *Astronomy*] is that toward the *Arctick* or North Pole; so called from Cancer, the Sign of the Ecliptick the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, which is the 11th of June, and makes our longest Day and shortest Night.

TRO'PICK of Capricorn [Astron.] that which is towards the *Antarctick* or South Pole, so called from Capricorn, the Sign the Sun is in when he comes to this Circle, on the 12th of December, and makes our short-

est Day and longest Night.

TROPOLO'GICAL [*tropologique*, F. *tropologicus*, L. of *τροπολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Tropology, Moral.

TROPO'LOGY [*tropologia*, L. of *τροπολογία*, of *τρόπος*, a Trope, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] a Figurative Speech; a Moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

To TROT [*trotter*, F. *trottare*, Ital. *trotten*, Du. which *Salmasius* derives of *tolutari*, L.] to go a jolting Pace as a Horse.

AN OLD TROT, a forry old Woman.

TROTH [*ῥηορθε*, Sax.] Truth. O.

TROTTERS [of Trot] Sheep's Feet.

TROTTERS, Curds, &c. N. C.

TROU'BABLE } Troublesome. *Chau-*
TROU'BLOUS } cer.

TROUBILNESSE, Trouble. *Chauc.*

To TRO'UBLE [*troubler*, F. *troubler*, Ital. *truben*, Teut. *turbare*, L.] to cause Trouble, to imbroil, to confound; also to make Waters thick or muddy.

TRO'UBLE [*trouble*, F. *turba*, L. of *τὸ ὑπερβαῖν*, or *ῥόρυξ*, Gr. a Tumult] Inconveniency, Misfortune, cross Accident, Sorrow, disquiet of Mind, Disturbance, Confusion; also Labour or Pains.

TRO'UBLESOME, occasioning Trouble, or Perplexity.

TROUBLESOMELY, vexatiously.

TROUBLESOMENESS, Vexatiousness, Perplexity.

TRO'UBLES [the Plural Number] Disorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

TRO'VER [of *trouver*, F. to find] an Action which a Man hath against one, who having found any of his Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [*τρογ*, Sax. *troch*, Du. *trog*, Teut. *truogo*, Ital.] a hollow wooden Vessel to knead Bread in, &c. a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in, &c. a Conveyance for Water.

TROUGHT of the Sea [among Sailors] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a rolling Sea.

TROU-MADAM: See *Troll-madam*, or *Pidgeon-holes*.

To TROUNCE [*Skinner* derives it of *troneon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] to harrafs, to punish severely, to sue at Law; also to tharp, bubble, or cheat.

A TROUT [*ῥηυτ*, Sax. *truite*, F.] a delicious Fish.

A TROUT [*Menagius* takes it *q. d.* true *Druid*; but *Skinner* rather of *ῥηυτ*, Sax. *trust*] a confident Fellow.

TROUTS, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled. N. C.

To TROW [*ῥηυπιαν*, Sax. *trawen*, Teut.] to believe or trust.

TROWANDISE, truanting. *Chauc.*

A TRO'WEL [*truelle*, F. *trowel*, Du. *trulla*

trulla, L.] a Tool to spread Morter with.
To TROWL away [*troller*, F. *Drollen*, Du.] to move or wander about.

TROY, a famous City of the Lesser *Phrygia*, noted for a ten Years Siege in the Writings of *Homer*.

TROY WEIGHT [of *Troyes* a City in *Champaigne*, in *France*] a Weight of 12 Ounces to the Pound, for the weighing of Gold, Silver, Drugs, &c.

TRUA, a Tray, a wooden Vessel. L.

TRUA [*Old Records*] a Sow or Swine.

TRU'ANT [*truande*, F. *trouant*, Du. or of *Duph*, thro', and *pen'dan*, Sax. to turn or wander, *Skinner*] a Vagabond, a lazy loitering Fellow.

To TRU'ANT [*truander*, F.] to play the truant; absent from School; to loiter.

TRU'BRIDGE [*τρυδ-βύρις*, Sax. i. e. a secure Town] a Town in *Wiltshire*, 80 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

TRUB-Tail, a little squat Woman.

TRUBS, a sort of Herb.

A TRUCE [*trave*, F. *tregua*, Ital. of *treu*, Teut. Faith] a Cessation of Arms agreed upon for a time between two Parties in a State of War.

A TRU'CHMAN [*trucheman*, F.] an Interpreter.

To TRU'CIDATE [*trucidatum*, L.] to kill.

TRUCIDA'TION, a cruel murdering or butchering. L.

To TRUCK [*troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *τροχίτης*, Gr.] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK, Exchange, Bartering of one thing for another.

TRUCK [in a Ship] a square piece of Wood at the top of a Mast to put the Flag-staff in.

TRUCKS [*trucca*, Ital. or of *trucken*, Teut. or as *Minshew*, of *τρέχω*, or *τροχός*, Gr.] a kind of Billiards, an Italian Game.

TRUCKS [among Gunners] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axletrees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To TRU'CKLE [of *trochlea*, L. of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] to submit, to yield or buckle to.

A TRU'CKLE [*trochlea*, L. of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] a little running Wheel.

TRU'CULENT [*truculentus*, L.] of a cruel, stern, or fierce Look or Disposition.

To TRUDGE [*truccare*, *truggiolare*, Ital.] to trot up and down; to toil and moil about a Business.

TRUDGINGLY, toilingly, slavishly.

TRUE [*τρίπε*, Sax. *trouwe*, Du.] natural, certain, sure; faithful, trusty, unfeigned.

TRUE Love. See *Herb Paris*.

TRUE Place of a Planet [*Astronomy*],

a Place of the Heavens shewn by a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Earth thro' the Centre of the Planet or Star.

TRUEST [*τρεοπεγυτ*, Sax.] the most true.

TRUETS, Pattens for Women. *Suff.*

TRUFFLES, a kind of Mushrooms cover'd with a blackish Skin, without Stalk or Root, growing within the Ground.

TRUGG, a Milk Tray. *Suffex.* A Hod to carry Morter in; also an antient Measure of about two Bushels. C.

TRUGG Corn, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Liemster*, for officiating at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

TRUEFASTIST, truest, sincerest. Ch.

To TRULL, to trundle. *Suffex.*

A TRULL [*trulla*, Ital. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *ματρίλλη*, Gr.] a sorry Wench, a pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet or Camp-whore.

TRU'LY, sincerely, faithfully.

TRUMP [*trompe*, Du.] a small Trumpet for Children.

A TRUMP [*trionphe*, F. *trumpff*, Teut. of *triumphus*, L.] a winning or victorious Card.

TRU'MPERY [*tromperie*, F.] trash, old paltry Stuff.

A TRUMPET [*une trompette*, F. *trompeta*, Span. *trommer*, Dan.] a warlike musical Instrument.

To TRU'MPET [*trompetter*, F.] to sound a Trumpet; to publish, to set or spread abroad, to proclaim.

TRU'MPET Marine, an Instrument with one String, which being struck with a Hair Bow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking TRU'MPET, a large Trumpet used at Sea, which makes the Voice sound so loud; that a Man speaking in it may be heard above a Mile.

TRU'MPETER [*un trompette*, F.] he who blows or sounds a Trumpet.

TRU'NCATED [*truncatus*, L.] cut shorter, maimed, mangled.

TRU'NCATED Cone, &c. [in Geometry] one whose Top is cut by a Plane parallel to its Base.

TRUNCA'TION, a cutting or chopping off, a maiming. L.

TRU'NCHEON [*troncon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] a Battoon or kind of short Staff, us'd by Kings and great Officers.

TRU'NCHEONS [in Horses] thick short Worms bred in the Maw.

TRU'NCUS [*trunc*, F.] the main Stem or Stock of a Tree, in distinction to Limbs or Branches. L.

TRU'NCUS [*Anatomy*] that Part of the great Artery, and *Vena Cava*, which descends from the Heart to the Iliack Vessels.

TRU'NCUS [among Architects] Part of the Pedestal of a Pillar.

To **TRU'NDLE** [*trondeler*, F.] to roll along.

A **TRU'NDLE** [*trunden*, Sax.] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

TRU'NDLE Shot, an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, sharp-pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a Hand Breadth from each End.

TRU'NDLE-Tail, a Wench which runs up and down with a draggle Tail.

TRUNDLERS, Pease. *Cant.*

TRUNK [*Minshew* derives it of *truncus*, L.] a Chest or Box, usually covered with Leather; the Stem or Body of a Tree; the Body of a Man, having the Head, Arms and Legs cut off; a Pipe to shoot Pellets; the Snout of an Elephant; a wooden Pipe for the conveyance of Water.

TRUNKS, Pidgeon-Holes, a Play.

TRUNK Roots, Roots growing out of the Trunks of Plants.

TRUNKED [among *Heralds*] Trees cut off at each End are said to be trunked.

TRU'NNIONS [of *trognons*, F.] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

TRU'NNION Ring, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

TRUPENNY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *τρούπεννον*, Gr. *q. d.* a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to some sorry Fellow, &c. as an old Trupenny.

To **TRUSS** [*troussier*, F. *trossen*, Du.] to tie or gird up; to hang upon a Tree; to snatch up.

A **TRUSS** [*troussé*, F. *tross*, Du. *tross*, Teut.] a Bundle; also a kind of Bandage for Persons that are bursten.

A **TRUSS** [of Hay] a Bundle weighing 56 lb.

TRUSS of Flowers [among *Florists*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

TRU'SSES [in a Ship] are Ropes made fast to the Barrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls.

TRU'SSING [in Falconry] is a Hawk's raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up, and then descending with it to the Ground.

A **TRUSSEL**, a Prop. See *Tressel*.

TRUST [*trupa*, Sax. *trouwen*, Du.] Confidence, Assurance, Credit, Tick.

To **TRUST** [*trupian*, Sax. *trawen*, Teut.] to depend or rely upon, to credit.

TRUSTE'E, one who has an Estate or Money put into his Hands for the Use of another, a Guardian.

TRU'STILY, faithfully.

TRU'STINESS [*træopðe*, Sax.] Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRU'STY [of *træope*, Sax. *trouw*, Du.] Faithful, that is true to his Trust.

TRUTH [*træopðe*, Sax.] Trueness,

Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUTH [according to Mr. *Locke*] is the joining or separating of Signs, as the things signified by them do agree or disagree with one another.

TRUTI'NA Hermetis [*Astrology*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity. L.

To **TRU'TINATE** [*truninatum*, L.] to weigh, to examine, to consider, &c.

TRUTINA'TION [of *trutina*, L. a pair of Scales] a weighing or balancing; a considering a thing thorowly.

To **TRY** [*tentare*, L.] to essay, to prove, to examine.

To **TRY** [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to try, when she has no more Sails abroad but her Main or Mizen Sail only, she is let alone to lie in the Sea.

If you trust before you try,

You may repent before you die.

Under this Proverbial Distich is couch'd a good Lesson of Caution and Circumspection, not to choose a Friend on a sudden, or make Persons our Intimates, and repose a Confidence in them by entrusting them with our Secrets and private Concerns, before we have experienced their Integrity; it also cautions Persons against too easy a Credulity in buying upon the Credit of Persons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their Minds whether the things are equal in value to the Price of the Purchase.

Πίστει χρήματα ὀλεσσα, ἀπιστίη δ' ἐσδάσσα, Greek; therefore it was an antient Precept, *Μέμνησο ἀπιστεῖν*; and the Hebrews say,

אל תסתכל בקנקן אלא במה שיש בו.

TRYAL [*triatio*, O. L.] Essay, Endeavour, Temptation.

TRYAL [in Law] the Examination of Causes Civil or Criminal before a Judge.

TRYPHE'RA [*τροφῆρος*, Gr.] gentle easy Causticks.

TU'ANT, killing, F. as, a *tuant* Jest, is a sharp biting Jest.

A **TUB** [probably of *tobbe*, D.] a wooden Vessel.

A **TUB of Tea**, about 60 Pounds.

A **TUB of Camphire**, 56 to 80 Pounds.

TUBA Eustathiana [in Anatomy] is the Canal of Communication between the Mouth and Barrel of the Ear.

TU'BAE Fallopiana [among Anatomists] two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb; which receive the Eggs from the Testicles, and carry them to the Womb; so named from *Fallopins*, an eminent Physician, who first found them out. L.

TUBAL [*תובל*, H. i. e. born or worldly] one of the Sons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL-Cain [*תובל-קין*, H. i. e. Worldly Profession, or Birds-nest of the World] the first Inventor of all curious Smiths Work.

TUBE [*tubus*, L.] a Pipe. F.

TU'BER, a Puff, a Knob or Knot in a Tree. *L.*

TU'BER [among *Surgeons*] a Bunch or Swelling in a Man's Body. *L.*

TU'BER [among *Botanists*] the round bunching out of Roots of some Herbs.

TUBE'RCULA [among *Surgeons*] little Swellings or Pusches that suppurate and discharge Pus. *L.*

TUBERCULA [in *Palmistry*] the more eminent Muscles or knobby Parts under the Fingers, called by them also *Montes*.

TU'BEROSE, a sort of white sweet smelling Flower. *F.*

TU'BEROSE } [*tuberoux*, *F.* *tuberosus*,
TU'BEROUS } *L.*] full of Bunches or Knots.

TUBERO'SITY [*tuberosité*, *F.* *tuberositas*, *L.*] Knottiness, or being full of Knots and Bunches; also a bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

TU'BEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] are Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

TU'BERI *lactiferi* [in *Anatomy*] small Pipes thro' which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Women's Breasts. *L.*

To TUBICINATE [*tubicinatum*, *L.*] to trumpet.

TUBULA'TION, a making hollow like Pipes. *L.*

TU'BULI *vermiculares* [among *Naturalists*] small winding Cavities on the outside of the Shells of Sea-Shell-Fish, in which some small Worms inhabit and breed. *F.*

TU'BULOUS [*tubulatus*, *L.*] hollow like a Pipe, or abounding in hollow Parts.

A TUCK [*estoc*, *F.* *stocca*, *Ital.* a long Sword; *trucca*, *C. Br.* a Knife] a Rapier or long Sword.

To TUCK [probably of *trucken*, *Teut.*] to turn or gather up.

TUCK [of a *Ship*] is the trussing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.

A TU'CKER [of *tuck*, *Teut.* Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; a Slip of Linnen or Lace pinn'd along the top of Womens Strays.

TU'CKSELS, the Teeth call'd Grinders.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beast.

TU'ESDAY [*Tuey-ta3*, *Sax.* *Verste-gan* derives it of *Tuisco*, the most ancient and peculiar Idol of the *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans* and *Saxons*, to whom this Day, *Tuesday*, was more especially dedicated; *Skinner* derives it of *Tun*, *Mars*, and *ta3*, a Day, *Sax.* which seems to be the afore-said *Tuisco*] the third Day of the Week.

A TUFT [*touffet*, *F.* *lopf*, *Teut.*] a Lock of Hair; a Thicket of Trees; the Crest of a Bird, &c.

TU'FTA [Old Records] a Cottage.

To TUG [*Getogen*, of *teon*, *Sax.* to draw] to pull and hale, to labour hard.

A TUG [*to3un3*, *Sax.*] a Pull; also

a Waggon to carry Timber. *C.*

TU'GGÆ [Old Law] Harness, Traces or Ropes for Drawing.

TU'GGING, pulling, labouring.

TU'GGINGLY, difficultly.

TUI'LLERIES, [*i. e.* a Place where Tiles were formerly made, of *tuile*, *F.* a Tile] a stately Fabrick near the *Louvre* in *Paris*,

TU'ITION, Care of one's Education, Guardianship, Protection; Patronage. *L.*

TUKE, a Horse-topping or Foretop.

TULIP [*tulipe*, *F.* *tulipa*, *Ital.*] a beautiful Flower, first brought out of *Turkey*.

TULIPA'NT, a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

To TULL, to allure. *Chaucer*.

To TUM Wool, to mix Wool of diverse Colours.

To TUMBLE [*tommelen*, *Du.* *tombolare*, *Ital.* *tumler*, *Dan.* *tomber*, *F.* which *Menagius* derives of *πτῆμα*, *Gr.* a Fall] to throw or roll down; to towze or rumple; to fall down; to roll or wallow about.

A TUMBLER, one who plays tumbling Tricks; also a kind of Hunting Dog; also a kind of Drinking Cup.

TUMBLER, a Cart. *Cant.*

TU'MBLINGLY, like a Person tumbling.

A TU'MBREL [*tumbereau*, *F.*] a Dung-Cart; also a Ducking-Stool.

TUMEFA'CTION, a Swelling, a causing to swell. *L.*

TU'MID [*tumidus*, *L.*] swollen, rising up, puffed up, lofty.

TUMIDITY [*tumiditas*, *L.*] swelling.

To TU'MIFY [*tumescer*, *F.* *tumefacere*, *L.*] to cause a Tumour or Swelling; to rise or swell; also to cause to be puffed up.

TU'MOUR [*tumeur*, *F.* *tumor*, *L.*] a kind of Swelling, caused by the settling of Humours in any Part of the Body.

Natural TU'MOURS [among *Physicians*] such as arise from the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once mingled together.

Bastard TU'MOURS } those Tumours
Encysted TU'MOURS } which proceed from a settling of corrupt Humours, whose Matter is contained in several proper Cystus's or skinny Bags.

Critical TU'MOURS, Imposthumes, or such Tumours as appear at once in acute Diseases, and put an end to them with good or bad Success.

Malignant TU'MOURS, such Swellings as are accompanied with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, whose Consequences are very hazardous; as the *Carbuncle* in the Plague.

Pestilential TU'MOURS, Swellings accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, &c. which usually arises in the time of a Pestilence or Plague.

Venercal TU'MOURS, such as appear at the bottom of the Groin, and proceed from impure Copulation.

TU'MPING [among *Gardeners*] a sort of Fencing for Trees.

TUMULA'TION, burying, interring. *L.*

A TU'MULT [*tumulte*, *F.* of *tumultus*, *L.*] a Bustle, Uproar, Stir, Hurlyburly, Riot, Sedition, Mutiny.

TUMU'LTUARY [*tumultuaire*, *F.* *tumultuarius*, *L.*] done in haste, on a sudden, or in a Tumult; disorderly, confused.

TUMU'LTUOUS [*tumultueux*, *F.* *tumultuosus*, *L.*] full of Tumult; riotous.

TUMU'LTUOUSLY, riotously.

TUN [Tun, *Sax.*] in the End of Words or Names of Places, signifies a Town, Village, a Dwelling-place.

A TUN [Tunne, *Sax.* *tonne*, *Du.*] a Measure of Capacity and Liquids containing 252 Gallons.

TUN Weight, 2240 Pounds, whereby the different Sizes or Contents of Ships and Sea-Vessels are usually express'd.

A TUN [of Timber] 40 solid Foot.

To TUN up, to put Liquor into a Tun, &c.

TUN-Hoof, an Herb.

TU'NA, an *American* Tree, on the Leaves of which the costly Worms called *Cochineal* are bred.

TU'NABLE [of *tonus*, *L.*] that may be tuned or put in Tune; harmonious, i. e. agreeable to the Rules of Musick.

TU'NEABLENESS, Harmoniousness.

TU'NEABLY, harmoniously.

TUNE [ton, *F.* *tonus*, *L.* of *Τόνος*, *Gr.*] an Agreement in Sound; an Air or Song.

TUNGRAVE [Tun'gerava, *Sax.*] a Bailiff of a Manour.

TU'NICA vaginalis [in *Anatomy*] is the first of the proper Teguments of the Testicles.

TU'NICK [*tunique*, *F.* *tunica*, *L.*] a sleeveless Coat; as a Vest and Tunick.

TU'NICLE [*tunicelle*, *F.* *tunicula*, *L.*] a little Membrane, or membranous Coat; a Skin covering any Part of the Body.

TUNI'SIAN Falcon [of *Tunis* in *Barbary*] a Hawk that makes her Eyrie there.

TU'NNAGE, an Impost per Tun on Merchandize exported or imported in Ships, also the Measurement or Content of a Ship.

A TUNNEL [*tonnelle*, *F.*] a Funnel thro' which Liquors are poured into a Vessel; also the Funnel of a Chimney.

To TU'NNEL [*tonneller*, *F.*] to fill Vessels with Liquor.

A TU'NNEL [among *Falconers*] a Net to catch Partridges.

TUNNE'LLER [in *Falconry*] one who goes a Fowling with such a Net.

TU'NNELLERS [on *Ship-board*] Men who fill Casks with Water.

A TUNNEY [*tunnin*, *F.* *tonelín*, *Du.* *thynnus*, *L.* of *Θύννος*, *Gr.*] a Sea-fish.

A TUP, a Ram or Male-Sheep. *C.*

To TUP, to cover an Ewe. *C.*

TU'RBANT [*turban*, *F.* *turbante*, *Span.* and *Ital.*] a *Turkish* Ornament for the Head, made of fine Linen wreathed into a Bundle, broad at the bottom to inclose the Head, and lessening toward the top.

TURBA'RIA [Old Law] the Ground where Turves are digged.

TU'RBARY [Law Term] a Right to dig Turves on the Ground of another.

Common of TU'RBARY [Law Term] a Liberty which some Tenants have of digging in the Lord's Waste.

TU'RBID [*turbidus*, *L.*] troublesome, disturbed.

To TU'RBINATE [*terbinatum*, *L.*] to fashion like a Top, to sharpen at one End.

TU'RBINATED [among *Botanists*] those Plants, some of whose Parts resemble a Turbant in Shape, or are of a conical Figure.

TU'RBITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality. *L.*

TU'RBITH Mineral [among *Chymists*] is a yellow Precipitate of Mercury.

TU'RBOT, a broad Sea-fish. *F.*

TU'RBULENCY, Noisiness, Troublesomeness, Boisterousness, Blusteringness.

TU'RBULENT [*turbulentus*, *L.*] boisterous, blustering, &c. *F.*

TU'RBULENTLY, boisterously.

TU'RBULENTNESS, Boisterousness.

TU'RCISM, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the *Turks*.

TURCOI'SE [*turquoise*, *F.*] a precious Stone of an Azure Colour; so called, because brought to us from the *Turks*.

TURD [Tord, *Sax.*] Ordure, Dung.

TURF [Tuppe, *Sax.* *torff*, *Teut.* *turf*, *Du.*] a sort of Earth dug for Fuel.

TURFING Spade, an Instrument used to under-cut the Turf, after it is marked out with a trenching Plough.

TURGE'SCENCE [of *turgescere*, *L.*] a swelling up or growing big.

TU'RGID [*turgidus*, *L.*] swollen, puffed up.

TU'RGIDLY, swellingly.

TURGIDNESS, the being swelled or puffed up.

TURIONES [in *Botany*] are the first young tender Shoots which any Plants do annually put forth of the Ground. *L.*

A TURK, a Native of Turkey.

TU'RKEY, a large Country in *Asia*, and also some part of it in *Europe*.

A TU'RKEY, a well known Fowl.

TU'RKEY-POUT, a young Turkey.

TU'RKISH, belonging to the *Turks*.

TURKS-CAP, a Flower.

TURMENTISE, Torment. *Chanc.*

TU'RMERICK, the Root of an Herb growing in *India* and *Arabia*.

TURMOI'L, a Bustle or Stir.

To **TURMOI'L**, to toil or rant, to make a heavy to do.

TURMOI'LING, toiling.

TURMOILINGLY, toilingly.

To **TURN** [*τύπναι*, Sax. *turner*, F. *tornare*, Ital. of *τορνάω*, Gr.] to work as Turners do; also to return; also to change Sides, &c. to wind round.

A **TURN** [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Course; a good or bad Office; a Turner's Lath.

A **TURN** [among *Watchmakers*] a Term which belongs to the Movement of a Watch, signifying the entire Revolution or going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in *Law*] is the County Court, or the King's Leet, or the Sheriff's Court, where the Sheriff is Judge, kept every Year twice, after *Easter* and after *Michaelmas*; from this Court, Peers of the Realm, Clergy-men, and such as have Hundreds of their own, are exempted.

One good Turn deserves another.

In this Proverb the Vice of *Ingratitude* is arraigned; it intimates that mutual Offices of Love, and alternate Helps or Assistances, are the Fruits and Issues of true Friendship, that it is both meet and comely, and just and equitable, to requite Kindnesses, and to make them amends who have deserved well of us: *Qui plaisir fait, plaisir requiert*, say the *French*; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the *Latins*; *Χάρις χάρις τίκτει*, the *Greeks*; and the *Hebrews*

וְהָיָה כְּרֵמָה לִית אֶת כֶּפֶר בֵּיהּ

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to another Party.

TURNPIKE, a Gate set up in a Road, in order to stop Travellers, Waggon, Coaches, &c. to take Toll of them towards keeping the Roads in good Repair.

TURN-PIKE [in *Fortification*] a Spar of Wood about 14 Foot long, and about 8 Inches Diameter, cut in Form of a *Hexagon*, every Side being bored full of Holes, thro' which short Pikes are run about six Foot long, pointed with Iron, so that they stand out every way: Their Use is to stop the Enemy when set in a Breach at the Entrance of a Camp or in a Gap.

TURNSOLE [*tourne-sol*, F.] a Plant so named, because its Flowers turn towards the Course of the Sun, a Sun Flower.

TURN the Tup to ride [*Country Phrase*] to put the Ram to the Ewe to engender.

TURNADO, a Wind, which on some Coasts blows all Night from the Shore.

TU'RNAMENT [*tournoy*, F. *torneamento*, Ital.] Justing or Tilting; a Martial Exercise of armed Knights, &c. encountering one another on Horseback, with Spears or Lances; a Sport much in use in

antient Times, but now laid aside.

TU'RNING Strait [in *Horsemanship*] an artificial Motion taught a Horse in the Manège.

TU'RNIP [of *turn*, and *nape*, Sax. *napus*, L. *q. d.* round Napes to distinguish them from the *Napi*, L. which were generally long] a Root well known.

A **TU'RNER** [*tourneur*, F. *tornaro*, Ital. *tornator*, L. *τορνευτής*, Gr.] one who turns Vessels, or Utensils in Wood or Metal.

TURNETUM, a Duty paid to the Sheriff for holding his Turn or County-Court. O. L.

TU'RNEY, a Turnament or Tilting. O.

TU'RNING Evil [with *Grafiars*] a Disease in Cattle called the *Sturdy*.

TU'RNING [*Confectionary*] a particular way of paring Oranges or Lemons.

TU'RNO Vicecomitum, a Writ for those who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court.

TU'RPENTINE [*terebinthine*, F. *terebinthus*, L. *τερεβινθος*, Gr.] a clear Gum or Resin issuing from several Sorts of Trees.

To **TU'RPIFY** [*turpificare*, L.] to make unclean, to defile.

TU'RPITUDE [*turpitude*, L.] Filthiness, Baseness, Dishonesty, Villany. F.

TU'RREL, a Tool us'd by Coopers.

A **TU'RRET** [*tourrette*, F. *turricula*, L.] a little Tower.

TU'RRIBULUM [Old *Law*] a little Pot to burn Incense in.

TURRI'FEROUS [*turrifer*, L.] bearing Towers.

TU'RTLE [*tourte*, F. *turtur*, L.] a kind of Dove, noted for its kind Disposition and Chastity, living a single Life after the Death of its Mate; a Sea Tortoise.

TURU'NDA [among *Surgeons*] a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

TURU'NDULA, a small Pellet or Tent. Lat.

TUSCAN Order [*Architecture*] so call'd because it was invented in *Tuscany*: Here the Columns, together with Base and Capital, are to be 7 Modules in Length, and to have the upper Part of the Pillar one 4th less in Diameter than the bottom.

TUSCAN Work, the most simple and rude of the five ancient Orders of Pillars.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting or Displeasure.

TU'SHES [of a *Horse*] four particular Teeth.

TU'SHES } of a Boar [*τuxay*, Sax.]
TU'SKS } the great Teeth that stand out.

To **TUSK** [in *Carving*] as, *Tusk that Barbel*, i. e. cut it up.

To **TU'STLE**, to strive with or bustle; to tumble, ruffle or rouse.

TUT, an Imperial Ensign of a Golden Globe

Globe with a Cross on it ; a Mound.

TUT Mouthed [*týtt*, Sax. a Teat or Nipple, *q. d.* having Lips standing out like Nipples] that has the Chin or nether Jaw standing out farther than the upper.

TU'TELAGE, Guardianship, Protection. *L.*

TU'TELE [*tutela*, *L.*] Defence, Protection. *Chaucer.*

TU'TELAR } [*tutelaire*, *F.* *tutelar*,
TU'TELARY } *L.*] that protects or performs the Office of a Guardian.

TU'TELARY Angels, Angels which are said to have the Guardianship or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities, and Persons.

TU'TOR [*tuteur*, *F.*] one that instructs another in some Art or Science. *L.*

To TU'TOR, to teach Manners ; to chide, to school, to rebuke.

A TU'TOR [in an *University*] one who takes care to instruct the Youth, who are sent thither from inferior Schools.

A TU'TORESS, a Female Tutor, a Governess.

TU'TSAN or *Tusan*, an Herb.

TU'TTI } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

TU'TTO } *all* or *All together*, and is often found in *Musick* of several Parts, and especially after the Word *Solo* or *Trio*; and signifies that in such Places all the several Parts are to perform together, *Ital.*

TU'TY } [*tutie*, *F.*] the Sparkles or
TU'TTY } Soot of Brass sticking to the Furnace.

TU'TTY } a Nosegay ; also a
TU'ZZIMU'ZZY } jocular or humorous Name for the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

TWAIN [*twægen*, Sax. *twæ*, *Du.*] two, a Couple or Pair.

TWAIN Nights Guest, one who has lain at a House two Nights, who, if he did any Mischief, himself, not his Host, was answerable for it ; whereas if he staid longer, his Host was answerable.

TWAITE [*Old Law*] Wood grubbed up, and turned into arable Land.

A TWANG [*Minshew* derives it of *tango*, *L.* to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taste ; an ill Sound in one's Pronunciation, a sharp Sound as of a Bow-string, &c.

To TWANG, to sound like the String of a musical Instrument or Whip.

TWAY-BLADE, an Herb.

A TWEAG } [of *twæken*, Teut.] Per-
A TWEAK } plexity, Trouble, Vexation.

To TWEAG } [*twæken*, *Du.* to pinch]
To TWEAK } to put into a Fret or Perplexity.

To TWEE'DLE [*à sono*] to play on a Fiddle or Bag-pipe.

TWEE'ZERS, a Sort of small Pincers put in a Case with other Instruments, and usually worn by Ladies on their Sides.

TWELFHENDE-MEN [*Saxon Law Term*] Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were usually valued at 200 s.

TWELFTH [*twelfte*, Sax.] the XIIth, or 12th.

TWELFTH-DAY } the Festival of the
TWELFTH-TIDE } Epiphany, or Manifestation of Christ to the *Gentiles*; so called as being the 12th Day, exclusively from the *Nativity* or *Christmas-day*.

TWELVE [*twelf*, Sax. *twælf*, *Du.*] XII, or 12.

TWELVE-MEN [*Law Term*] a Number of 12 Persons, or upward, to 24, otherwise called the Jury or Inquest, by whose Discretion and Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Trials pass thro' all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

TWELVE-MONTH, the space of a Year, according to the Calendar Months.

TWE'NTY [*twentig*, Sax. *twēn-*
tigh, *Du.* *Vingt*, *F.* *Vingti*, *L.*] XX, or 20.

To TWEYNE, to twine, to twist. *Chauc.*

TWI-BILL [of *twý*, Sax. two, and Bill] an Iron Tool used by Paviers.

TWICE [of *twý*, Sax.] two times.

To TWIFA'LLow Ground [in *Husbandry*] is to till or plough it a second time.

A TWIG [*twiga*, Sax. *twugh*, *Du.*] a small Sprout of a Tree, &c.

TWIGGEN, made of Twigs.

TWIHINDI [*twihin*, Sax.] Men valued at 200 Shillings, who were of the lowest Degree, and if such a Man was killed, the Mule was 30 Shillings.

TWIGHT, twitched, pulled. *O.*

TWI'LIGHT [of *twý*, Sax. two, and Leoh, Sax. Light] that dubious or half Light, in the Dawn of the Morning just before the Sun-rising, and in the Dusk of the Evening, a little after the Sun-setting.

A TWILD, a Quill, Reed or Spool to wind Yarn on for Weaving. *N. C.*

To TWINE [*twīnan*, Sax. *twīnen*, *Du.*] to twist Thread.

TWINE [*twīn*, Sax. *twēyn*, *Du.*] small twisted Thread.

TWI'NINGLY, twistingly.

To TWINGE [*twīnger*, Dan. *twīngen*, Teut.] to torment or gripe.

TWI'NKING, to wink or twinkle with the Eyes.

TWI'NKINGLY, in a twinkling manner.

To TWI'NKLE [*Minshew* derives it of *Wink*, *q. d.* to winkle ; or probably of *Pincelian*, Sax. to move quick] to wink often, to sparkle as some Stars do.

TWINS [*twīpin*, and *twīpiya*, Sax.] two Children born at one Birth.

TWINTERS [in *Bedfordshire*] Cattle two Winters old.

To TWIRE, to whisper. *Chauc.*

To TWIRLE [*q. d.* to whirl, or of *citurlare*,

citurare, Ital. of *zwirren*, Teut.] to turn round about quick.

To **TWIST** [*Lietpiyan*, Sax.] to complicate several Lines or Threads together; also to wring round.

A **TWIST** [in *Architecture*] a piece of Timber, otherwise called a Girder.

TWIST, the Complication or folding of a Rope; also the Hollow on the inside of the Thigh.

To **TWIST**, to fold round.

TWISTING, folding round.

TWISTINGLY, in a twisting manner.

TWIST, a Twig. *Chauc.*

To **TWIT** [*Eopitan*, Sax.] to upbraid with; to twit or hit in the Teeth.

TWITTINGLY, upbraidingly.

To **TWITCH** [*twiccian*, Sax.] to pinch or pluck.

TWITTEN, Blame. *Spenc.*

TWITCH Grass, a Weed called also *Quitch-Grass*.

To **TWI'TTER** [*zitter*, Teut.] to quake or shiver with Cold; also to sneer or laugh scornfully.

To **TWI'TTER** Thread or Yarn, is to spin it uneven. *N. C.*

TWIVID [among *Carpenters*] a Tool to make Mortise-holes with.

TWO [*tpa* or *tpy*, Sax. *two*, Du. *tau*, C. Br. *zwo*, Teut. *deux*, F. *duo*, L. of *δύο*, Gr.] II, or 2 in Number.

TWO'FOLD [*twefald*, Sax.] double.

TWYES, twice. *Chauc.*

TYCHONICK System, that System of Astronomy which was advanced by *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of Denmark.

To **TYE** [*tian*, Sax. *Minshew* derives it of *Δέν*, Gr.] to bind.

TYHTLAN [*Saxon Law Term*] an Accusation or Charge for an Offence.

TY'LUS [with *Anatomists*] the Brawn or Hardness of the Skin by much Labour. *Gr.*

TY'LWITH, a Tribe or Family branching out of another, which in *English Heraldry* is called the 2d or 3d House. *C. Br.*

TYMBORE'LLA, a Tumbrel or Ducking-stool.

TY'MPAN [*tympanum*, L. of *τύμπανον*, Gr.] a Timbrel or Drum.

TY'MPAN [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear.

TY'MPAN [in *Architecture*] that Part of the bottom of Frontons or Pediments which is inclosed between the Cornices, and answers to the naked of the Frize.

TY'MPAN [with *Joiners*] is attributed to the Pannels of Doors, and to the Square or Die of Pedestals.

TY'MPAN [among *Printers*] is a Frame belonging to a Printing Press, covered with Parchment, on which every Sheet is placed, in order to be printed off.

TY'MPAN of an Arch [*Architecture*] a Triangular Table placed in its Corners, and hollowed sometimes with Branches of Laurel, Olive-tree or Oak, or with Trophies according to the *Ionick* or *Dorick* Order. But the richest are adorned with flying Figures, as Fame, &c. or sitting Figures, as the *Cardinal Virtues*; proper for the *Corinthian* or *Composite* Order.

TYMPA'NIAS [with *Physicians*] the Tympany, a hard Swelling of the Belly, a kind of dry windy Dropsy, which causes the Skin in those Parts to stand out, and sound as it were a Drum. *Gr.*

TY'MPANO [in *Musick Books*] a pair of Kettle Drums, which are often used in Concert, as a Bass to a Trumpet. *Ital.*

TY'MPANUM [*τύμπανον*, Gr.] a Drum, which among the Antients was a thin Piece of Leather or Skin stretched upon a Circle of Wood or Iron, and beat with the Hand.

TY'MPANUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel plac'd on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the Top of which are Leavers or fixed Staves, for the more easy turning the Axis about, to raise the Weight required, and is much the same with the *Peritrochium*; but that the Cylinder or Axis of the *Peritrochium* is much shorter and lesser than the Cylinder of the Tympanum.

TY'MPANUM [*Anatomy*] is the Drum or Skin of the Drum of the Ear, called *Tympani Membrana*, which is a small, round, thin, transparent, dry and nervous Membrane of most exquisite Sense, lying over the hollow of the inner Part of the Ear, and is the Instrument of Hearing.

TY'MPANY [*tympanites*, L. of *τυμπανίτης*, of *τυμπανίζω*, to beat or sound like a Drum, Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Belly, or a Disease consisting in a constant, equal, hard resisting Tumour of the Abdomen, or dry windy Dropsy, so that the Belly being struck, yields a Sound as it were a Drum.

TYNT, shut up. *O.*

TYPE [*typus*, L. of *τύπος*, Gr.] the Figure or mystical Shadow of a Thing; a Model or Pattern; Letter to print with. *F.*

TYPHO'DES [*τυφώδης*, Gr.] a continual burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels. *L.*

TYPHOMANI'A [*τυφμανία*, Gr.] a Delirium with a Frenzy, a Lethargy. *L.*

TY'PHON [*τυφάν*, Gr.] a violent Whirlwind, an Hurricane, also a fiery Meteor or Impression of the Air.

TY'PH Wheat, a kind of Corn much like our Rye.

TY'PICAL [*typicus*, L. of *τυπικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Type or Figure.

TY'PICALLY, in a typical manner.

TYPOCOSMY [of *τύπος*, a Type, and *κόσμος*, the World, Gr.] a Figure of the World.

TYPO'GRAPHER [*typographus*, L. of *τυπογράφος*, Gr.] a Printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL [*τυπογραφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Typography.

TYPO'GRAPHY [*typographia*, L. of *τυπογραφία*, of *τύπος*, and *γραφία*, Description, Gr.] Printing, or the Art of Printing.

TYRUS [among *Physicians*] the Order which intermitting Fevers observe in their increasing and decreasing.

TYRA'NNICAL } [*tyrannique*, F. *ty-*
TYKA'NNOUS } *rannicus*, L. of *τυραννικός*, Gr.] belonging to Tyranny, impetuous, acting like a Tyrant.

TYRA'NNICALLY, like a Tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE [*tyrannicidium*, L. of *tyrannus* and *cedo*, to kill, *τυραννοκτονία*, Gr.] the Murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant-killer. F.

To TY'RANNIZE [*tyranniser*, F. of *τυραννίζειν*, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppress or lord it over.

TY'RANNY [*tyrannie*, F. *tyrannis*, L. of *τύραννις*, Gr.] cruel and violent Government; Empire, or Dominion unlawfully usurped; outrageous Cruelty or Oppression.

A TY'RANT [*tyran*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of *τύραννος*, Gr.] one who has usurped the Sovereign Power in a State; also a Prince, tho' lawful, that abuses the Royal Power in oppressing his Subjects; one who governs with Cruelty and Injustice.

TYRETS, Ornaments for Horse-Harness.

TYRI'ASIS, the Leprosy.

TYRO, a new Fresh-water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice. L.

TY'ROCINY [*tyrocinium*, L.] the first Exercise of any thing, as Apprenticeship, Unskilfulness.

TY'ROSIS [of *τυρός*, Gr. Cheese] a curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Substance like Cheese.

A TYE-TOP, a Garland. N. C.

V A

V In Latin Numbers stands for 5.

V, frequently is set for *Vide*, L. i. e. See.

V, in the West of England, is generally used instead of F, as *Vather* for *Father*, &c.

VA'CANCY [*vacance*, F.] an empty Space; a void Place or Dignity; also Time or Leisure.

VA'CANT [*vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up, at leisure. F.

VACA'RIOUS [Old Law] a Cow-herd or Herdsman, who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

To VA'CATE [*vagner*, F. *vacatum*, L.] to empty, to annul or make void.

VA'CATION, a ceasing from ordinary Business, a being at Leisure.

VACA'TION [in *Common Law*] the time between the End of one Term, and the Beginning of another.

VACA'TION [among *Civilians*] the time from the Death of a Parson till the Benefice be supply'd by another.

VACATU'RA [Law Term] a Vacancy or Voidance of a spiritual Living that shall happen hereafter.

VA'CCARY } [*vaccaria*, L.] a Cow-

VA'CCHARY } house; a Dairy or Milk-house. O. L.

VA'CCHIVIA [Old Law] a Dairy.

To VACI'LLATE [*vaciller*, F. *vacillatum*, L.] to reel, stagger, waggle, or shake.

VACILLA'TION, a Reeling or Staggering, a Wavering; Uncertainty, Irresolution. F. of L.

VACIVE [*vacivus*, L.] void, empty.

VACIVITY [*vacivitas*, L.] emptiness.

VACUA'TION, an emptying. L.

VACUI Dies [among *Physicians*] are those Days in which an imperfect and ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens. L.

VACU'ITY [*vacuité*, F. *vacuitas*, L.] Emptiness, void Space.

VA'CUUM [among *Philosophers*] a Space void of all Body, L. And this they distinguish into

VA'CUUM *disseminatum* or *interspersum*, i. e. small void Spaces interspersed about between the Particles of Bodies. L. And

VA'CUUM *coacervatum*, a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the several interspersed or disseminated Vacuities. L.

VADA'RI *aliquem* [Civil Law Term] to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court on a certain Day.

To VADE [of *vadere*, L.] to decay, to fade or wax weak.

VADED [of *vadere*, L. to go] gone. Sp.

VADE *Mecum* [i. e. go along with me] a Title given to any little Epitome or Treatise, which a Man may carry in his Pocket.

VADIARE *Duellum* [Old Law] to wage a Combat.

VADIMO'NIUM [Civil Law] a Promise or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed. L.

VADIMO'NIUM *deferre* [Law Term] to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order. L.

IN VA'DIO *exponere* [Law Term] to pawn or leave a Pledge for returning Money borrowed. L.

VA'DIUM, Wages, Salary. L.

VA'DIUM *Mortuum*, Mortgage, Lands or immoveable Goods, so pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt.

PER VA'DIUM *ponere* [Law Term] to take Bail or Security for the Appearance

of an Offender in some Court of Justice. *L.*

VA'FRITY [*vafritia*, *L.*] Craftiness.

VA'FROUS [*vafer*, *L.*] subtle, crafty, fly.

VA'GABOND [*vagabundus*, *L.*] a wandering Beggar, or idle Person, who has no certain Place of abode. *F.*

VA'GARIES [*vagationes*, *L.*] Freaks and Pranks of wanton People.

VAG'INA [*vagin*, *F.*] a Scabbard, Sheath, or Case. *L.*

VAG'INA Uteri [among *Anatomists*] the Neck of the Womb. *L.*

VAGINIPE'NNOUS *Animals* [*vaginpennes*, *L.*] such as have their Wings in Sheaths or Cases, as the Beetle hath.

VA'GRANCY [of *vago* and *errans*, *L.*] a vagrant, disorderly or ill course of Life.

A VA'GRANT [*vage errans*, *L.*] a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Person.

VA'GRANT [*vage* and *errans*, *L.*] wandring, strolling or roving up and down.

VA'GUE [*vagus*, *L.*] wandering, random, without any Intent or due Order.

A VAIL [*voile*, *F.* *wiele*, *Du.* *velum*, *L.*] a piece of Stuff, Silk, &c. that covers or hides any thing from being seen.

To VAI'L the Bonnet [*avaller le Bonnet*, *F.*] to put off one's Hat, or shew any Sign of Respect.

To VAI'L the Bonnet [*Sea Phrase*] to strike Sail in token of Submission.

VAI'ABLE, available. *Chauc.*

VAI'LS, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, beside Salary or Wages.

VAIN [*vanus*, *L.*] empty, frivolous, useless, foolish. *F.*

VAIN-glorious, full of Vain-Glory.

VAIN-Glory [*vana gloria*, *L.*] boasting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpose.

VAI'NLY, emptily, in a useless manner.

VAI'NNESS, Emptiness, Uselessness.

VA'RY } [in *Heraldry*] is when the
VE'RRY } Field of a Coat of Arms is
chequered of two Colours, with the
Figures of little Bells.

VAIRY *Coppy* [*Heraldry*] called also *Potent Counter Potent*, is a bearing, when the Field of a Coat of Arms is chequer'd in the Shape of Hammers or Mallets.

VALANCE, value. *Chauc.*

VA'LENCES } [*Falenzane*, *Ital.*] short

VA'LLENS } Curtains for the upper
Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window,
&c.

VALE, a Valley; which see.

VALE of a Red Horse [the Figure of an Horse in a Valley, on whose Neck were red Marks] a Place in *Warwickshire*.

VALE of a Pump [in a Ship] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-Holes.

VALE, Farewell. *L.*

To VA'LEDICT [*valedictum*, of *valedicere*, *L.*] to bid farewell.

VALEDI'CTION, a bidding Farewell.

VALEDI'CTORY, belonging to bidding farewell, as a valedictory Speech.

St. VA'LENTINE, a *Romish* Bishop, whose Festival is observed *February 14*.

VA'LENTINES [in *England*] about this Time of the Year the Birds choose their Mates, and probably thence came the Custom of Young Men and Maidens choosing *Valentines*, or special loving Friends on that Day.

VA'LENTINES [in the Church of *Rome*] Saints chosen on St. *Valentine's* Day, as Patrons for the Year ensuing.

VA'LENTINIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from *Valentinus*, in the 11th Century; he collected Dreams of certain Gods to the Number of 30, whom he called *Eones*, i. e. Ages, out of *Hesiod's* Fables, of whom he would have fifteen to be Male, and the rest Female; and held that our Saviour (like another *Pandora*) sprung out of their Correspondence; dreamed that he passed with a Body brought from Heaven thro' the Womb of the Virgin, and that all Men would not rise to Life again.

VALE'RIAN, the Herb great *Setwall*.

VA'LET, a Servitor or mean Servant. *F.*

VA'LET de *Chambre*, one that waits upon a Person of Quality in his Bed-Chamber. *F.*

VALETUDE [*valetudo*, *L.*] a good State of Health.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, a sickly Person, or one always anxious about his Health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, *L.*] sickly, crazy.

A VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarium*, *L.*] an House or Hospital for the Entertainment of sick People.

VA'LIANT [*vaillant*, *F.*] bold and daring in Fight, stout, brave.

VALIANTLY, courageously.

VA'LIANTNESS [*vaillantise*, *F.*] Prowess, Courage, Stoutness.

VA'LID [*valide*, *F.* *validus*, *L.*] strong, mighty; most frequently Authentick, Binding, done in due Form; good in Law.

VALI'DITY [*validité*, *F.* *validitas*, *L.*] Strength, Power, Force; the Authentickness or binding Force of a Deed, &c.

VA'LLEY [*valle*, *F.* of *vallis*, *L.*] a hollow Place or Space of Ground surrounded with Hills.

VA'LLEY of white Horse [so called from the Form of a Horse represented upon a white or sunny Bank] a place in *Berkshire*.

VALLOR } a hollow Mould in which
VALLOW } a Cheese is press'd, call'd
also a *Vate*. *C.*

VALOMBRE'UX, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Gualbert* a *Florentine*.

VA'LORE

VALO'RE *Maritagi*, a Writ that lies for the Lord to recover Value of Marriage preferred to an Infant and refused.

VA'LOUR [*valeur*, F.] Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

VA'LOROUS [*valeureux*, F.] valiant, stout, brave.

VA'LOROUSLY, Stoutly.

VA'LOROUSNESS, Stoutness, Bravery.

VA'LUABLE, that is of great value, weighty, important.

VA'LUABLENESS, Preciousness.

VA'LUATION [*Evaluation*, F.] a putting a Value upon, a Price.

VA'LUÉ [*valeur*, F. of *valor*, L.] Worth, Price, Esteem.

To **VA'LUÉ**, to set a Price upon, to esteem.

VALVES [*valva*, L.] Folding-doors.

VALVES [among *Anatomists*] are a little thin Membranous Substance, found in several Vessels of the Body, which, like Folding Doors, open and give free Passage to the *Fluids* moving one way, but will not suffer them to return the same way, but shut and hinder their Passage.

VALVES [*valvula*, L.] are found in the *Intestines*, in the small and great Guts, especially in the *Jejunum*, and about the Beginning of the *Ilium*, which are called Semicircular from their Figure. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat; and lastly, that it ascend not again.

VA'LVULA [in *Anatomy*] a Valve or Fold in the Vessels. L.

VA'LVULA major, the upper Part of the *Isthmus*, between the *Testes* and the foremost Worm-like Process of the *Cerebellum*. L.

VA'LVULÆ conniventes [*Anat.*] those Wrinkles which are found in the Guts, *Ilium* and *Jejunum*. L.

VAMBRACE [*Avant bras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

To **VAMP** [of *Avant*, F. before] to mend or furbish up.

VAMP [of *Avant*, F.] the upper Leather of a Shoe, &c.

VAMPS } a sort of short Stockings
VAMPAYS } or Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

VAMPLATE [probably of *Avant* and *Platine*, F.] a Gauntlet or Iron Glove.

VAN [of *Avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army.

A **VAN** [*vannus*, L.] a Winnowing-Fan, a Crible for Corn. F.

To **VAN** [*vaner*, F. *vannare*, L.] to winnow Corn.

VANDALS, an ancient People of *Scandinavia*, as also *Germany*, famous for their

remarkable Conquest even to the Subversion of the *Roman Empire*, who coming from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, extended their Victories over *Spain* and *Mauritania*.

VANCOURIE'RS [*Avant-Couriers*, F.] light armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road, upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANE or **FANE** [*vana*, *Sax.* *vane*, *Du.* *fahn*, *Teut.*] a Weather-cock; a Device erected on the Top of a Pole or Building, to shew the sitting of the Wind.

VANES [among *Navigators*] those Sights made to move and slide upon Fore-Staves, Cross-Staves, Davis-Quadrants, &c.

To **VANG** [of *kenzan*, *Sax.*] to take, to undertake for, to undertake for at the Font as God-fathers, &c. *Somersetshire*.

VANGA, a Spade or Mattock. O. L.

VANGUARD [*Avant Garde*, F.] the first Line of an Army drawn up in *Batalia*.

VANI'LOQUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] Vain-talking.

VANI'LOQUY [*vaniloquium*, L.] Vain-talking.

To **VA'NISH** [*Sevanoir*, F. *Svanire*, *Ital.* *vanescere*, L.] to disappear, to go out of sight, to come to nought.

VA'NITY [*vanité*, F. of *vanitas*, L.] Vainness, Emptiness, Unprofitableness; Vain-Glory, Pride, Presumption.

VA'NNED [*vannée*, F. *vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VA'NNUS, a Vane or Weather-cock. O. R.

To **VA'NQUISH** [*vaincre*, F. of *vincere*, L.] to overcome, subdue or conquer; to get the better of, to worst.

VA'NTAGE [*Avantage*, F.] that which is given over or above just Weight or Measure.

VANTA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Fore-runner or Footman.

VA'PID [*vapidus*, L.] palled or dead, flat, spoken of Liquors.

VA'PIDITY [*vapiditas*, L.] deadness, flatness, a being palled.

A **VA'PORARY** [*vaporarium*, L.] a Stove, Stew, Hot-house or Bagnio.

A **VA'PORARY** [among *Physicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, &c. poured hot into a Vessel, so that the Patient sitting over it may receive its Fumes.

VAPORA'TION, a sending forth of Vapours or Fumes. L.

VAPORI'FEROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] causing or producing Vapours.

VAPO'ROUS [*vaporeux*, F. *vaporeus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Vapours.

VA'POUR [*vapeur*, F. *vapor*, L.] a watery Exhalation raised up either by the Heat of the Sun, or any other Heat.

To **VA'POUR**, to huff, crack, brag or boast.

VA'POURS [among *Physicians*] a Disease

ease, called otherwise *Hysterick* or *Hypochondriack* Fits, Fits of the Mother.

VA'RIABLE [*variabilis*, L.] subject to Variation, changeable, unconstant. F.

VA'RIABLE *Quantities* [in *Fluxions*] are such as are supposed to be continually increasing or decreasing.

VA'RIABLENESS, Changeableness.

VA'RIABLY, changeably, uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE [*variantia*, L.] Enmity, Difference, Dispute, Quarrel.

VA'RIANCE [in *Law*] a Change of Condition after a thing done; an Alteration of something formerly laid in a Plea.

VA'RIANT [*varians*, L.] variable, changeable, fickle, uncertain. F.

VA'RIATIO [in *Musick*] See *Variatione*.

VA'RIA'TION, Change, Alteration. L.

VA'RIA'TION of the Needle } is the
VARIA'TION of the Compass } Turning or Variation of the Needle in the Mariner's Compass more or less in all Places from the true North; or more properly it is the Angle which the Needle makes with the true Meridian Line, thro' the Centre of Motion of that Needle,

VARIA'TION of Variation [in *Navigation*] is the Variation of the Needle, so called, because it is not always the same in the same Place, but varies in Process of Time from what it was.

VARIA'TION *oriental* [in *Navigation*] is when the Point of the Needle does not turn exactly towards the true North, but deviates toward the East.

VARIA'TION *occidental*, is when the Needle deviates towards the West.

VARIA'TION [in *Musick*] See *Variatione*.

VARIAUNT, varying, unconstant. Ch.

VARIAZIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies variation, variety or changing. Ital.

VARICIFORMES *Parastata* [Anatomy] two Vessels near the Neck of the Bladder, so called because they have many Turnings, that they may work the Seed the better. L.

VARICO'SUM *Corpus* [Anatomy] that Contexture or Net-work of Seed-vessels, which is let into the Testicles. L.

To VA'RIEGATE [*variegatum*, L.] to diversify, to make of different Colours.

VA'RIEGATED [*variegatus*, L.] speckled, streaked or diversified with several Colours.

VARIEGA'TION, a beautifying or diversifying with several Colours.

To VARIEN, to vary. Chauc.

VARI'ETY [*varieté*, F. of *varietas*, L.] diversity, change.

VARI'FORM [of *varius* and *forma*, L.] in divers Forms or Shapes.

VARIO'LAE, the Small-Pox, a Disease which consists in a contagious Disorder of

the Blood, contracted from the Air or otherwise, accompanied with a continued wandering Fever, a Pain in the Loins and Head, with a breaking forth of Pimples and Wheals, which swell and suppurate. L.

VA'RIOUS [*varius*, L.] several, divers, different, changeable.

VA'RIOUSLY, diversly, differently.

VA'RIOUSNESS, Diversity.

VARI'SSE [in *Horses*] an Imperfection upon the Inside of the Ham, a little distant from the Curb. F.

VA'RIX [*Physick*] a crooked Vein swelling with melancholy Blood, especially in the Legs: A little Dilatation in the Veins where the Blood turns in a kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part.

A VA'RLET, antiently signified a Yeoman's Servant.

VA'RLET [of *valet*, F. *valetto*, Ital.] a sorry Wretch, a Rogue or Rascal. O. F.

VA'RLETS [Stat. 20 Rich. 2.] Yeomen, or Yeomen Servants.

VA'RNISH [*vernis*, F. *varnish*, Span. *vernix*, L.] a Compound of Gums and other Ingredients for setting a Gloss upon Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

VA'RNISH [with *Engravers*] a sort of Ground which they lay on a Copper Plate that is to be etched.

To VA'RNISH [*vernir*, F.] to do over with Varnish.

VA'RVELS [*vervelles*, F.] Silver Rings about the Leg of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

To VARY [*varier*, F. *variare*, L.] to diversify, to change or alter, to be unsteady or fickle.

VAS, a Vessel. L.

VAS *breve* [in *Anatomy*] a short Vein passing from the Stomach to the Spleen. L.

VA'SA, any sort of Vessels. L.

VA'SA [among *Anatomists*] are the Cavities and Pipes in an Animal Body, thro' which the Humours or Liquors of the Body pass, as a Vein, Artery, &c.

VA'SA *deferentia* [in *Anatomy*] those Vessels which convey the Semen from the Testicles to the *Vesicula seminales*. L.

VA'SA *lactea* [in *Anatomy*] the milky Vessels in the Mesentery, which serve for conveying the white Juice called Chyle. L.

VA'SA *lymphatica* [in *Anatomy*] slender and pellucid Tubes arising in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and transparent Liquor, called *Lympha*, to pass thro' them towards the Heart, &c. L.

VA'SA *preparantia* [Anatomy] the spermatick Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes. L.

VA'SA *seminalia* } [in *Anatomy*] those
VA'SA *spermatica* } Arteries and Veins which pass to the Testicles. L.

VASCUL'FEROUS Plants [Botany] such

such as have, besides the common *Calix* or Flower-Cup, a peculiar Vessel or Case to contain the Seed, sometimes divided into Cells: These have always a monopetalous Flower, either uniform or difform.

VASE [of *vas*, L.] a sort of Flower-Pot set in a Garden. F.

VASE [in *Architecture*] a sort of Ornament above the Cornice.

VASI'FEROUS [*vasifer*, L.] Vessel-bearing.

VA'SSAL [*vassallo*, Ital. which *Spelman* derives of *vas*, *vadis*, L. a Surety] a Slave or mean Servant. F.

VA'SSAL [in *Common Law*] one who holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty; also a Tenant or mean Servant.

VA'SSALLAGE [*vasselage*, F.] Subjection, or the Condition of a Vassal.

VASSELLE'RIA [*Old Law*] Vassalage, or the Tenure of a Vassal.

VASSA'LLEUS [*Law Term*] a Vassal.

VAST [*vaste*, F. *vastus*, L.] large, huge, great, spacious.

VASTA'TION, a destroying, spoiling, or laying waste.

VASTE'LLUM, a Wastel Bowl. O.

VA'STI Musculi [*Anat.*] Muscles which help to stretch out the Leg. See *Vastus externus* and *internus*.

VA'STLY, very largely.

VA'STNESS [*vastitas*, L.] largeness, greatness, excessive bigness or hugeness.

VA'STO, a Writ which lies for the Heir against the Tenant for Term of Years, or of Life; or for him in the Reversion or Remainder for making waste.

VA'STUM, a Waste or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all Tenants, who have a Right to Commoning. O. R.

VA'STUM *Foreste vel Bosci* [in *Old Records*] is that part of a Forest or Wood where Trees were so destroyed, that it lay in a manner waste or barren.

VA'STUS *externus* [*Anatomy*] a large Muscle of the Leg, which takes its rise from the external Part of the great *Trochanter*, and *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. L.

VA'STUS *internus* [in *Anatomy*] is also another Muscle of the Leg, which has a large beginning, continued from the *Linea aspera* of the Thigh-bone. L.

A VAT [*vat*, Sax. *Uat*, Du.] a Vessel to hold Ale, Beer, Cyder, or other Liquor in Brewing, or other Preparation.

VA'TICAN [of *Vatican*, the Hill where it stands, so called of *vaticinia*, the Responses of Oracles antiently there received; on which stands a famous Palace of the same Name] the chief Library of Rome, founded by Pope *Sixtus IV.* who stored it with the choicest Books he could pick out of Europe, and allowed a large Revenue for its perpetual Augmentation.

VATICINA'TION, a prophesying, or divining, a foretelling. L.

VAVA'SORY [*vavassorie*, F.] Lands held by a Vavassour.

VA'VASOUR } [*vavasseur*, F. *valva-*
VA'LVASOUR } *soire*, Ital.] antiently a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Baron.

VAU'DOIS, a certain People who adhered to *Peter Valdo*, a Citizen of Lyons in France, who shook off the Superstitions of Rome, A. C. 1060, whose Posterity now inhabit the Valleys of *Piedmont*.

VAUGHAN [probably of *vachan*, C. Br. little, small] a Surname.

A VAULT [*voulte* or *voute*, F. *volta*, Ital.] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; a vaulted Cellar for Wines, &c. a Place under Ground to lay dead Bodies in; a House of Easement.

To VAULT [*vouter*, F.] to cover arch-wise.

To VAULT [*voltiger*, F. *volteggiare*, Ital.] to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over any thing of a considerable Height, resting one Hand upon the Thing itself.

To VAUNT [*vanter*, F. *vantare*, Ital. which *Menagius* derives of *vendicare*, L. but Dr. Th. H. of *avanter*, F.] to boast, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAU'NTINGLY, boastingly.

VAU'NTINGNESS, Boasting, Vain-Glory.

VAU'NTLAY [of *Avant*, F. and *Lay*] (in *Hunting*) when Hounds are set in a Readiness where a Chace is like to pass, and cast off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

VAUNTOUR, a Boaster. *Chauc.*

VAUX [of *Vaux*, a Town in France] a Surname.

VAWARD, a Van-guard. O.

VAWMU'RE, a Bulwark or Outwork for defense against an Enemy. O.

VAY'VODE, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Transilvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, who are Tributary to the Grand Seignior.

U'BACK, U-block, Yew-block. N. C.

U'BER, a Dug of a Beast, a Teat or Pap. L.

UBERO'SITY [*uberofitas*, L.] plentifulness, fertility.

U'BEROUS [*uberofus*, L.] plentiful.

U'BERTY [*ubertas*, L.] plenty, fertility, fruitfulness, store, abundance.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, L. where] the Where, Residence, or Situation; the being in a Place.

U'BIQUIST [*ubiquiste*, F.] a Divinity Doctor, who belongs to no particular College in the University of Paris.

UBIQUITA'RIANS [of *ubique*, L. every where] a Sect who hold that Christ's Body is every where present as well as his Divinity; most Lutherans are so called, because they maintain this Point.

UBI'QUITARY, belonging to *Ubiquity*.
 UBI'QUITY [*ubiquité*, F. of *ubique*, L.]
 a being in all Places at the same Time.

UBSFORD } [*i. e.* the Ford of *Ubba* or
 UFFORD } *Uffa*, the first King of the
East English] a Village in *Suffolk* so called.

U'DDER [*Uden*, Sax. and Du. *Euter*,
Tent. Uber, L.] the Milk-bag of a Cow, &c.

VEA, VEA, VEA [*a Seaman's Cry*]
 when they work or pull strongly together.

VEAL [*veau*, F. *veel*, O. F. of *vitellus*,
 or *vitulus*, L.] the Flesh of a Calf.

VEAL Money, an annual Rent paid by
 Tenants of the Manor of *Bradford* in *Wilt-*
shire to their Lord, instead of a certain
 Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind:
 Otherwise called *Veal Noble Money*.

VECHONES, Hedge-hogs. O.

VECKE [*vecchia*, Ital.] an old Trot,
 an old Hag. *Chauc.*

VE'CTIBLE [*vectibilis*, L.] that is or
 may be carried.

VE'CTION, a carrying. L.

VE'CTIS, a Lever, is the first of the *Me-*
chanick Powers, and by Writers of *Mecha-*
nicks is supposed to be a perfectly inflexible
 right Line of no Weight at all, to which
 are applied three Weights or Powers at
 different distances, for the raising or su-
 staining of heavy Bodies.

VE'CTOR [*New Astronomy*] a Line
 supposed to be drawn from any Planet mov-
 ing round a Centre or the *Focus* of an
Ellipsis to that Centre; so called as being
 the Line by which the Planet seems to be
 carried round its Centre, and by which it
 describes proportionable *Area's* in propor-
 tionable Times. L.

VEDE'TTE [*Military Term*] a Centinel
 on Horse-back detached from the main
 Body of the Army, to discover and give
 notice of the Enemy's Designs. F.

To VEER [of *lauren*, Du.] to traverse.

To VEER [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind
 chops about and changes often, sometimes
 to one Point, sometimes to another.

To VEER out a Rope [probably of *vi-*
ver, F. q. of *gyrare*, L.] is letting it go
 by hand, or letting it run out of itself.

VEERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said
 To go lost veering, when she sails at large
 with the Sheet veered out.

VES, Voice. *Chauc.*

VE'GETABLE [*vegetabilis*, L.] capa-
 ble of living after the manner of Trees,
 Plants, &c. endowed with Moisture, Vi-
 gor, Growth, &c.

VE'GETABLES [*vegetaux*, F. *vegeta-*
biles, L.] such natural Bodies as grow and
 increase from Parts organically formed, but
 have no proper Life nor Sensation.

To VE'GETATE [*vegeter*, F. *vegeta-*
tum, L.] to grow, to make lively.

VEGETA'TION, is the way of Growth

or Increase of Bulk, Parts, and Dimensions,
 proper to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Herbs,
 and Minerals. F. of L.

VE'GETATIVE [*vegetatif*, F. *vegetati-*
vus, L.] that quickens, or causes to grow.

VEGE'TE [*vegetus*, L.] lively, quick,
 sound, that has a growing Life.

VE'HEMENCE } [*vehemence*, F. *vehe-*
 VE'HEMENCY } *mentia*, L.] Passion,
 Heat; Eagerness, Fierceness, Boisterous-
 ness.

VE'HEMENT [*vehemens*, L.] violent,
 impetuous, fierce, passionate, strong, ea-
 ger, sharp.

VE'HEMENTLY, violently, eagerly.

VE'HEMENTNESS, Violence, Eager-
 ness.

VE'HICLE [*vehicle*, F. *vehiculum*, L.]
 a general Name for that which serves to
 carry or bear any thing along; as the *Se-*
rum is a Vehicle for the Blood.

VE'HICLE [among *Physicians*] is the
 Liquor in which any Powder or such like
 Medicine is mixed, to render it more fit
 to be swallowed.

VEIN [*pægn*, Sax. *veine*, F. *vena*, L.]
 as follows.

VEIN [among *Anatomists*] a sanguife-
 rous Vessel, whose larger Branches in the
 Habit of the Body, especially in the Limbs,
 run next under the Skin, and both there,
 and also in the Ventrals, serve to convey
 back again towards the Heart that Blood
 which was sent from the Arteries into the
 respective Parts.

VEIN [among *Miners*] is the particu-
 lar Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth
 that is digged in Mines, in which sense
 'tis said, *They meet with a Vein of Gold*,
Silver, Lead, Coals, &c.

VEI'NINESS, the being full of Veins.

VEI'NY [*veineux*, F. *venosus*, L.] be-
 longing to, or full of Veins.

VEJOU'RS [*Law Term*] such as are sent
 by the Court to take a View of any Place
 in Question, for the better Decision of the
 Right: Persons sent to view those who
Essoin or absent themselves *de Malo lecti*,
 whether they be really sick, or no: Such
 as are appointed to view an Offence, as a
 Virgin ravished, a Man murdered, &c. F.

VELA'MEN } a Covering, a Car-
 VELAME'NTUM } pet or Coverlet. L.

VELA'MEN [in *Surgery*] the Bag-skin
 or Bladder of an Imposthume or Swelling.

VELAME'NTUM *bombycinum* [in *Ana-*
tomy] the Velvet Membrane or Skin of the
 Guts. L.

VELI'FEROUS [*velifer*, L.] bearing
 Sail.

VELIFICA'TION, a sailing forward. L.

VELITA'TION, a skirmishing, a quar-
 relling or bickering in Words. L.

VELI'VOLANT [*velivolans*, L.] flying as it were with full Sails.

VELLUM [*velin*, F. probably of *Vellamen*, or of *Vitulinus*, of a Calf, L.] the finest sort of Parchment, made of Calves-Skins dress'd.

VELLE'ITY [*velleité*, F. of *velle*, L.] a wishing or woulding. F.

To VE'LLICATE [*vellicatum*, L.] to twitch, pluck, or nip.

VELLICA'TION, a twitching, or giving a sudden pull. L.

VELLICA'TIONS [among Physicians] are certain Convulsions that happen to the Fibres of the Muscles.

VE'LLING, the Ploughing of Turf to lay on heaps to burn. W. C.

VELOCE } [in Musick Books]
VELOCEMENT } signifies a quick Movement, and is much of the same Signification with *Presto*. Ital.

VELOCISSIMO } [in Musick Books]
VELOCISSIMAMENTE } signifies extreme fast or quick, and is much the same as *Prestissimo*. Ital.

VELO'CITY [*velocité*, F. of *velocitas*, L.] swiftness, nimbleness.

VELO'CITY [in Natural Philosophy and Mechanics] that Swiftness by which a Body passes a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELTRA'RIA [Old Law] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courser.

VELTRA'RIOUS [*veautre*, F. *vestro*, Ital. *Welters*, Germ.] one who leads Grey-hounds or Hunting-dogs.

VE'LVET [*veluto*, Ital. *velours*, F.] a sort of fine shagged Silk Manufacture.

VE'LVET Runner, a Water Fowl, whose Feathers are black and Smooth as Velvet.

VE'LUM [*εἶλυμα*, Gr.] a Veil, a Curtain.

VE'LUM *Quadragesimale* [in Antient Records] a Veil or Piece of Hangings formerly drawn before the Altar in Lent, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

VE'NA [*veine*, F.] in an Animal Body. L.

VE'NA *cava* [in Anatomy] the largest Vein, so called from its great Cavity or hollow Space.

VE'NA *Porta* [in Anatomy] the Port Vein, which enters the Liver thro' two Eminences called *Porta*, i. e. Gates. L.

VE'NA *Pulmonica* [Anat.] a small Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aspera Arteria* in the Lungs. L.

VE'NÆ *Lactææ* [Anat.] the *Lacteal* or *Milky Veins*, so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which is carried by them. L.

VENÆ *Lymphaticæ* [Anatomy] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated Glandules. L.

VE'NÆ *Præputii* [Anat.] certain Veins arising from the Capillary Ends of the Artery of the Penis called *Pudenda*. L.

VE'NÆ *Sectio* [in Surgery] the opening of a Vein, the letting Blood. L.

VE'NAL [*venalis*, L.] that is to be sold; that does any thing for Gain; mean, base. F.

VENA'LITY [*venalite*, F. *venalitas*, L.] a being Venal, Saleableness.

VE'NATICK [*venaticus*, L.] belonging to Hunting or Chasing. L.

VE'NATIO [in Old Records] the Prey taken in Hunting, Venison.

VENA'TION, the Exercise of Hunting or Chasing. L.

To VEND [*vendre*, F. *vendere*, L.] to sell, to set to Sale, to put off Commodities.

VENDEE' [Law Term] the Person to whom any thing is sold.

VE'NDIBLE [*vendibilis*, L.] that is to be sold; that may be put off, saleable.

VENDIBLENESS, the being saleable.

To VENDI'CATE [*vendiquer*, F. *vendicatum*] to challenge or claim.

VENDICA'TION, a challenging to one's self a claiming. F. of L.

VENDI'TION, a selling or putting off Commodities, &c. L.

VE'NDITIONI *exponas*, a Judicial Writ directed to the under Sheriff, enjoining him to sell Goods which by Order he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. L.

VE'NDITOR *Regis* [Law Term] the King's Seller or Saleman.

VE'NDOR [Law Term] a Seller.

VE'NEERE, Hunting. Chauc.

VENEE'RING [among Joyners, Cabinet-makers, &c.] a sort of inlaid Work.

VE'NEFICE, a poisoning. F.

VE'NEFICK [*veneficus*, L.] belonging to the Art of making Poisons, poisonous.

VENENI'FEROUS [*venenifer*, L.] bearing Poison.

VENENO'SITY [*venenositas*, L.] fulness of Poison.

VE'NE'NOUS [*veneneux*, F. *venenosus*, L.] full of Poison.

VENERABLE [*venerabilis*, L.] worthy of Reverence, Honour, Respect. F.

To VE'NERATE [*venerer*, F. *veneratum*, L.] to reverence, respect, or honour.

VENERA'TION, Reverence, great Respect.

VE'NE'REAL } [*venerien*, F. *venerens*,
VE'NE'REOUS } L. of *Venus* the Goddess of Lust] pertaining to Venerary, lustful.

VE'NE'REAL Disease [among Physicians] a virulent Distemper commonly called the French Pox.

VE'NERIS *Oestrum*, the Heat of Love,
2 OF

or the utmost Ecstasy of Enjoyment in Coition. *L.*

VE'NERIS Oestrus [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Clitoris*. *L.*

VE'NERY [*venerie*, *F.*] the Act of carnal Copulation, Lustfulness.

VE'NERY [*venerie*, *F.* *venatura*, *L.*] the Art or Exercise of Hunting wild Beasts, which are called Beasts of Venery.

VENEW [*Law Term*] a Neighbouring or near Place.

VE'NGEANCE, Revenge. *F.*
Where vice goes before, vengeance follows after.

The Notion of Impunity often animates ill-disposed Persons to the Commission of *flagrant Crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the Verity of this Proverb been impressed in the Minds of those Delinquents: for certain it is, however slowly Vengeance may seem to move, it will assuredly overtake the Offender at last; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that Maxim, *The Justice has leaden Feet, it has iron Hands*; and so, *Raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede poena claudo*. *Hor.*

VENIAL [*venial*, *F.* *venialis*, *L.*] pardonable, or which may be forgiven, as a *Venial Sin* or Fault.

VENI'RE facias, a Writ which lies for the summoning of twelve Men upon the Jury to try the Cause, where the two Parties plead and come to Issue.

VE'NISON [*venaison*, *F.* which *Salmasius* derives of *κυνεγέσιον*, *Gr.* that which is caught in Hunting] the Flesh of a Buck, or other wild Beast of Chace.

VENITA'RIUM [so called of *Venite*, *exultemus Domino*, *L.* O come and let us sing unto the Lord, &c. which was written with Musical Notes, as it was to be sung in Cathedral Churches, at the Beginning of Matins] a Hymn-Book or Psalter.

VE'NOM [*Venim* or *Venin*, *F.* of *venenum*, *L.*] a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants, which is dangerous and destructive to others; Poison.

VE'NOMOUS [*venimeux*, *F.* *venenosus*, *L.*] full of Venom or Poison, poisonous.

VE'NOMOUSLY, in a venomous manner.

VE'NOMOUSNESS, Poisonousness.

VE'NOUS [*venosus*, *L.*] full of Veins.

VENT [of *fente* or *ventouse*, *F.* a Rime or Chink, or of *ventus*, *L.* Wind] Air, Wind or Passage out of a Vessel.

VENT [*vente*, *F.* *venta*, *Ital.* of *vendere*, *L.* to sell] the Sale or uttering of Commodities.

VENT [*Gunnery*] the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of the Cannon.

To VENT [*eventare*, *Ital.*] to give vent or Air to a Cask.

To VENT [*Hunting Term*] to wind as a Spaniel Dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to disclose or reveal a Secret; to utter or declare one's Thoughts; to let one's Passions breathe out.

To VENT [of *vendere*, *L.* or *vendre*, *F.*] to sell Commodities.

To VENT [among *Glass Plate Workers*] is to crack in working.

VENTAIL, that part of a Helmet which is made to lift up. *Spenc.*

VENTE [*avant*, *F.* before] the Forepart. *Chauc.*

VENTER [*Ventre*, *F.*] the Belly or Paunch. *L.*

VENTER [in *Anatomy*] a considerable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a living Creature; and is divided into the *Abdomen*, *Thorax*, and *Caput*.

VENTER [in *Law*] a Mother; as, *a Brother by the same Venter*, is one by the same Mother.

VENTER, is also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts which chew the Cud.

VENTER *infimus* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Belly. *L.*

VENTER *equinus*, Horse-dung. *L.*

VENTE'SIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies Twenty. *Ital.*

VENTETH, snuffeth up the Wind. *Sp.*

VENTETH into the Wind, snuffs the Wind. *Spenc.*

VE'NTIDUCT [of *ventus* and *ductus*, *L.*] a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes, &c.

To VE'NTILATE [*ventiler*, *F.* *ventilatum*, *L.*] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; to give vent.

VENTI'LATED [*ventilatus*, *L.*] fanned or cooled.

VENTILA'TION, a fanning or gathering Wind; a winnowing of Corn.

VENTO'RIUM [*Old Law*] a Wind-Fan for winnowing of Corn.

VENTO'SE [*venteux*, *F.* *ventosus*, *L.*] windy; also empty, bragging, vaunting.

A VENTO'SE [*ventouse*, *F.*] a Cupping-Glass.

VENTO'SITY [*ventositas*, *L.*] Windiness, or Wind pent up in an human Body.

VENTOU'SING, Cupping. *O.*

VE'NTRE *inspiciendo*, a Writ for the Search of a Woman who saith she is with Child, and thereby withholdeth Land from him who is next Heir at Law. *L.*

VE'NTRICLE [*ventricule*, *F.* *ventriculus*, *L.*] the Stomach; a Bowel.

VE'NTRICLE [in *Anatomy*] any round Concavity in the Body.

VE'NTRICULI *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Brain, 4 Folds in that Part which receive the serous Liquor, and convey it to the Nostrils.

VE'N-

VE'NTRICULI Cordis [*Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Heart, 2 large Holes, one on the Right Side, which receives the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, and sends it to the Lungs; and the other on the Left, which receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it thro' the whole Body by the *Aorta*. L.

VENTRI'LOQUIST [*ventriloquus*, L.] a Person who speaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly; as those who are possessed with an Evil Spirit. L.

To **VE'NTURE** [*S' adventurer*, or *adventurer*, F. *aventurar*, Span.] to hazard, to run a risque, to expose to Danger.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

This Proverb, tho it does not license an inconsiderate Rashness, in running Hazards, maugre all Probability of Success; yet it is a Spur to Industry and Resolution in any Undertaking: it dehorts from such a *Pu- sillanimity* and Cow-heartedness as to be *inactive* at the *Apprehension* or *Appearance* of any Danger or Disappointments that may possibly occur, so as to make a Person renounce the very Hopes of succeeding in a Preferment, Profit, or Accommodations of Life, for want of Courage to ask a Favour, to demand a Right; to defend or fight for a Liberty or Property. *Chi non s' arrischia, non guadagna*, say the *Italians*; *Qui ne s' aventure, ne a cheval ny a mule*, the *French*; and, *Quid autem tentare nocebit?* the *Latins*.

VE'NTURESOME [*adventureux*, F.] apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

VE'NTURESOMELY, boldly, daringly.

VE'NTURESOMNESS, Boldness, Daringness.

VE'NTURI'NE, Powder made of fine Gold-wire, to be strewed upon the first Layer or Varnish used in Japanning.

VE'NUE [*in Law*] the Place next to that where the Thing in Trial is supposed to have been done.

VE'NU } [*in Fencing*] a Thrust or
VE'NY } Push.

VE'NUS, the Goddess of Love and Beauty; also the Evening Star. L.

VE'NUS [*with Chymists*] Copper Metal.

VE'NUS [*in Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

VE'NUS, Comb-Hair, Looking-Glass, Navel-Wort, several sorts of Herbs.

VE'NUST [*venustus*, L.] beautiful.

VEPRECO'SE [*veprecosus*, L.] full of Brambles.

VERA'CITY [*veracitas*, L.] a saying Truth; the Quality or Virtue of speaking Truth.

VERA'MENT [*vrayment*, F.] in Truth.

A **VERB** [*verbum*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, which signifies doing, suffering, or being, in that Thing

or Person to which it is joined.

VE'RBAL [*verbalis*, L.] of a Verb; delivered in Words, by word of Mouth.

VERBA'LITY, a being verbal.

To **VERBALI'ZE** [*verbaliser*, F.] to be tedious in Discourse, to make many Words.

VE'RBALLY, by Words only.

VE'RBALS [*in Grammar*] Nouns derived from Verbs.

VERBA'TIM, in the same Words, or Word for Word. L.

VERBE'NA [*ιεροβοτανη*, Gr.] the Herb *Vervain*, thought by the Antients to have something divine in it, and therefore much used by them in their Sacrifices. L.

VE'RBERABLE [*verberabilis*, L.] that may be beaten; worthy to be beaten.

To **VE'RBERATE** [*verberatum*, L.] to beat or strike.

VERBERA'TION, a beating or striking. Lat.

To **VERBI'GERATE** [*verbigeratum*, L.] to noise abroad.

VE'RBOSE [*verbosus*, L.] full of Words; talkative.

VERBO'SITY [*verbosité*, F. *verbositas*, L.] a being verbose, the using many Words.

VERDANT [*verdoyant*, F. q. d. *viridans*, or *virens*, L.] Green.

VE'RDEGREASE [*Verdet* or *Verdeggris*, F. q. d. *Viride Aeris*, L. the Green of Brails; Dr. Th. H.] a green Substance made of the Rust of Copper, contracted by being stratified with the Husks of pressed Grapes.

VE'RDEGREASE } [*a Paint*] a sort of
VE'RDERET } Magistery made of the common Verdegrease.

VERDELLO, a sort of greenish Marble, used as a Touch-stone for trying Gold and other Metals. Ital.

VE'RDERER } a judicial Officer of the

VERDEROR } King's Forest, whose Business is properly to look to the Vert, and see it well maintained; sworn to keep the Affizes of the King's Forest, to enroll the Attachments of all manner of Trespasses committed there.

VERDICT [q. *verè dictum*, L. a true Report] the Jury's Answer upon any Cause committed to their Examination by a Court of Judicature: *Verdict* is also commonly taken to signify one's Judgment or Opinion about any thing.

VE'RDITURE [*of viridis*, L. green or verdure] one of the three green Colours generally used by Painters.

VE'RDOUR } [*verdeur*, F.] the Green-
VE'RDURE } ness of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, &c.

VERDOY [*Heraldry*] a Border of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Plants, &c.

VEREBOT

VE'REBOT [*Old Records*] a Packet Boat or Transport-Vessel.

VERE'CTUM [*in Doomsday Book*] Fal-low Ground.

VE'RECUND [*verecundus, L.*] modest, shamefaced, bashful.

VERECU'NDITY [*verecundia, L.*] Modesty, Bashfulness.

VERECU'NDIUM [*Old Law*] Injury, Trespas, Damage.

VEREDI'CTUM *Affixe* [*Law Term*] the Verdict of an Affize.

VE'RENDA [*in Anatomy*] the Privy Parts of a Man. *L.*

VERETRUM, a Man's Yard. *L.*

VERGE [*Virga, L.*] a Rod, Switch, or Wand, a Serjeant's Mace; also a Stick or Rod whereby a Person is admitted Tenant to a Lord of the Manour; also the Compass of a Man's Power; also the Spindle of the Balance of a Watch. *F.*

VERGE [*among Botanists*] the Edge or Outside of a Leaf.

VERGE [*of the Court*] the Compass, or Extent of the King's Court, formerly of twelve Miles Extent, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Household, called so from the *Verge* or Staff which the Marshal bears.

VERGENCY [*of vergere, L.*] a bending or declining away, from or to, inclining.

VE'RGER [*Serjeant a verge, F. of virga, L.*] one who carries a white Wand before the Justices of either Bench.

VE'RGER [*of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church*] an Officer who goes before a Bishop, Dean, &c. carries a Verge or Rod tipped with Silver.

VERGERE, an Orchard.

VERI'DICAL [*veridique, F. veridicus, L.*] speaking the Truth.

To VERIFICATE [*verificatum, L.*] to prove a thing true.

VERIFICA'TION, a verifying or proving or making good.

To VE'RIFY [*verifier, F. verificatum, L.*] to prove, or make good.

To VE'RIFY [*Fr. Law T.*] to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

VERILAYES, a Roundelay, a rustick Song or Dance. *Chaucer.*

VERI'LOQUENT [*veriloquus, L.*] speaking Truth.

VERI'LOQUY [*veriloquium, L.*] a speaking the Truth.

VERILY, in truth; really.

VERISIMI'LITY } [*verisimilitudo,*
VERISIMI'LITUDE } *L.*] the Probability or Likelihood of a thing.

VE'RITY [*verite, F. veritas, L.*] Truth.

VE'RJUICE [*verjus, F.*] the Juice of four and unripe Grapes, Crabs, &c.

VERMICE'LLI [*vermiculi, L. i. e. little Worms*] an Italian Dish of Victuals,

made of very small thin Slips of Paste like small Worms, put into Pottage or Soup; a Provocative to Venery. *Ital.*

VERMI'CLARES [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles of the Body, so named from their resembling Worms by their Figure. *L.*

VERMICU'LATED [*vermiculatus, L.*] inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Chequer-work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICULA'TION [*among Botanists*] Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, Trees, &c. *L.*

VERMICULA'TION [*among Physicians*] the Gripping of the Guts.

VE'RMIFORM [*vermiformis, L.*] in the Shape of a Worm.

VERMIFO'RMIS *Processus* [*among Anatomists*] a bunching Knob of the Cerebellum, so named from its Shape. *L.*

VERMI'FUGE [*of vermis, a Worm, and fugo, to put to flight, L.*] a Medicine that destroys or expels Worms.

VERMI'LION [*vermiglio, Ital.*] a lively deep red Colour; the natural sort is found under some almost inaccessible Rocks in Spain, the Artificial made of a certain red Sand near Ephesus, or of Brimstone mixt with Quicksilver.

VERMI'LION *Tincture*, a natural red Dye for the Face.

VE'RMIN [*vermine, F. of vermes, L.*] any kind of hurtful Creatures or Insects; as Rats, Mice, Lice, Fleas, Bugs, &c.

To VE'RMINATE [*verminatum, L.*] to breed Worms.

To VE'RMINATE [*among Physicians*] to have a gripping or wringing in the Belly; to breed or void Worms.

VERMINA'TION, a breeding Worms or Bots; most properly in Cattle. *L.*

VERMINA'TION [*among Physicians*] the wringing of the Guts, as if gnaw'd by Worms; also a voiding of Worms.

VE'RMINOUS [*verminosus, L.*] full of Worms, Worm-eaten.

VERMI'PAROUS [*of vermis and pario, L.*] Breeding Worms.

VERMI'VOROUS [*of vermis, and vorax, L.*] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERNACIA, a sort of Italian Wine.

VERNA'CLAR [*vernaculus, L.*] proper and peculiar to the Country one lives or was born in, natural.

VERNAGE [*from Verona*] sweet Wine. *O.*

VE'RNAL [*vernalis, L.*] of or belonging to the Spring.

VE'RNAL Equinox [*in Astronomy*] the Time when the Sun enters the Equinox in the Spring of the Year, about the 10th of March, making the Days and Nights of an equal Length.

VERNICLE [*of St. Veronica, whose Handkerchief is reported by the Papists, to have the Impression of Christ's Face upon*

pon it, by wiping his Face upon it as He was carrying to the Cross] a Cloth or Napkin wherein is represented the Figure of Christ's Face.

VERNI'LITY [*vernitas*, L.] servile Carriage, flattering Behaviour.

VERNIX, the Gum of the Juniper Tree, or Varnish made of it. L.

VE'RNOUS Leaves [*Botany*] such Leaves of Plants as come up in the Spring.

VE'RREL } [*verrouille*, F. a Bolt] a

VE'RRIL } Ferrel, a little Brass or Iron Ring at the End of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool.

VERRI'CULAR Tunick [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eyes, the same with *Amphiblestroides*.

VERRU'CA, a Wart, a little hard brawny Swelling, which breaks out of the Skin, and breeds in any part of the Body. L.

VERRU'COSE [*verrucosus*, L.] full of Warts.

VERY } [in *Heraldry*] is a sort of
VARRY } Checker in the Field of a Coat of Arms.

VERSA'BILITY [of *versabilis*, L.] an aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VE'RSABLE [*versabilis*, L.] that may be turned or wound.

VERSA'TILE [*versatilis*, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any way.

VERSE [*vers* or *verset*, F. *versus*, L.] an Order of Words having a certain Cadence, and measured by a determinate Number of Feet; which in Modern Languages for the most part end in Rhime; also a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible, a Sentence or Clause of a Sentence.

VE'RSED *Sine of an Arch* [among *Geometricians*] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, which is comprehended between the Foot of the Right Line and the lower Extremity of the Arch.

VERSESIOUR, a Poet. *Chauc.*

VE'RSICLE [*versiculus*, L.] a little Verse.

VERSICO'LOURED [*versicolor*, L.] changing Colour; of sundry and changeable Colours.

To VERSI'FICATE [*versificatum*, L.] to make Verses.

VERSIFICA'TION, a making Verses, or the Art of making Verses. F. of L.

VE'RSIFIER [*versificator*, F.] a Maker of Verses, a Poet; but the Word is generally taken in an ill Sense, for a paltry Rhimer.

To VE'RSIFY [*versifier*, F. *versus facere*, L.] to make Verses.

VE'RSION, a Translation out of one Language into another. F. of L.

VERST [of *Russia*] three Quarters of an *English* Mile.

VERSUTI'LOQUENT [*versutiloquus*, L.] speaking craftily.

VERT [in *Heraldry*] a green Colour

in the Coat Armour of the Gentry; in the Coats of Nobles it is called *Emerald*, in those of Kings, *Venus*.

VERT [*verd*, F. of *viridis*, L.] every thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest, and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green Hue*.

Overt VERT, great Woods.

Nether VERT, under Woods.

Special VERT [*Forest Law Term*] is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Forest; and also all Trees growing in other Mens Woods, if they are such as bear Fruit to feed Deer.

VE'RTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies turn over Leaf, as *verte subito*, turn over quickly. L.

VERTE'BRALES [in *Anatomy*] a pair of Muscles serving to stretch out all the *Vertebres* of the Back.

VERTE'BRES [*vertebra*, L.] the Joints of the Neck and Back-bone of an Animal; there are seven generally accounted in the Neck, twelve in the Back, five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum*. F.

VE'RTEX, the Top of any Thing. L.

VE'RTEX [in *Mathematicks*] the Top of any Line or Figure.

VE'RTEX [in *Anatomy*] the Crown of the Head, or that Part of it where the Hairs turn as it were round a Point.

VE'RTEX [in *Astronomy*] that Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads.

VE'RTEX [of a *Cone*, *Pyramid*, &c.] is the Point of the upper Extremity or End of the *Axis*, or the Top of the Figure.

VE'RTEX [of a *Conick Section*] otherwise called *Zenith*, is the Point of the Curve where the *Axis* cuts it.

VE'RTEX [in *Geometry*] is the point of any Angle.

VE'RTEX of a round Glass [in *Opticks*] is the same as its Pole.

VE'RTIBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VE'RTICAL, belonging to the Vertex.

VE'RTICAL [*Astronomy*] a Star is said to be *Vertical*, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place.

VE'RTICAL Angles [*Mathemat.*] those Angles which, being opposite to one another, touch only in the angular Point.

VE'RTICAL Circles [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and consequently are at Right Angles with the Horizon.

VE'RTICAL Line [in *Conicks*] is a Right Line drawn on the vertical Plane, and passing thro' the Vertex of the Cone.

VE'RTICAL Line [*Dialling*] a Line on any Place perpendicular to the Horizon.

VE'RTICAL Plane [*Dialling*] a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VE'RTICAL Point [in *Astronomy*] the Meridian Circle, so called because it passes thro' the Zenith or vertical Point.

VERTICALITY, a being right over one's Head.

VE'RTICALLY, pointedly, at the point.

VERTI'CILLATE [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTI'CILLATE Plants [in *Botany*] are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing in manner of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk.

VERTI'CITY [of *verticula*, L.] the Property of the Loadstone, or a touched Needle to point *North* and *South*, or towards the Poles of the World.

VERTI'GINOUS [*vertigineux*, F. *vertiginosus*, L.] giddy.

VERTI'GO, a Giddiness, Dizziness or Swimming in the Head. F. of L.

VERTI'LLAGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed, by stirring or turning of it.

VE'RTUE [*vertu*, F. *virtus*, L.] a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to do Good, and to shun Evil; moral Honesty, good Principles.

VERTULESSE, without Vertue. Ch.

VERTUO'SO, an accomplished, ingenious and enterprizing Person, one well vers'd in Natural Philosophy.

VE'RTUOUS [*vertueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] inclined or disposed to Vertue. See *Virtuous*.

VE'RVA'CTUM, Land that hath been Fallow, and is ploughed in the Spring, to be sown next Year. L.

VE'RVAIN [*vervene*, F.] See *Verbena*.

VE'RVISE, a sort of coarse Woollen Cloth, otherwise called *Plonkets*.

VERULAM [perhaps of *Æwer*, C. Br. Fatness, and *Uoun*, pleasant, from the Pleasantness and Fertility of the Place] a famous City of *England* in the Time of the *Romans*, out of the Ruins whereof was raised *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*.

VE'RY [of *vere*, or *re vera*, L.] truly, indeed, in reality.

VE'RY LORD and very Tenant [*Law Phrase*] are those who are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VESCIÆ [*Old Records*] Vetches or Tares.

VESI'CA [in *Anatomy*] a Bladder, a membranous or skinny Part in which any Liquor is contained.

VESI'CA biliaria [in *Anatomy*] the Gall Bladder, which is a hollow Bag placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, and in Figure resembleth a Pear. L.

VESI'CA distillatoria [among *Chymists*] is a large Copper Vessel tinn'd on the inside, used in distilling ardent Spirits, so called because in Figure it is something like a blown Bladder. L.

VESI'CA urinaria, the Urine Bladder. L.

A VESI'CATORY [*Vesicatorium*, L.] any Medicine which serves to raise Blisters or Blisters in the Skin.

VESI'CUA [*Vesicula*, F.] a Vesicle or little Bladder.

VE'SICULA Fellis [in *Anatomy*] the Gall Bladder. L.

VE'SICULÆ seminales [in *Anatomy*] the Seed Bladders. L.

VESICULA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Wind-pipe. L.

VE'SPER, the Evening-star, the Evening. L.

VESPE'RIES, the last Act or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor among the *Sorbonists*.

VE'SPERS [in the Church of *Rome*] Evening Songs or Evening-Prayers.

Sicilian **VE'SPERS**, Vespers so named on account of a general Massacre of the *French* by the Inhabitants of the Island of *Sicily*, A. C. 1582.

VESPERTI'LIO, a Bat, a Reremouse, a sort of Bird. L.

VESPERTILIO'NUM Ala [among *Anatomists*] two broad membranous Ligaments, with which the bottom of the Womb is tied to the Bones of the Flank, so called because they resemble the Wings of a Bat. L.

VESPERTINE [*vespertinus*, L.] belonging to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said To be *Vespertine*, when it sets after the Sun.

VESPERU'GO [*Astronomy*] the Evening Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it shines after Sun-set. L.

A VE'SSEL [*Vaisselle*, F. *Vasello*, Ital. of *vasculum*, L.] a general Name of many sorts of Utensils to put any thing in.

A VE'SSEL [*Vaisseau*, F.] a Ship, Bark, Hoy, Lighter, &c.

A VE'SSEL [among *Anatomists*] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

A VE'SSEL of Election } [Scripture
A VE'SSEL of Reprobation } Term] is an Elect or a Reprobate Person.

VE'SSEL of Paper, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

VE'SSELS [among *Architects*] Ornaments generally set over Cornices, so called because they represent divers Vessels, which were in use among the Antients.

VESSES, a sort of Cloth made in *Suffolk*.

VESSIGNO'N [in *Horses*] a Disease, a kind of Wind-Gall or Swelling. Fr.

To **VEST** [*vestire*, to clothe] to bestow upon, to admit to the Possession of Lands or Tenements.

To **VEST** [in *Law*] is to infeoff, to give Seisin, to put in full Possession of Lands and Tenements.

VESTA,

VESTA, a Heathen Goddess of the *Earth* or *Nature*, under whose Name the antient Heathens worshipped the *Earth* and *Fire*; sometimes considered as the Mother, and other Times as the Daughter of *Saturn*, to whom *Numa Pompilius*, the King of *Rome*, dedicated an everlasting Fire, and appointed the Priestesses called *Vestales* or *Vestal Virgins* to keep it, who were very severely punished whenever they let it go out, in which Case it was not to be lighted again by any earthly Fire, but by the Rays of the Sun; and if ever those *Vestal Virgins* transgressed the Rules of Chastity they were buried alive.

VESTA [in *Old Records*] the Vesture or Crop of Corn, &c. upon the Ground.

VESTAL Virgins, a sort of Nuns appointed for 30 Years to be Priestesses to the Goddess *Vesta*, and to take care of the *Vestal Fire*.

VESTE [of *vestis*, L.] a sort of Waste-coat, a Garment. F.

VESTIARY [*vestiaire*, F. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Place in a Monastery, where the Monks Clothes are laid up; the Friars Wardrobe.

VESTIBLE [*Vestibule*, F. *Vestibulum*, L.] a Porch or Entry into a House.

VESTI'BULUM [*Anatomy*] a Cavity in the Bone of the Ear, called *Os petrosum*. L.

To **VE'STIGATE** [*vestigatum*, L.] to trace or follow by the Track; to seek out or search diligently.

VESTIGA'TION, a tracing, a seeking or searching diligently.

VE'STIGES [*Vestigia*, L.] Foot-steps, Traces. F.

VESTI'GIA, Foot-steps, Traces. L.

VESTI'GIA of *Tendons* [among *Naturalists*] are the little Hollows in the Shells of Fishes, formed for the fastening or rooting of the Tendons of their Muscles.

VE'STMENT [*Vestement*, F. *Vestimentum*, L.] Raiment, Clothing, Habit.

VE'STMENT [among *Roman Catholics*] a Priest's upper Garment, worn when he says Mass.

VE'STRY [*Vestriaria*, Ital. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Room adjoining to a Church where the Priests Vestments and sacred Utensils are kept; an Assembly of the Heads of the Parish usually held in that Place.

VE'STRY Clerk, an Officer or Scrivener who keeps the Parish Accounts.

VE'STRY Keeper, a Sexton whose Office is to look after the Vestry.

VE'STRY Men [of a Parish] a select Number of the principal Inhabitants, who annually choose Officers for the Parish, and take care of its Affairs; so called because they usually meet in the Vestry of the Church.

VESTU'RA [*Old Law*] a Crop of Corn or Grass. L.

VESTU'RA [among the *Fendists*] the actual Possession of an Estate, &c.

VE'STURE [*Veture*, F. of *vestis*, L.] a Garment, any Clothing.

VE'STURE [in *Law*] an Admittance to a Possession, or the Profit of it.

VE'STURE of an Acre of Land [*Old Statute Law*] the Profit arising from it.

VETA'TION, a forbidding. L.

VETCHES [*Vesse*, F. *Vexxa*, Ital. of *vicia*, L.] Chick-peas, a kind of Pulse.

VETCHY BED, a Bed of Peas-straw. Sp.

VE'TERAN [*veteran*, F. *veteranus*, L.] serving long in a Place or Office.

VE'TERAN Soldier, an old Soldier, who has served long in the Wars; in *France* an Officer of twenty Years standing.

VETERATO'RIAN [*veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

VETERINA'RIA Medicina, Physick for Cattle. L.

VETERINA'RIOUS, a Farrier or Horse-leech; a Horse-Courser, or one who lets out Horses for Hire. L.

VE'TERNUS, a Lethargy or drowsy Disease; a continual Desire of Sleeping; also Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness. L.

VE'TITUM Namium [*Law Term*] an unlawful *Naam* or forbidden Distress, is when a Bailiff distrains Cattle or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff, who comes to replevy them.

VETURI'NO [in *Italy*] one who hires Horses, is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

VETUST [*vetustus*, L.] Old, Antient.

To **VEX** [*vexer*, F. *vexare*, L. *verte- ren*, Teut.] to tease, to trouble, to oppress, to torment.

VEXA'TION, Disquiet or Trouble of Mind, Disturbance. F. of L.

VEXA'TIOUS [*vexans*, or *vexabundus*, L.] that causes Trouble or Grief; burdensome, troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, troublesomely.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, Troublesomeness.

VEXILLA'TION, a Company under one Standard. L.

V. G. [a Contraction of *Verbi Gratiâ*, L. i. e. to instance in a Word] an usual Character for *Namely*, or for *Instance*.

U'GLILY, in an ugly manner.

U'GLINESS, Mishapeness.

UGLY [*Minshew* derives it of *hoghen*, Du. the Eyes, and *laaden*, to clothe; but *Skinner* of *O'za*, Horror, q. d. *O'zelic*, Sax. horrible, dreadful] of an ill or deformed Shape or Countenance.

UGSUMNESS, Terribleness. O.

UGUALE } [in *Musick Books*]

UGUALEMENT } signifies equal or equally. Ital.

VI ET ARMIS [i. e. by Force and Arms] a Law Term used in an Indictment

to denote the forcible and violent Commission of any Crime. *L.*

VI laica removenda, a Writ lying, where Debate being between two Parsons or Provisors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible entry into it, with a great Number of Laymen, and holds the other out. *L.*

VI laica amovenda, a Writ served when a Bishop has certified into the Court of Chancery, that the Parson of any Church within his Jurisdiction is kept out of his Church or Glebe by any Lay-Force. *L.*

VIA, a Way, Passage, Road, or Highway.

VIA combusta [among *Astrologers*] is the Space of 45 Degrees, comprehended within the second half of *Libra*, and the whole Sign *Scorpio*, by reason of several ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it. *L.*

VIA combusta [in *Palmistry*] is the Line of *Saturn* when parted.

VIA lactea [in *Astronomy*] is a white Circle which encompasses the whole Firmament (composed of an infinite Number of small Stars, distinguishable by the help of a Telescope, but not by the bare Eye) which may be seen in a clear Night, commonly called the Milky-way. *L.*

VIA lactea [in *Chiromancy*] is a Line running from that which is termed *Restrieta*, to another that is called *Ferrens*.

VIAE prima [among *Physicians*] the Stomach and Guts. *L.*

VIA regia [Law Term] the King's High-way or Common-road; called the King's High-way, because it is appointed by him and under his Protection. *L.*

VIA Solis [among *Astronomers*] the *Ecliptick* Line, so called because the Sun never goes out of it.

VIA Solis [in *Palmistry*] a straight Line which runs downward from the Knob at the Root of the Ring-Finger, into the hollow of the Hand. *L.*

A *VIAL* [*Phiole*, *F.* of *φιάλη*, *Gr.*] a small thin Glass Bottle.

VIANDS [*Viandes*, *F.* of *Vie*, *F.* Life, as *Victus* of *vivendo*, *L.*] Meat, Food, Victuals.

VIARY [*Viarius*, *L.*] belonging to Ways.

VIA'TICK [*Viaticus*, *L.*] belonging to a Journey.

VIA'TICUM [*Viatique*, *F.*] all manner of Provisions for a Journey. *L.*

VIA'TICUM [among the *Roman Catholics*] the Sacrament given to dying Persons.

VIBEX, a Mark or Print of a Stripe or Blow.

VIBEX [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Spot, occasioned by a Flux of Blood.

To *VI'BRATE* [*vibratum*, *L.*] to shake, to brandish; also to swing to and fro.

VIBRA'TION, a brandishing, a shaking.

VIBRA'TION [*Mechanicks*] the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour, or of a Weight hung by a String on a Pin.

VI'BRATING Motion [among *Naturalists*] a very quick and short Motion of the solid Parts of Bodies, caused by the Pulse or Stroke of some Body upon them.

VIBRI'SSANT [*vibrissans*, *L.*] quavering.

VI'CAR [*Vicaire*, *F.* *Vicarius*, *L.*] properly one that is in another's stead or room, a Deputy: but the Word is chiefly used for the Parson of a Parish, where the Tithes are impropriated.

VI'CAR General, a Title given by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, with full Power to oversee the Clergy, and to regulate all Matters relating to Church Affairs.

GRAND VI'CAR to the Pope, a Cardinal who has Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests, over the Jews in the City of Rome, &c.

VI'CARAGE } [*Vicarie*, or *Vicariat*, *F.*
VI'CARIGE } *Vicaria* or *Vicariatus*,
L.] the Spiritual Cure or Benefice of a Vicar.

VI'CARAGE endowed, is one which has a sufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is impropriated.

VICA'RIO deliberando, occasione cujusdam Recognitionis, &c. is a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Person in Prison, upon forfeiture of a *Recognisance*, without the King's Writ. *L.*

VICA'RIOUS [*vicarial*, *F.* *vicarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Vicar; subordinate.

VICE [*vitium*, *L.*] an Habit the contrary to Vertue; Sin, Lewdness, Debauchery. *F.*

A *VICE* [probably of *vice* or *vicis*, *L.* instead of another, *q. d.* some Instrument which serves instead of, or does the Office of a Person] an Instrument used by Smiths and other Artificers to hold Iron or any thing fast, while they file or work it.

A *VICE* [among *Glasiers*] an Instrument with two Wheels, made use of in drawing their Lead for Glazing-work.

VICE, the Nuel or Spindle of a winding Stair-case. *Chaucer*.

VICE [of *vice* or *vicis*, *L.* i. e. instead of] in Composition of *English* Words implies a Subordination or the supplying of another's Place; as

VICE-Admiral, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the second Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

VICE-Chamberlain [of the King's Household] a great Officer at Court next to the Lord-Chamberlain, who, in his Absence, has the

the Comptrol and Command of all Officers belonging to that Part of the King's Household, which is called the *Chamber*, or above-stairs.

VICE-*Chancellor* [of an *University*] an eminent Professor, chose annually to manage Affairs in the Absence of the Chancellor.

VICE-*Dominus*, a Viscount or Sheriff. *L.*

VICE-*Dominus Abbatie seu Ecclesie* [*Civil Law Term*] the Law Advocate, or Protector of an Abbey or Church. *L.*

VICE-*Dominus Episcopi* [*Canon Law*] the Official, Commissary, or Vicar-General of a Bishop. *L.*

VICE-*gerent*, [*vice-gerens, L.*] one who governs or acts for or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

VICE-ROY, a Deputy King; one who governs a State instead of a King. *F.*

VICE-*Royalty* [*vice-Royaute, F.*] the Place and Dignity of a Vice-Roy.

VICE, a Jester in a Play; also the Spindle of a Press.

VICE *Versa*, on the Contrary. *L.*

To VICIATE. See To Vitiare.

VICIE'TUM [*Law Word*] the same as *Venue*; which see.

VICI'NAGE } [*voisinage, F. vicinia, or*
VICI'NITY } *vicinitas, L.* Neighbourhood, Nearness.

VICINAL [*vicinalis, L.*] of or belonging to Neighbours.

VICIOUS [*vicieux, F.*] given to vice, sinful, wicked, naught, leud.

VICIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VICIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VICIS & *venellis mundandis*, a Writ against a Mayor, Bailiff, &c. for not taking care that the Streets be well cleansed.

VICI'SSITUDE [*vicissitudo, L.*] Change or Turn; succeeding of one thing after another; as, *The Vicissitude of Seasons*, &c. *F.*

VICO'NTIEL } [*Law Term*] belonging
VICOU'NTIEL } to the Sheriff, as Writs Vicontiel, i. e. such as are triable in the County-Court before the Sheriff, and determinable by him without Assize.

VICO'NTIELS } [*Law Term*] cer-
VICOU'NTIEL Rents } tain Farms for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes the best Profit he can of them.

VI'COUNT } [*vicomte, F. vicecomes, L.*]

VI'SCOUNT } Originally it signified a Sheriff or the Governour of a Province, but now a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VI'COUNTESS } [*vicomtesse, F. viceco-*
VI'SCOUNTESS } *mitissa, L.*] the Wife of a Viscount.

VI'CTIM [*viptime, F. victima, L.*] a Sacrifice, properly a Beast killed in Sacrifice after a Victory.

To VICTIMATE [*victimatum, L.*] to offer a Sacrifice.

VI'CTOR, a Conquerer, Vanquisher. *L.*

VICTORI'ACUS, a Roman Coin, worth about 3 d. 3 qrs. *English*, stamped with the Image of Victory.

VICTO'RIOUS [*victorieux, F. victoriosus, L.*] that has got a Victory or Conquest.

VICTO'RIOUSLY, like a Conquerer.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, the being Conquerer.

VI'CTORY [*victoire, F. victoria, L.*] the Overthrow or Defeat of an Enemy; getting the upper hand or better of one in any thing.

To VI'CTUAL [*victum præbere, L.*] to furnish with Victuals or Provisions.

VI'CTUALLER [*victuallieur, F.*] one who furnishes with, or provides Victuals; an Ale-house-keeper; a small Ship or Vessel that carries Provisions for a Fleet.

VI'CTUALS [*victuailles, F. victus, L.*] Provisions, Food, Things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c.

VI'CTUS, Food, Victuals. *L.*

VI'CTUS Ratio [among *Physicians*] a particular manner of Living for the Preservation of Health, and Prevention of Diseases. *L.*

VI'DAM [in *France*] the Judge of a Bishop's Temporal Jurisdiction.

VIDE'LICET, viz. to wit, that is. *L.*

VIDUI'GATIS *Professio*, the making a solemn Profession of living a chaste Widow, a Custom of old observed in *England*, attended with divers Ceremonies.

VIDU'ITY [*viduité, F. viduitas, L.*] the State or Condition of a Widow, Widow-hood.

VIENDEED [of *viande, F.*] having plenty of Meat, furnished with Provisions. *O.*

VIEW [*vue, F.*] the Sight, or the Act of Seeing; Prospect, Survey.

VIEW [in *Law*] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought, and the Tenant knows not what Land the Demandant asks, the Tenant shall *pray the View*.

VIEW [among *Hunters*] the Print of the Feet of a Fallow Deer on the Ground.

VIEW of *Frank-Pledge* [*Law Term*] the Office of the Sheriff, or looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in some Pledge.

To VIEW [*voir, F.*] to take a view of, to look upon, to examine.

To VIEW a Place [*Military Term*] is to ride about it before the laying of a Siege, in order to observe the Strength or Weakness of its Situation and Fortifications.

VIEWERS [in *Law*] are such Persons who are sent by a Court to view any Place or Person in Question; as to the Situation of

of a Place, where a Fact was committed, of a Person, in case of Sickneſs, &c.

VI'GIL, one who watcheth a-Nights. *L.*

VI'GIL [*vigile*, *F.* *vigilia*, *L.*] the Eve, or Day, next before a Holy-day; ſo called becauſe in antient Times Chriſtians uſed then to watch, faſt, and pray in Churches.

VI'GILANCE } [*vigilance*, *F.* *vigilantia*, *L.*] Watchfulneſs, good Heed, Application of Mind.

VI'GILANT [*vigilans*, *L.*] watchful, very diligent, careful, circumſpect, wary. *F.*

VI'GILANTLY, watchfully, carefully.

VI'GILANTNESS, Watchfulneſs, Carefulneſs.

VI'GILS [*vigiles*, *F.* *vigilia*, *L.*] are thoſe Faſts which the Church has thought fit to eſtabliſh before certain Feſtivals, in order to prepare the Mind for a due Obſervation of the enſuing Solemnity.

VIGINTI *Viri*, 20 Magiſtrates of equal Authority.

VIGO'NE [*vigogne*, *F.*] a ſort of *Spaniſh* Wool, or a Hat made of that Wool.

VIGORO'SITY [*vigoroſitas*, *L.*] Strength, Livelineſs.

VIGORO'SO } [*in Muſick Books*]

VIGOROSAME'NTE } ſignifies to play or ſing with Strength and Vigour. *Ital.*

VI'GOROUS [*vigoreux*, *F.* *vigoroſus*, *L.*] lively, luſty, ſtout, brisk, full of Vigour or Courage, metteliſome.

VI'GOUR [*vigueur*, *F.* of *vigor*, *L.*] Strength, Stoutneſs, Sprightlineſs.

VI'GOROUSLY, livelyly, ſtoutly.

VI'GOROUSNESS, Livelineſs, Stoutneſs.

VILD, vile. *Spencer.*

VILE [*vilis*, *L.*] of no account, deſpicable, mean, paltry, baſe, wicked. *F.*

VILELY, meanly, baſely.

VI'LENESS [*vilitas*, *L.*] meanness, baſeneſs, wickedneſs.

To VI'LIFY [*vilipender*, *F.* of *vilis* and *facio*, *L.*] to ſet light by, to ſet at nought to deſpiſe, to abuſe.

VILITY [*vileté*, *F.* *vilitas*, *L.*] vileneſs, meanness, cheapneſs.

VILL [*ville*, *F.* *villa*, *L.*] a *Law Word*, ſometimes taken for a Pariſh, or a Part of it, and ſometimes for a Manour.

VI'LLA, a Village, a Manour Houſe out of a City, &c. a Farm-houſe, or Homeſtall. *L.*

VI'LLA *Regis*, a Title antiently given to thoſe Villages, where the Kings of *England* had a Royal Seat, and held the Manour in their own Demefne.

VI'LLAGE [*villagio*, *Ital.* of *villa*, *L.*] a Number of Country Houſes or Cottages, without any Wall or Incloſure. *F.*

VI'LLAGER [*villageois*, *F.* *villanus*, *L.*] an Inhabitant of a Village.

VI'LLAIN [*vilain*, *F.* *villano*, *Ital.* of *villanus*, *L.* or of *vilis*, vile, or *villa*, a Village, *L.*] formerly a Country Farmer, a Man of low and ſervile Condition, who had a ſmall Portion of Cottages and Land allotted him, for which he was dependent on his Lord, and bound to certain Works and corporeal Service; but now 'tis moſt commonly uſed in a bad Senſe, and denotes an arrant Rogue, or pitiful, ſordid Fellow.

Pure VI'LLAIN, one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels at pleaſure; and alſo, might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, and to make him Free. The Law concerning ſuch ſtands yet unrepealed; but is grown ſo obſolete, that there are not now in *England* any ſuch Slaves.

VI'LLAIN in *Groſs* [*Law Term*] one who was immediately bound to the Perſon of his Lord and his Heirs.

VI'LLAIN *Regardant to a Manour* [*Law Term*] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour, of which the Lord was Owner: Theſe were the ſame with the pure Villains above deſcribed.

VI'LLAIN Fleece, a Fleece of Wool ſhorn from a ſcabbed Sheep. *O. S.*

VI'LLAINOUS [of *vilain*, *F.*] baſe, wicked, ſhameful, pitiful.

VI'LLAINOUS Judgment [*Law Term*] a Judgment or Sentence which caſts the Reproach of Villany and Shame on him againſt whom 'tis given, as a Conſpirator, Perjurer, &c.

VI'LLAINOUSLY, in a villainous manner.

VI'LLAINOUSNESS, Wickedneſs, Baſeneſs.

VI'LLANI [in *Old Records*] a ſort of ſervile Tenants, ſo called, becauſe they were *Villa & gleba adſcripti*, i. e. held ſome Cottages and Lands, for which they were charged with certain ſtated ſervile Offices, and were conveyed as an Eſtate or Appurtenance of the Manour to which they belonged. See Villain.

VI'LLANIS *Regis ſubtractis reducendis*, a Writ to bring back the King's Bondmen, that have been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours. *L.*

VI'LLANY [*villenie*, *F.*] Baſeneſs, Wickedneſs, Lewdneſs.

VI'LLENAGE } the meanest Tenure
VI'LLANAGE } antiently belonging to Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all manner of ſervile Work for his Lord, which he commanded, fit for a Villain to do, altho every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bondman.

Tenants in VI'LLENAGE, Tenants of baſe

base Tenure, those we now call Copy-holders.

VI'LLI, coarse Hair. L.

VI'LLI [Botany] a sort of small Hairs, growing on some Trees.

VI'MINAL [viminalis, L.] of or belonging to Twigs.

VIMI'NEOUS [viminalis, L.] made of Twigs.

VINA'LIA [with the antient Romans] Feasts made at the first broaching or tasting their Wines, St. Martin's Feast.

VINCENT [Vincentius, of vincere, L. q. d. a Conquerer] a proper Name of Men.

VI'NCIBLE [vincibilis, L.] that may be overcome or vanquished.

VI'NCULUM, a Bond or Tie. L.

VI'NCULUM, a Term in Fluxions, implying that some compound surd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion.

VINDE'MIAL [vindemialis, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE [vindemiatum, L.] to gather Grapes or other ripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

VINDE'MIATORY [vindemiatorius, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

VINDEMIA'TRIX, a She Vintager. L.

VINDEMIA'TRIX [in Astronomy] a fix'd Star of the third Magnitude, in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 185 Degrees, 25 Minutes, Latitude 10 Degrees, 15 Minutes.

To VI'NDICATE [vindictum, L.] to defend, to maintain, to clear or justify, to make an Apology for.

VINDICATION, a defending, clearing or justifying, Defence, Apology. F. of L.

VINDICA'TOR, a Person who vindicates, a Defender. L.

VINDI'CTA, Vengeance, Punishment. L.

VINDI'CTIVE [vindictivus, L.] revengeful.

VINDI'CTIVELY, revengefully.

VINDI'CTIVENESS, Revengefulness.

A VINE [vigne, F. vinea, L.] a Plant or Tree that bears Grapes.

VINE-Fretter } an Insect that gnaws
VINE-Grub } Vines.

VINE-Pear, a Pear ripe in October.

VI'NEGAR [vinaigre, F. q. vinum acre, L. sharp Wine] Wine or other Liquors made sharp for Sauces.

VI'NEROUS, hard to please. N. C.

VI'NEW [probably of *evanony*, F. of *evanour*, to grow flat, q. d. *evanidus*, L. having lost the Spirits] Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness.

VI'NEYARD [Win-Heard, Sax. *winagaard*, Dan. *winagaard*, Du. a piece of Ground set with Vines.

VI'NNET, a Printer's Border, Flower or Flourish, &c.

A VI'NIPOTE [vinipotor, L.] a Wine-bibber, a Drunkard.

VI'NOLENCY [vinolentia, L.] Drunkenness.

VI'NOLENT [vinolentus, L.] drunken, or given to drink much Wine.

VI'NOUS [vineux, F. vinosus, L.] of, or that has the smell or taste of Wine.

VI'NTAGE [vinee, of vendagnee, O. F. of vindemia, L.] Vine-harvest or Grape-gathering; the Season for such gathering.

VI'NTAGER, a Grape-gatherer.

VI'NTNER [vinatiere, Ital. vinarius, L.] a Seller of Wine, a Tavern-keeper.

VI'NTRY [vinaria, L.] a Wine-Cellar, or a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

VI'NUM [vin, F.] Wine made of the Juice of Grapes, &c. L.

VI'NUM Hippocraticum [so called of *Manica Hippocratis*, or *Hippocrates's* Sleeve, thro' which it is strained] Hippocras, a spiced Wine, in which Sugar and Spice have been steeped for some Time.

VI'NUM medicatum [among Physicians] Wine in which Medicines have been infused for the Use of sick People. L.

VI'OL [violle, F. viola, Ital.] a Musical Instrument.

VI'OL [of vellendo, L. pulling] a Term used among Mariners, when a three stroud Rope is bound fast with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer-Capitan, for the better weighing of the Anchor.

VI'OLA, a Viol, a Musical Instrument, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by seven Frets fixed thereon, and is commonly strung with six Strings, and sometimes with seven. And they are of several sorts and sizes. Ital. As,

VI'OLA Tenora, a Tenor Viol. Ital.

VI'OLA Basso, a Bass Viol. Ital.

VI'OLA d'Amour, a kind of Treble Viol strung with Wire, and so called, because of its soft and sweet Tone.

VI'OLA Bastardo, a Bastard Viol, i. e. a Bass Violin, strung and fretted like a Bass Viol. Ital.

VI'OLA Di Gamba, a Bass Viol, which is so called from *Gamba* the Leg; because the common way of playing upon it is by holding it between the Legs. Ital.

VI'OLABLE [violabilis, L.] that may be violated.

VIOLA'CEOUS [violaceus, L.] of a Violet Colour, or like a Violet.

To VI'OLATE [violere, F. violatum, L.] to infringe, break or transgress; to ravish or force a Woman.

To VIOLATE Churches, to commit profane and wicked Actions there.

VIOLA'TION, the Act of breaking, transgressing, &c. L.

VIOLA'TOR [violator, F.] a Transgressor, &c. L.

VIO-

VI'OLENCE [*violentia*, L.] Vehemence, Boisterousness, Eagerness, Earnestness, Force or Constraint used unlawfully, Oppression, Outrage. F.

VI'OLENT [*violentus*, L.] forcible, vehement, boisterous, furious, toilsome, hard, strong, sharp. F.

VI'OLENT Signs [among *Astrologers*] are such in which the ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities; as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, and *Aquarius*; also those in which there are any violent fix'd Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol*, in *Taurus*, &c.

VI'OLENTLY, forcibly, vehemently.

VI'OLENTNESS, Force, Vehemence.

VI'OLET [*violette*, F. *Violeta*, Span. of *Viola*, L.] a Plant, bearing a sweet scented Flower, of which, besides the common there are several sorts, as the *Calathian*, the *Corn* and *Dame's Violet*.

VI'OLET Apple, a sort of Apple whose Pulp is delicate.

VI'OLET Marian, a Flower called also *Canterbury Bells*.

VI'OLETTA, a small or treble Violin. *Ital.*

VI'OLIN [*violino*, Ital. *violon*, F.] a musical Instrument well known.

VIOLINISTA, one who plays on a Violin. *Ital.*

VI'OLINO, a Violin or Fiddle.

VI'OLINO CONCERTANT, or *Concertini* or *di Concerto*, are Violins, either first or second, which play thro'out, to distinguish them from those called *Ripieno*, which play only here and there, and in the full Parts or Chorus. *Ital.*

VIOLINO Ripieno, Violins of the full Parts. *Ital.*

VI'OLIST, one well skill'd in playing upon the Violin, or that teaches the Art of playing on it.

VIOLONCE'LLO, signifies a small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, whose Strings, being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass; used to play a Bass upon with a common Bass Violin or Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLO'NE, is a very large Bass Violin, or double Bass, being every way as large again as a common Bass Violin, and the Strings twice as thick, and twice as long, which renders the sound just an Octave lower than the common Bass Violin. This Instrument is only used at great Concerts, as *Opera's*, and other publick Musick. *Ital.*

VI'PER [*vipere*, F. of *vipera*, L.] a poisonous Reptile of the Serpent kind, called also an Adder; in some hot Countries its bite is venomous, tho its Flesh is made use of in several Medicines.

VIPERINA, an Herb whose Root and Seeds are cordial and good against Melancholy, called *Vipers-bugloss*.

VIPERINE [*viperinus*, L.] belonging to a Viper.

VI'PEROUS [*vipereus*, L.] of the Viper kind, or belonging to Adders.

VIRA'GO, a stout or manly Woman, a Termagant. F. of L.

VI'RELAY, a sort of comical Song, a Roundelay. F. *Spenc.*

VI'RGA [*verge*, F.] a Rod, a Twig. L.

VI'RGA [in *Old Records*] a Rod or White Staff, such as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

VI'RGA Ulnaria [*Old Law*] a Yard measured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard. L.

VI'RGA ferrea, a Yard kept in the *Exchequer*, according to the King's Standard, which formerly was made of Iron, but now of Brass.

VI'RGA Pastoris [i. e. *Shepherd's Staff*] the Herb Teazel or Fullers Thistle. L.

VI'RGÆ [with *Meteorologists*] a Meteor representing a Bundle of Rods, made by the Sun-beams obliquely passing thro' the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and usually betokens Rain. L.

VI'RGILIUS Maro, Prince of the *Latin* Poets, whose Works are Written in an elegant, judicious, and for the most part lofty and majestick Style.

A VI'RGIN [*vierge*, F. of *virgo*, L.] a chaste Maid or Maiden.

VI'RGIN Parchment, very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VI'RGIN's Flower, a Plant used in covering Arbours, spreading itself into woody Branches.

VI'RGIN's Thread, a rosy Dew, which flies in the Air like small untwisted Silk.

VI'RGIN's Milk, a sort of Chymical Composition, called *Benjamin Water*.

VI'RGIN [*virgineus*, L.] belonging to a Virgin or Maid.

VI'RGINAL [*virginalis*, L.] belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like.

VI'RGINALS [*virginale*, L. probably so call'd, because a fit Instrument for Virgins to play upon] a musical Instrument, touched after the same manner as the *Harp-sichord* and *Organ*.

VIRGINA'LITY [*virginalitas*, L.] Maidenliness.

VIRGI'NEUS Morbus [among *Physicians*] the Green-sickness. L.

VIRGINIA [so called in Honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*] a Province of Northern *America*, discovered by the Direction and at the Charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, A. D. 1584.

VIRGI'NIAN Climber, a Plant having Claspers like a Vine. **VIR-**

VIRGI'NIAN Frog, a Frog 8 or 10 Times as big as those in *England*, which makes a Noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGI'NIAN Nightingale, a Bird of a Scarlet Colour, with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGI'NIAN Silk, a Plant bearing purplish Flowers and long Cods, in which are contained flat Seeds, with fine soft Silk.

VIRGINITY [*virginité*, F. of *virginitas*, L.] the State or Condition of a Virgin, Maiden-head.

VIRGO, a Maid or Virgin. L.

VIRGO [among *Astrologers*] is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO [*Astronomy*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *August*.

VIRGULA divinatoria, a Hazel Rod in the Shape of the Letter Y, which being cut according to the Time of the Planetary Aspect, and held by the two forked Ends, some pretend will discover Mines. L.

VIRIDA'RIO eligendo, a Writ for the Choice of a Verderer in a Forest.

VIRIDITY [*viriditas*, L.] Greenness.

VIRILE [*virilis*, L.] manly, stout.

VIRI'LIA, the Privy Parts of a Man, the cutting off of which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Person consented or not. L.

VIRI'LITY [*virilité*, F. of *virilitas*, L.] Man's Estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRI'POTENT [*viripotens*, L.] a Maid that is marriageable.

VI'ROSE [*virosus*, L.] lusting after a Man; also full of manly Force.

VIRTSU'NGIANUS Ductus [of *Virt-sungus*, who first discovered it] a Canal, called also *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VIR'TUAL [*virtuel*, F.] equivalent, effectual.

VIR'TUAL Focus [in *Dioptricks*] a particular Point of a Concave Glass, called the Point of Divergence.

VIR'TUALLY, effectually.

VIRTUOUSLY, in a virtuous or pious manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS, Piousness.

VIR'TUE [*vertu*, F. of *virtus*, L.] Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtue which parleys is near a Surrender.

As in fortified Places besieged by an Enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant Soldiers, who are resolutely bent to defend it, scorn to treat or capitulate with the Enemy; but receive their dishonourable Offers with Contempt and Disdain: So when Virtue, the Fortress of the Soul (which ought to be defended with the utmost Obstinacy) is attack'd by bold Assail-

ants, they who are resolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no Terms, but repulse dishonourable Offers with Indignation. And when once a Woman lends a listening Ear to Offers, tho never so high, as to the Surrender of her Chastity, 'tis odds if she do not surrender it upon very low ones in the Upshot. *Virtus quæ facilem pravo præbet aurem, non ægrè cedit.* L.

VIR'TUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels.

Cardinal VIR'TUES [among *Moralists*] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.

VIRTUO'SO [*virtuoso*, Ital.] a learned ingenious Man; a Student in Philosophy; one that is well skill'd in the Secrets of Nature, and searches after new Discoveries for the Publick Benefit; also a Person who is curious in collecting Rarities, as Medals, Stones, Plants, &c.

VIR'TUOUS [*virtueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] endowed with, or inclined to Virtue.

VIR'TU'TE Officii [Law Term] a good and justifiable Act, such a one as is done by virtue of an Office, or in Pursuance of it. L.

VIRULENCE } [of *virus*, L. and F.]
VIRULENCY } a poisonous or venomous Quality.

VIRULENT [*virulentus*, L.] venomous, infectious, malicious. F.

VIRULENTLY, very maliciously.

VIRULENTNESS, Great maliciousness.

VIRUS, poison, venom. L.

VIRUS [among *Physicians*] a kind of watery stinking Matter, which issues out of Ulcers, being endued with eating and malignant Qualities.

VIS, Might, Power, Force. L.

VIS ablativa [in *Law*] is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. L.

VIS compulsiva [in *Law*] is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will.

VIS centrifuga [among *Philosophers*] is that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to that Curve. L.

VIS centripeta [among *Philosophers*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what Cause soever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as to their Centre; of this kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the Magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet. L.

VIS expulsiua [in *Law*] when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or to do any thing within his own Bounds. L.

VIS turbativa [in *Law*] Disturbance
5 X given

given to a Man in his Possession; as when two strive to possess the same thing. *L.*

VIS centripeta Quantitatis absoluta [among *Philosophers*] is its measure greater or less, according to the Efficacy of the Cause which produces it, and that exerts itself on all Bodies in the Regions round about: As the Magnetical Virtue in some Magnets is greater than in others, tho of the same Dimensions. *L.*

VIS centripeta Quantitatis acceleratrix, [in *Philosophy*] is its measure proportionable to the Motion which it generates in a given Time: As the Weight is greater in a greater Body, and less in a lesser; and in the same Body, it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions. *L.*

VIS impressa [in *Philosophy*] an Impulse, Force or Action, communicated to, and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present State either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a Right Line. *L.*

VIS insita Materia [in *Philosophy*] the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that state in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a Right Line; and may be more properly called *Vis inertia*. *L.*

VIS Motrix [among *Philosophers*] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Centre of the Earth. *L.*

VIS Stimulans, is such a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are disposed to make a real Division, or a violent Inflexion of the Nerves and Membranous Fibres of the Body. *Dr. Cheyne.*

VI'SAGE [*visaggio*, Ital. of *visus*, *L.*] Face, Countenance. *F.*

VI'SARD [*visiere*, *F.* *visiera*, Ital. of *visus*, *L.*] a Mask for the Face.

VI'SCATED [*viscatus*, *L.*] taken or caught with Birdlime.

VI'SCERA [*visceres*, *F.*] the Entrails or Bowels. *L.*

VI'SCERAL } belonging to the Bow-
VI'SCEROUS } els or Entrails.

To *VI'SCERATE* [*visceratum*, *L.*] to bowel or take out the Bowels.

VISCERA'TION, the Garbage that Hunters give their Dogs. *L.*

VI'SCEROUS Flesh [among *Anatomists*] such as that of the Stomach and Guts.

VISCO'SITY [*viscosité*, *F.* *viscositas*, *L.*] Clamminess; a sticking or gluish Quality.

VI'SCOUNTESS } [*viscomitissa*, *F.* *viscomitissa*, *L.*]

VI'SCOUNTESS } [*vice-comites*, *F.* *vice-comites*, *L.*] a Nobleman; a Person of Honour, next in Degree to a Count or Earl.

VI'SCOUNTESS [*viscomitissa*, *F.* *vice-comitissa*, *L.*] a Viscount's Wife.

VI'SCOUNTESS [*viscomitissa*, *F.*] the Ter-

ritory of a Viscount; a sort of Lordship or Jurisdiction in France.

VISCO'US [*visqueux*, *F.* *viscosus*, *L.* of *viscus*, *L.* Birdlime] clammy, slimy.

WISE, a Voice. *Chaucer.*

VI'SER [*visiere*, *F.*] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISIBI'LITY [*visibilitas*, *L.*] being visible.

VI'SIBLE [*visibilis*, *L.*] that may be seen or discerned. *F.*

VISIBLE Horizon. See *Horizon*.

VI'SIBLENESS, Capableness of being seen.

VI'SIBLY, in such a manner as to be seen.

VISI'ER [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and Statesman.

The Grand VISI'ER } [among the *Turks*]

The Prime VISI'ER } a principal Officer, next under the Grand Seignior, who governs the whole *Turkish* Empire.

VI'SION, is a Sensation in the Brain, proceeding from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object; by which means the Soul perceives the illuminated Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality and Modification: Seeing, Sight. *F.* of *L.*

VI'SION, an Apparition, Phantasm or Ghost; a divine Revelation in a Dream.

Clear VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is occasioned, when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Distinct VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do determine exactly in correspondent Points, the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil.

Reflected VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays are reflected from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VI'SION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays pass thro' different Mediums.

VI'SIONARIES, whimsical, fanciful Persons, Fanatics. *F.*

A *VI'SIONARY* [*visionnaire*, *F.* of *visio*, *L.*] a fantastical Pretender to Visions and Revelations.

VI'SIONARY [*visionnaire*, *F.*] belonging to Visions.

To *VI'SIT* [*visiter*, *F.* *visitare*, *L.*] to go to see; also to go about to see whether Things be as they should be.

To VI'SIT [in a *Theological Sense*] to afflict or try by Afflictions.

A VI'SIT [*visite*, F.] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Friends going to each others Houses.

VISITA'TION, a visiting. F. of L.

VISITA'TION [among the *Clergy*] the Office or Act performed by the Bishop once in three Years, or by the Arch-deacon once a Year, in each Diocese, to inspect Affairs relating to several Churches and the Rectors, &c.

The VISITA'TION, the great Sickness, *Ann. Dom.* 1665 and 1666, with which the People of this Kingdom were sorely afflicted: Epidemical and Pestilential Diseases are called a *Visitation*, from a supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven as a Token of Divine Wrath.

The Feast of the VISITA'TION of our Lady, a Festival observed in the Church of Rome, in Commemoration of the Visit made *Elizabeth* by the Virgin Mary.

VISITA'TION of Manners, the Regarder's Office was so called in antient Times.

VI'SITOR [*visiteur*, F.] one who visits a Monastery or Religious House. L.

VI'SNE [of *vicina*, L.] neighbouring Place, or Place near at hand. L. T.

VI'SNE, Tent mix'd with Brandy.

VISO'RIMUM [among *Printers*] an Instrument to which a Leaf of Copy is fix'd for the Compositor's more convenient seeing thereof.

VI'STA } a Prospect; a straight Walk cut

VI'STO } thro' the Trees in a Wood. *Ital.*

VISTAME'NTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies very fast or quick, much the same as *Presto*. *Ital.*

VI'STO [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Vistamente*. *Ital.*

VI'SU *Franci Plegii* [*Law Term*] a Writ to exempt one from view of *Frank-Pledge*, not resident in the Hundred. L.

VI'SUAL [*visuel*, F. of *visus*, L.] belonging to the Sight.

VI'SUAL Point [in *Perspective*] is a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the ocular Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it.

VI'SUAL Rays [in *Opticks*] are those Rays by which any Object is seen.

VI'SUS, the Sense of Seeing, the Sight. L.

VI'SUS, Inspection or View. O. R.

VI'TA, Life, is a circulating Blood. L.

VI'TAL [*vitalis*, L.] of Life, that has Life in it; that gives, preserves, and supports Life.

VI'TAL Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we design it, or no; such as the Motions of the Heart, Perspiration, or Breathing, Nutrition, &c. It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*; it is the same with the na-

tural Faculty, tho the Antients distinguished them, placing the *natural* in the Liver, and the *vital* in the Heart.

VI'TAL Flame, some suppose that there resides in the Heart of Animals a fine kindled, mild Substance, which they call *Flamma Vitalis*, or a Vital Flame; and to its Preservation, they judge the Air taken in by Respiration to be necessary, as it is to the Conservation of Life.

VI'TAL Indication [with *Physic*.] such an one as requires the restoring and preserving the natural Strength of the Body.

VI'TAL Spirits [*Physic*.] such as give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

VITA'LITY [*vitalitas*, L.] the Property, Act, or Capacity of Life.

VI'TALS } [among *Physicians*] the
VI'TAL Parts } Parts of the Body which chiefly conduce to the Preservation of Life, viz. the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver.

VI'TE [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and lively, much the same as *Presto*. *Ital.*

VI'TIABLE [*vitiabilis*, L.] sinful, faulty.

To VI'TIATE [*vicier*, F. *vitiatum*, L.] to corrupt or spoil one's Morals; to deprave; to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIA'TION, a Ravishing, Deflowering, Corrupting, or Spoiling. L.

VITI'FEROUS [*vitifer*, L.] that beareth Vines.

VITIGI'NEOUS [*vitigineus*, L.] that cometh of a Vine.

To VITILITIGATE [*vitilitigatum*, L.] to backbite, to detract, to contend.

VITILI'GO, a kind of Leprosy, Morpew. L.

VI'TIOUS [*viciens*, F. *vitiosus* L.] wicked, naught, leud.

VI'TIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VI'TIOUSNESS, Wickedness, Faultiness.

VI'TREAL } [of *vitrail*, F. or *vi-*
VI'TREOUS } treus, L.] belonging to Glass, glassy.

VI'TREOUS Humour [with *Oculists*] one of the three Humours of the Eyes; so called from its Resemblance to melted Glass.

VI'TREOUS Tunicle [among *Oculists*] a thin Film or Coat, that is said to separate the *Vitreous* Humour from the *Crystalline*.

To VITRI'FICATE [*vitrifier*, F.] to turn into Glass.

VITRIFICA'TION, turning any Body into Glass by force of Fire, which is looked upon as the last Action of Fire.

To VI'TRIFY [*vitrifier*, F.] to turn into Glass; also to grow as hard and transparent as Glass.

VI'TRIOL [*vitriolum*, L. *vitriolo*, *Ital.*] a kind of Mineral Salt, somewhat like *Roch Allum*. F.

VI'TRIOL of Mars [among *Chymists*] a Preparation made by dissolving Iron or

Steel in some proper *acid Menstruum*, then evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and bringing the Matter to *Crystals*, by setting it in a cool Place; it is also called *Salt of Steel*.

VI'TRIOL of the Moon [among *Chymists*] is the body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of the Spirit of Nitre.

VI'TRIOL of Venus [*Chymistry*] a Preparation made by a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the Salt; called also *Vitriol of Copper*.

VI'TRIOLATED [among *Physicians* or *Chymists*] turned into Vitriol, or having Vitriol infused in it.

VITRIO'LICK } [*vitriolique*, F.] be-
VITRIO'LOUS } longing to, or parta-
king of the Nature of Vitriol.

VI'TTA, a Fillet or Hair-Lace. L.

VI'TTA [among *Anatomists*] that Part of the Coat called *Amnion*, which sticks to the Infant's Head when it is just born.

VITULI'NE [*vitulinus*, L.] belonging to a Calf.

VITU'PERABLE [*vituperabilis*, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

To VITU'PERATE [*vituperatum*, L.] to blame, to find fault with, to dispraise.

VITUPERA'TION, a blaming or finding fault with, a dispraising. L.

St. VITUS'S Dance [among *Physicians*] a kind of Madness proceeding from a malignant Humour, of kin to the *Tarantula*.

VI'VA Pecunia [O. L.] live Cattle. L.

VIVA VOCE, by word of Mouth. L.

VI'VACE [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit; and by it is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*; but more inclining to the latter than the former. Ital.

VIVACEME'NTE } the same as *Vivace*.

VIVAME'NTE } Ital.

VIVA'CIOUS [*vivax*, L.] lively, brisk.

VIVA'CIOUSLY, livelily, briskly.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, Liveliness, Briskness.

VIVACI'SSIMO [in *Musick Books*] denotes a Degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and may be taken as signifying a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*. Ital.

VIVA'CITY [of *vivacité*, F. *vivacitas*, L.] Liveliness, Briskness, Sprightliness; also quickness or readiness of Wit.

VI'VARY [*vivier*, F. *vivarium*, L.] a Place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept; a Park, Warren, or Fish-pond.

VI'VER, the Sea-Dragon; a Fish.

The VI'VES [*Avives*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

VI'VID [*vividus*, L.] lively, vigorous.

VI'VIDLY, livelily.

To VIVI'FICATE [*vivificatum*, L.] to vivify, to quicken or give Life.

VIVIFICA'TION, a vivifying, &c.

To VIVIFY [*vivifier*, F.] to enliven or quicken.

VIVI'PAROUS [of *vivus* and *pario*, L.] that brings forth young Ones living and perfect, by which they are distinguished from *Oviparous* Ones, which lay Eggs, afterwards hatched into living Creatures.

VI'VO [*Architect.*] the Shaft of a Column in any of the Orders of Pillars. Ital.

A VI'XEN } [q. d. *Foxkin*, a little Fox;

A FI'XEN } but *Skinner* of *Bixin*, and that of *Bitching*, an irritated or snarling Bitch] a ranting Woman, a froward Child; a Fox's Cub.

To VI'XEN, to scold, rant, or rave frowardly.

VIZ [for *videlicet*, L.] that is, to wit.

VI'ZARD [*vixera*, Span.] a Mask or false Face put on for Disguise.

U'LCER [*Ulcere*, F. *Ulcus*, L. of *ἔλκος*, Gr.] a running Sore in the soft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction; being a preternatural Discharge of Matter of various Kinds from any Part, where there is a Solution or Discontinuance of the Texture.

Cancerous U'LCER [among *Surgeons*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are swollen, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins round about, full of dark blackish Blood.

Cavernous U'LCER, is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corrosive U'LCER, is an Ulcer which by the Sharpness and ill Quality of its Matter, eats thro', corrupts, and mortifies the Flesh.

Fistulous U'LCER, an Ulcer which has long, straight, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid U'LCER, is an Ulcer wherein the Flesh is soft and crusty, and the Matter is slimy and stinking like a dead Carcase.

ULCERA'TED, turned into an Ulcer.

ULCERA'TION [of *ἐλκυσσις*, or *ἐλκωμα*, Gr.] a breaking out into Ulcers or Sores. F. of L.

U'LCEROUS [*ulcerosus*, L. of *ἐλκώδης*, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

ULE [some derive it of *Uehul*, Sax. *Christmas*, others of *Uule*, of the French, *Noel*, i. e. *Christmas*, which the Normans corrupted to *Nuel*, and we to *Ule*] *Christmas*.

ULE-Games, *Christmas-Games* or Sports.

ULI'GINOUS [*uliginosus*, L.] moist, moorish.

U'LLAGE of a Cask [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

U'LNA, an Ell in Measure. L.

U'LNA [*Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, lying between the Elbow and the Wrist; also called *Focile majus*. L.

U'LNA

U'LNA *ferrez* [Old Law] the Standard Iron Ell kept in the Exchequer. L.

ULTA'GIUM, Outrage, Violence. O. L.

ULTE'RIOR [ulterior, F. *ulterior*, L.] on the farther Side.

U'LTIMA *Basia* [among Painters] the last Touches with a Pencil.

U'LTIMATE [ultimus, L.] final, last or utmost.

U'LTIMATELY, finally, lastly.

U'LTION, a revenging. L.

ULTRAMARI'NE [ultramarinus, L.] from beyond Sea; that comes or is brought from beyond Sea.

ULTRAMARI'NE [among Painters] the finest sort of blue Colour.

ULTRAMONTAI'NES [of *ultra* and *montanus*, L.] a Name the *Italians* give to all People dwelling on this side the *Alps*.

ULTRAMUNDA'NE [ultramundanus, L.] beyond the World, or that Part of it which is visible to us.

ULTRO'NEOUS [ultroneus, L.] willingly, with a free Will.

ULIFAGI, inferior Horsemen, who serve in the Grand Seigneur's Court.

U'LVA, Sea-Weed, Sea-grass; Weeds growing in Pools or standing Water. L.

U'LULA [of ὑλαῖν, Gr.] the whooping Owl or Gill-hooter. L.

ULULA'BLE [ululabilis, L.] howling, yelling.

ULULA'TION, a howling like a Dog or Wolf. L.

UMBE'LLA, a little shadow; an Umbrella, Bon-grace, Skreen-fan, &c. which Women bear in their Hands to shade them. L.

UMBE'LLÆ [among Botanists] are the round Tufts or Heads of some Plants. L.

UMBELLI'FEROUS [q. of *umbellifer*, of *umbella* and *ferre*, L.] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLI'FEROUS Plants [among Botanists] Plants which have round Tufts, or small Stalks standing upon greater; or have their Tops branched and spread like a Lady's Umbrella.

UMBER [umbre, or umbrette, F.] a Trout-Fish.

UMBER, a Mongrel bred of a Goat and a Sheep. L.

UMBER [among Painters] a dark yellowish Colour.

UMBER'D Face, a Face smeared with Umber, or a yellowish Face. *Shakesp.*

UMBI'LICAL } [umbilicalis, L.] of or
UMBI'LICK } belonging to the Navel.

UMBI'LICAL Points [with Mathematicians] are the same as *Focus's*; which see.

UMBI'LICAL Region [among Anatomists] is that part of the *Abdomen* which lies round about the Navel.

UMBI'LICAL Vein [in Anatomy] that which nourisheth the Infant in the Womb, and, after the Birth, closeth itself.

UMBI'LICAL Vessels [in Anatomy] are the Veins, Arteries, &c. which belong to the Navel, or rather which are enwrapped in the Navel-string.

UMBI'LICUS [ὀμφαλός, Gr.] the Navel. L.

UMBI'LICUS in an Ellipsis, &c. [with Mathematicians] is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it respects as its Center.

UMBILI'SECÆ [ὀμφαλοτόμοι, Gr.] Cutters of Navel-strings, Midwives.

U'MBLES } [nombres, F.] Part of the
HU'MBLES } Entrails of a Deer.

UMBO'NE [Botany] any pointed Style or Head in the middle of a Flower. L.

U'MBRA, a Shadow or Shade. L.

An U'MBRA, a Person whom one invited to a Feast carries along with him. L.

U'MBRAGE [ombrage, F.] Shadow, Shade, shadowing; also Jealousy or Suspicion; Pretence or Colour.

UMBRATI'LE [umbratilis, L.] like or of a Shadow, shady.

U'MBRA'Y'D, upbraided. O.

UMBRE'LLO, [Ombrelle, F. *Ombrella*, Ital. of *Umbella*, or *Umbrecula*, L.] a sort of Skreen that is held over the Head for preserving from the Sun or Rain; also a wooden Frame covered with Cloth or Stuff to keep off the Sun from a Window.

UMBRI'FEROUS [umbrifer, L.] making or casting a Shadow.

UMBRO'SE [umbrosus, L.] shady, casting a great Shade.

UMPIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controversy, in case Arbitrators disagree; the Office or Judgment of an Umpire.

UMPIRE [Minsheu derives it of *un Pre*, i. e. a prudent Man, who like a Father composes Differences] a third Person chosen to decide a Controversy, left to Arbitration, in case the Arbitrators should not agree.

UMSTRID, astride, Astridlands. N. C.

UN [Un, Sax. of *In*, L.] a Negative Particle which is joined to abundance of English Words, and deprives them of their native Sense, making them signify the contrary.

UNA'BLE [of *in*, Neg. and *habilis*, L.] wanting Ability.

UNACCE'PTABLE [of *in* and *acceptabilis*, L.] displeasing, ungrateful.

UNACCOU'NTABLE [of *in*, Neg. *ac-compter*, O. F. and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreasonable.

UNACCOU'NTABLENESS, Unreasonableness.

UNACCOU'NTABLY, unreasonably.

UNACCU'STOMED [of *in* and *accoutumé*, F.] not accustomed or used to.

UNACQUAI'NTED [of *un* and *acointé*, F.] not knowing, ignorant.

UNA'CTIVE [of *in* and *actīvus*, L.] not acting, idle, sluggish.

UNA'CTIVELY, idly, sluggishly.

UNA'DVISED [of *un* and *avisé*, F.] without Advice, or mature Deliberation, rash.

UNADVISEDLY, rashly.

UNADVISEDNESS, Rashness.

UNAFFE'CTED [of *un* and *affecté*, F. of *affectatus*, L.] without Affectation.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY, sincerely.

UNA'LIENABLE [in *alienable*, F.] that cannot be alienated.

UNA'ALTERABLE [in *alterable*, F.] that cannot or may not be altered.

UNALTERABLY, in a manner not to be altered.

UNANNEALD, unanointed, *i. e.* without extreme Unction. *Shakesp.*

UNANIMITY [unanimite, F. of *unanimitas*, L.] Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Consent.

UNA'NIMOUS [unanime, F. *unanimis*, L.] of one Mind, Heart or Will, consenting or according together.

UNA'NIMOUSLY, with one Consent.

UNA'NIMOUSNESS, the being of one Mind.

UNARRA'YED, naked or defenceless, without Arms.

UNARRACID, not plucked asunder. *Ch.*

UNASERVID, deserved not. *Chauc.*

UNAWA'RES [of *Un* and *Uelwaht*, Teut.] unexpected, not looked for.

To UNBE'ND [of *Un* and *ben*, *an*, Sax.] to loosen or slacken; to ease or refresh one's Mind.

To UNBE'ND a Cable [Sea Phrase] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

UNBETIDE, not to happen. *Chauc.*

UNBIDE, to abide. *Chauc.*

To UNBRACE a Mallard [among Carvers at Table] is to cut it up.

UNBRENT, unburnt. *Chauc.*

UNCANO'NICAL, without publick Approbation.

To UNCASE, to take out of a Case.

UNCE'RTAIN, not certain, doubtful.

UNCE'RTAINTY, Dubiousness.

UNCHANGABLE, immutable.

UNCHARITABLE, void of Charity.

UNCHA'STE, not chaste, immodest.

U'NCIA, an Ounce, the 12th Part of the Roman Pound. *L.*

U'NCIA [among Apothecaries] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

U'NCIÆ [in Algebra] those Numbers which are prefixed, or imagined to be prefixed, before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a Binominal, Multinomial, or Residual Root. *L.*

U'NCIAL [uncialis, L.] belonging to an Ounce.

UNCI'VIL, not civil or courteous.

UNCLEAN, foul, polluted.

To U'NCLOY a Piece [with Gunners] is to put Oil about the Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, so as to make it glib, and then by a Train to give Fire at the Mouth, and so blow it out.

UNCOMMON, unusual.

UNCONNING, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

UNCO'RE Prist [*i. e.* still ready] a Law Term, when the Defendant's Plea (being sued for a Debt due at a Day past) to save the Forfeiture of his Bond, is saying that he rendered the Debt at the Time and Place, but there was none to receive it. *F.*

UNCOU'TH [Uncu's, Sax.] foreign, barbarous, harsh, not to be understood; also strange, unusual.

UNCO'UTHLY, harshly, unusually.

UNCO'UTHNESS, Harshness.

U'NCTION [Onction, F.] an anointing. *L.*

U'NCTUOUS [Onctueux, F. *Unctuosus*, L.] oily, greasy, fatty.

UNCU'LTIVATLD, untilld, not polite!

U'NCUS [among Surgeons] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCU'STOM'D Goods, such Goods for which no Custom has been paid.

UNCUTH, unknown. *Θ.*

UNDAUNGERED, not endangered, out of danger. *Chaucer.*

UNDAUNTED, not dishearten'd.

UNDEE' [in Heraldry] waved, resembling Waves.

UNDEFE'NDED, not forbidden. *Ch.*

UNDEFILED, not polluted.

UNDEPARTABLE, inseparable. *Ch.*

UNDER [unþen, Sax. *under*, Du. *under*, Teut.] beneath.

UNDER the Sea [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be so, when she lies still, or waits for some other Ships, with her Helm lashed or tied up a Lee.

UNDER the Sun's Beams [among Astrologers] is when a Planet is not distant full 17 Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after it.

UNDER-Chamberlain [of the Exchequer] an Officer who cleaves the Tallies written by the Clerk, and reads the same, that the Clerks and Comptrollers of the Pell may see their Entrance be true.

To UNDERGO, to suffer.

UNDERLEAF, an Apple that has a Rhenish Wine Taste.

U'NDERLING [unþen, Sax. and *ling*, dimin.] an Inferior, a mean Person.

To UNDERMINE [of *under*, and *miner*, F.] to make hollow beneath; also to circumvent.

UNDERM'ININGLY, circumventingly.

UNDERFONGEN, to undertake. *Ch.*

U'NDERMOST, the lowest.

UNDERNEA'TH, being under.

To UNDERMEME [unþeniman, Sax.]

to undertake, to receive. *Chaucer.*

UNDER-*Put*, subject. *Chaucer.*

UNDER-*Sitter*, an Inmate or Lodger.

To UNDERSTAND [of *unþen* and *γτανθαν*, Sax. or *underschen*, Teut.] to apprehend, to take in, to perceive with the Mind.

To UNDERSTAND, to bear, support, sustain. *Chaucer.*

To UNDERTAKE [of *unþen*, Sax. and *tager*, Dan. or *tacken*, Du. *underfanghen*, Teut.] to take upon one, to take in hand, manage, endeavour to do, enterprise; to be Bail or Surety, to answer for.

An UNDERTA'KER, a Manager of a Business, especially some great Work.

UNDERTA'KERS, Persons who provide all Necessaries for the decent Interment of the Dead.

UNDERTIDE [*unþen-tid*, Sax.] the Evening-time. *O.*

To UNDERVA'LUE, to value less than it deserves.

UNDER-Treasurer [of *England*] an Officer subordinate to the Lord Treasurer, whose Business is to chest up the King's Treasure, and to see it carried into the Royal Treasury in the Tower.

UNDER-Wood, Coppice, or any other Wood that is not counted Timber.

UNDESE'RVED, not deserved.

UNDESERVEDLY, unworthily.

UNDISPITOUS, without spite. *Ch.*

To UNDOE [*unþoen*, Sax.] to take to pieces what was put together; to ruin.

UNDOEING of a Boar [among Hunters] is the dressing of it.

UNDO'UBTOUS, undoubted. *Chaucer.*

UNDRES, Minors, Persons under Age. *O. R.*

UNDU'ELY, not in due time or manner.

UNDU'ENESS, not being due, unfitness, unmeetness.

To U'NDULATE [*ondoyer*, F. *undulatum*, L.] to roll as Waves do.

U'NDULATE } [*undulatus*, L.] made

U'NDULATED } in the Fashion of Waves, as watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of Wainscot.

UNDULA'TION, a Motion like that of the Waves. *L.*

UNDULA'TION [of the Air] the waving of the Air to and fro.

UNE'ASINESS, Disturbedness.

UNE'ASY, disturbed.

UNEATH [*uneaþe*, Sax.] scarce, with difficulty. *O.*

UNE'QUAL, not equal.

UNESCHURABLE, unavoidable. *Ch.*

UNE'VEN, not even or smooth.

UNEXTORTED, not forced from one.

UNFAIR, unjust.

UNFAITHFUL, not true to his Trust.

UNFE'IGNED, not feigned; sincere.

UNFIT, not fit or meet.

UNFI'XED, not fixed, unsettled.

UNFO'RMED [*informis*, L.] that is without Form, Fashion or Shape.

UNFO'RMED Stars [in *Astronomy*] such as are scarce to be seen by the bare Eye, or even by a Telescope.

UNFU'RNISHED, without Furniture.

UNGAI'N, awkward.

UNGANAND, ungainly, foolishly. *O.*

UNGE'LD [*ungeld*, Sax.] when a Person was so far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murdered, no Fine or Geld should be paid by any Person that killed him, he was said To be *ungeld*.

UNGILTY, guiltless. *Chaucer.*

UNGO'DLY, impious, wicked.

UNGRA'TEFUL, unthankful.

U'NGUENT, [*Unguentum*, L.] Ointment or liquid Salve.

U'NGUIS Os [in *Anatomy*] a little thin Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lacrymal Gland lies. *L.*

U'NGULA, the Hoof of a Beast. *L.*

U'NGULA [with *Mathemat.*] the Section of a Cylinder cut off by a Plane, which passes obliquely thro' the Plane of the Base and Part of the Cylindrick Surface.

U'NGULA [among *Surgeons*] a sort of hooked Instrument to draw a dead Fetus out of the Womb.

U'NGULA Oculi [in *Anatomy*] the round rising of the Eye. *L.*

UNHANDSOME, not beautiful.

UNHA'PPY, unfortunate.

UNHEEDFUL, careless.

UNHEER, impatient. *N. C.*

UNHELE, Misfortune. *Chauc.*

UNHOUSED, free, unconfined, &c. *Shakesp.*

UNHOUZZLED, without the Sacrament. *Shakesp.*

UNIABLE, smooth, plain. *Chauc.*

U'NICORN [*licorne*, F. *unicornus*, L. *μονόκερως*, Gr.] a Beast said to be as big as an Horse, having one white Horn in the Middle of the Forehead, about five hand-fulls long, found in the Province of *Agoas*, in the Kingdom of *Damotes* in *Ethiopia*, said to be a timorous Beast, residing in the Woods yet sometimes ventures into the Plain.

SEA-U'NICORN } a Fish eighteen

U'NICORN-Whale } Foot long, having a Head like an Horse, and Scales as big as a Crown Piece, six large Fins like the End of a Gally Oar, and a Horn issuing out of the Forehead nine Foot long, so sharp as to pierce the Hardest Bodies.

UNICO'RNUS [*unicornis*, L.] having but one Horn.

U'NIFORM [*uniforme*, F. *uniformis*, L.] of one Form or Fashion, regular, having all Parts alike, even.

U'NIFORM Flowers } [among Bota-
U'NIFORM Plants } nists] such as are all round of the same Figure, having the fore and back Parts, as also their right and left Parts exactly alike.

U'NIFORM Motions [of Bodies] the same with equable or equal Motions.

U'NIFORMLY, regularly after one Form.

UNIFO'RMITY [*uniformité*, F. *uniformitas*, L.] a being of one and the same Form, Shape, or Fashion; Agreeableness, Conformableness.

U'NION, the jointing several Things together; Concord, Agreement. F.

U'NION [in *Painting*] the mutual Symmetry or Agreeableness of Colours.

U'NION [in a *Philosophick Sense*] is taken by Dr. Grew for one of the three Ways of Mixture, or a joining together of Atoms or very small Parts which touch in a Plane; as in the CrySTALLIZATION of Salts and other like Bodies.

U'NION Pearls, Pearls which grow in Couples, the best sort of Pearls.

UNJOINEN, to disjoin. *Chauc.*

To **UNJOINT** a Bittern [among Carvers at Table] is to cut it up.

U'NISON [of *unus*, and *sonus*, L.] a Term in Musick, signifying one and the same Sound, whether produced by one or divers Voices sounding in the same Tone; an Agreement of two Notes, or of two Strings of an Instrument, in one and the same Tone.

U'NIT } [*unite*, F. *unitas*, L.] a Term
U'NITE } in *Arithmetick*, implying the
U'NITY } first significant Figure, or Number; 1.

UNITA'RIAN [of *unitas*, L.] an Heretick who denies the Union of the God-head in Three Persons, a Socinian.

To **UNITE** [*unir*, F. of *unus*, L.] to make one, to join together.

U'NITY [*unité*, F. *unitas*, L.] Oneness, Singleness, Union, Agreement.

U'NITY [in *Arithmetick*] the first Principle of Number.

U'NITY of Possession [Common Law] is called *Consolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis*.

UNIVE'RSAL [*universel*, F. *universalis*, L.] general, belonging or extending to all.

UNIVE'RSAL Equinoctial Dial, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, the Latitude, and most Propositions on the Globe.

An **UNIVE'RSAL** [Logick] that which is common in several things, a Predicable.

UNIVE'RSALISTS, so called from their holding universal Redemption. See *Arminians*, and *Remonstrants*.

UNIVE'RSALITY [*universalité*, F. *universalitas*, L.] a being universal, generality.

UNIVE'RSALLY, generally, comprehensively.

UNI'VERSE [*universe*, F. *universus mundus*, L.] the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of material Beings.

UNIVE'RSITY [*université*, F. *universitas*, L.] the whole in general, generality.

UNIVE'RSITY, a Nursery where Youth is instructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNI'VOCAL [*univoque*, F. *univocus*, L.] consisting of one Voice, Sound, or Name.

UNI'VOCAL Terms [in *Logick*] are such whose Name and Nature is the same.

UNIVO'CAL Signs [with Surgeons] Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, viz. Dimness of Sight, Loss of Understanding, &c.

UNJU'ST, not just.

UNJU'STLY, injuriously.

UNKED

UNKWARD } solitary, lonesome:

U'NKEDLY, solitarily.

UNKEMPT [*Incomptus*, L.] unadorned. *Spencer.*

UNKEND, unknown. *Spenc.*

To **UNKE'NNEL** [*Hunt. T.*] to drive or force from a Hole, as, To *unkennel a Fox.*

U'NKLE [*Oncle*, F. *Avunculus*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

To **UNLACE**, to undo a Lace.

To **UNLACE a Cony** [among Carvers] is to cut it up.

UNLAWFUL [of *un*, *La'ga*, and *hull*, Sax.] not lawful, contrary to Law.

UNLAWFUL Assembly [in a *Law Sense*] the meeting of three or more Persons by Force to commit some unlawful Act.

UNLA'WFULLY, unjustly.

UNLAWFULNESS, Injustice.

UNLEA'RNED, not learned.

To **UNLEA'SH** [*Hunting Term*] is to undo the Leash or Line in order to let the Dogs go after the Game.

UNLESS [*Oneleyan*, Sax.] but, except.

UNLI'KE, not like.

UNLI'MITED [of *un* and *limité*, F. or *limitatus*, L.] unbounded.

UNLI'MITED Problem [Mathemat.] one that is capable of Infinite Solutions.

UNLI'MITEDLY, unboundedly.

UNLIMITEDNESS, the being without Bounds.

UNLOVEN, not to love: *Chauc.*

UNLUCKY, not fortunate; rude.

UNLUST, unwillingness. *Chauc.*

To **UNLU'TE** [*Chymical Term*] to take away the Lute, Lome, or Clay.

UNMA'NNERLY, rude in behaviour.

UNMEEK, uncivil. *Chauc.*

To UNMOOR [*Sea Phrase*] to weigh Anchor, to put out to Sea.

UNME'RCIFUL, cruel, without compassion.

UNMOVEABLE, not to be moved.

UNNA'TURAL [of *un* privative, and *naturalis*, L.] against Nature, monstrous; also void of natural Affection.

To UNPA'RREL a Yard [*Sea Phrase*] is to take away the Frames called *Parrels*, that go round about the Masts.

UNPEREGAL, unequal. *Chauc.*

UNPITOUS, impious. *Chauc.*

To UNPLITE, to explain. *O.*

UNPOWER, want of Power. *Ch.*

UNPRECE'DENTED, without Law or Example of the like before.

UNPROPO'RTIONATE [of *un* and *Proportio*, L.] that does not at all answer in Measure.

UNPROPORTIO'NATENESS [of *un* and *Proportionatus*, L.] disagreement in Degree and Measure.

UNPROVIDED, not furnished with.

UNPU'NISHED, not punished.

UNPURVEIED, unforeseen. *Chauc.*

UNQUERT, undeserved. *Chauc.*

UNQUES *Prist*, a Plea in a Law Suit, by which a Man professes himself always ready to perform what the Demandant requires.

UNQUE'STIONABLE, not to be doubted of.

UNREA'SONABLE, unjust.

UNRE'CLAIMED [of *un* and *reclamare*, L.] not reclaimed, not reduced to Reason.

UNRE'CLAIMED [in *Falconry*] untamed, wild.

UNRESO'LVED, not come to a Resolution.

UNREST, uneasiness. *Chauc.*

To UNREEVE a Rope [*Sea Term*] is to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.

To UNRIG a Ship, is to take away the Rigging or Cordage.

To UNRIG a Woman, is to take off her Clothes, Attire, or Ornaments.

UNRIGHT, wrong. *Chauc.*

UNRIGHTEOUS, not according to right.

UNRWLY, not to be ruled, or governed.

UNSAFE, not safe.

UNSA'VERY, without an agreeable Taste.

UNSCIENCE, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

UNSCRIPTURAL [of *un* privative, and *Scripturalis*, L.] not prescribed nor appointed in the holy Scriptures.

UNSEA'RCHABLE, not to be searched out.

UNSEA'SONABLE, out of season.

UNSEE'LING [among *Falconers*] the taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye-lids, and hinders her Sight.

UNSEEMLY, not decent.

UNSELINESS, Unhappiness. *F.*

UNSHAKEN, not shaken.

UNSHETE, opened. *Chauc.*

UNSHO'D [Anyco's, Sax.] without Shoes, or having the Shoes taken off.

UNSKILFUL, not skilled in.

UNSLEPT, having had no sleep. *Ch.*

UNSPEEDFUL, unsuccessful. *Ch.*

UNSPERD, unlocked. *O.*

UNSTE'ADY, unfixed.

To UNSTO'CK a Gun, is to take the Stock of it off.

UNSTOOL, unsweet. *Spenc.*

To UNSTRI'KE the Hood [in *Falconry*] is to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood; that it may be readily pulled off.

UNSU'MMED [in *Falconry*] a Term used of the Feathers of a Hawk, when they are not at their full length.

UNSU'FFERABLE, not to be borne with.

UNSURIST, most uncertain. *Chauc.*

UNTACH that Curlew [*Carving Term*] i. e. cut it up.

UNTE'NABLE [*Law Term*] not tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant.

UNTHA'NKFUL [un~~S~~ank~~y~~ul, Sax.] not grateful, ungrateful.

UNTHA'NKFULNESS [un~~S~~ank~~y~~ul-~~ne~~ye, Sax.] Ingratitude.

UNTHEWED, unmannerly. *O.*

UNTHRIFT, prodigal. *Chauc.*

UNTHRIFT, ill Success. *Chauc.*

UNTHRIST, to be mistrustful. *Chauc.*

UNTIL, to this or that Time.

UNTIMELY, out of due Time.

UNTROUTH, Falshood. *Chauc.*

To UNTRU'SS [of *un* and *troussier*, F. or *trossen*, Du.] to undo a Truss or Bundle, to ungird or untie, as, To untruss a Point, i. e. to unbutton one's Breeches in order to ease the Body.

UNTRUST, uncertainty. *Chauc.*

UNUSAGE, disuse. *Chauc.*

UNWARES, unknown. *Spenc.*

To UNWARP, to discover. *Chauc.*

UNWE'LCOME, not acceptable.

UNWILLING, not willing.

UNWISE [un~~w~~is, Sax.] silly, foolish.

UNWISH [un~~w~~is, Sax.] unknown. *O.*

UNWIST, unknown, unthought of. *Sp.*

UNWIT [un~~w~~it, Sax.] folly. *O.*

UNWO'RTHY, not deserving.

UNWOTE, knoweth not. *Chauc.*

UNWRIE, to uncover. *Chauc.*

To UNYOK'E, to take off the Yoke from a Beast; to free out of Bondage or Slavery.

UNYOLDEN, not yielded. *O.*

VOCA'BULARY [*vocabulaire*, F. *vocabulum*, L. a Word] a little Dictionary or Book containing a Collection of Words.

VO'CAL [*vocalis*, L.] belonging to the Voice. *F.*

VOCAL Musick, that Musick which is performed by Voices.

VO'CAL Nerves [in *Anatomy*] Nerves which supply the Muscles of the *Larynx*. See *Recurrent Nerves*.

VOCA'LE, i. e. Vocal, Musick for Voices. *Ital.*

VOCA'LITY [*vocalitas*, L.] being Vocal.

VOCA'TIO in *Jus* [Civil Law] the same as *Summons* in the *Common Law*. L.

VOCA'TION, a Calling, Employ, Course of Life to which one is appointed. F. of L.

VO'CATIVE Case [among *Grammarians*] is the Fifth in Declension of *Latin Nouns*, so called because it is used in Calling or Speaking to.

VOCE, in general, signifies a Noise or Sound, but in Musick it more particularly signifies a human Voice; as, *Voce solo* a single Voice. *Ital.*

VOCIFERA'TIO [in *Old Law Records*] an Outcry raised against a Malefactor; a Hue and Cry. L.

VOCIFERA'TION, a bawling or crying out aloud. L.

VO'GUE, Esteem, Credit; popular Applause; Reputation, Sway. F.

VOICE [*voix*, F. *vox*, L.] Sound that comes out of the Mouth; Cry; a Vote; the right of Voting upon any Occasion.

VOID [*vide*, F. *vacuus*, L.] empty, deprived of; of no force or effect.

A **VOID**, an empty Space.

To **VOID** [*vider*, F.] to go out, depart from; to evacuate by Stool, Vomit, &c.

VOID of Course [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be void of Course, when it is separated from one Planet, and, during its stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other Body or Aspect.

VOIDABLE, that may be voided.

VOIDANCE [*Law Term*] a want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Possession of a Benefice; which is double, either in *Law*, when a Parson has several Benefices incompatible; or in *Deed*, when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

VOIDED [in *Heraldry*] is when there are Lines drawn within, and parallel to the Out-lines of any Ordinary; this expresses an Exemption of something of the thing voidable, and makes the Field appear transparent thro' the Charge.

VOI'DER [*Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries whose Figure is made like that of the *Flanch*, only it does not bend or bow in so much; they are always borne by Pairs.

A **VOI'DER**, a Table-basket for Plates, Knives, &c. a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweet-Meats.

VOIDEN [*vider*, F.] to empty. Ch.

VOI'RE Dire [*Law Term*] as when 'tis

pray'd upon a Trial, that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire-dire*, i. e. that he be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth. F.

VOI'SINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearness.

VO'LA, the Palm or Hollow of the Hand. L.

VOLA'GE, fickle. *Chauc.*

VO'LANT [*volans*, L.] flying. F.

VO'LANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird in a Coat of Arms is drawn flying, or having its Wings spread out.

VO'LARY, a great Bird Cage, so large that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

VOLA'TICA, a Witch or Hag that flies in the Air. L.

VOLA'TICA [*Surgery*] a Tetter or Ringworm; a kind of Swelling. L.

VOLA'TICK [*volaticus*, L.] flying, fleeting, unconstant.

VO'LATILE [in *Chymistry*] apt to evaporate or resolve itself into Air.

VO'LATILE Spirit [among *Chymists*] is a volatile Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VO'LATILE Spirit of Sal Armoniack [*Chymistry*] is a Composition of Quicklime or Salt of Tartar with *Sal Armoniack*.

VO'LATILE Salt of Animals [*Chymistry*] a Salt drawn from some Parts of living Creatures much after the same manner.

VO'LATILE Salt of Vegetables [among *Chymists*] is a Salt usually drawn in a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, and seems to be only the essential Salt driven up higher, and volatilized by the Spirits during the Fermentation and Distillation.

VO'LATILES [*volatilia*, L.] Living Creatures flying in the Air, as Birds.

VOLATI'LITY [*volatilité*, F.] a being volatile.

VOLATI'LITY [among *Chymists*] the Property of Bodies, whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat, and mix with Air.

To **VOLATI'LIZE** [*volatiliser*, F.] to make volatile.

VOLATILY [*volatille*, F.] wild Fowl. Ch.

NO'LENS VO'LENS, whether one will or no. L.

VO'LERY [*voliere*, F.] a large Bird-Cage, where there is room for them to fly up and down.

VOLGI'VAGANT [*volgiovagus*, L.] passing to the common People.

VOLIPERE, a Ketcher. *Chaucer.*

VOLITA'TION, a flying or fluttering about.

VOLI'TION [among *Philosophers*] the Act of Willing; an Act of the Mind, when it knowingly exercises that Dominion it takes to itself over any Part of the Man, by

by employing such a Faculty in, or withholding it from any Action.

VO'LLY, a great Shout.

VO'LLY [among Military Men] a general Discharge of Musquet-shot upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A VOLLOW, a Fallow. N. C.

VOLSE'LLA } a pair of Tweezers or
VULSE'LLA } Nippers, to pluck up Hair by the Roots. L.

VO'LTA [in Horsemanship] a Volt, a bounding Turn. Ital.

VO'LTA } [in Musick Books] signifies
VU'LTU } to turn or turn over,

VOLTA'RE } and is frequently met with at the bottom of a Leaf, on the Right-hand Side, when the Sonata or Piece of Musick is not ended, to signify, that there still remains more on the other Side of the Leaf.

VO'LTU Subito, is turn over quick, and is used when it happens that the Leaf must be turn'd over in the middle of a Strain. It.

VO'LTU Presto, signifies the same as *Volti Subito*. Ital.

VO'LTU *si place*, is turn over if you please. Ital.

VOLUBI'LITY [*volubilité*, F. *volubilitas*, L.] a being easily rolled; aptness to roll.

VOLUBI'LITY [of Speech] a round Delivery or ready Utterance; an easy Pronunciation.

VO'LUBLE [*volubilis*, L.] that speaks with fluency; quick and easy in Speech.

VO'LUBLE Earth, the swift, moveable Terrestrial Orb.

VO'LUBLY, fluently.

VO'LUME [*volumen*, of *volvo*, L.] a part of a large Book; a Book of a reasonable Size, fit to be bound up by it self. F.

The VO'LUME of a Body [among Philosophers] is that Space which is inclosed within its Superficies.

VOLU'MINOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; also consisting of several Volumes.

VOLU'MUS [i. e. *we will*] the first Word of a Clause in the King's Letters Patent, and Writs of Protection. L.

VOLUNDE, the Will. O.

VOLUNT [Law Term] is when the Tenant holds Lands, &c. at the Will of the Lessor or Lord of the Manour.

VO'LUNTARILY, willingly.

VO'LUNTARINESS, Willingness.

VO'LUNTARY [*voluntaire*, F. *voluntarius*, L.] free, that is done or suffered without Compulsion or Force.

A VO'LUNTARY [in Musick] that which a Musician plays *ex tempore*.

A VOLUNTE'ER [*un volontaire*, F.] one who serves voluntarily in the Wars.

A VO'LU'PTUARY [*un voluptueux*, F.] a voluptuous Person, or one given to sensual Pleasures.

VOLU'PTUOUS [*voluptueux*, F.] sen-

sual, or given to carnal Pleasure.

VOLU'PTUOUSLY, sensually, luxuriously.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS [*volupté*, F. *voluptas* or *voluptas*, L.] Sensuality, a giving one's self up to carnal Pleasures.

VOLU'TA [*Architect.*] that part of the Capital which represents the Barks of Trees twisted, and turned into spiral Lines.

VOLU'TA [in the Corinthian Order] are those that appear above the Stems, and are 16 in Number in every Capital.

VOLU'TA [in the Ionick Order] are 8 in Number in every Capital.

VOLU'TA [in the Composite Order] are 4 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA'TION, a rolling, tumbling or wallowing. L.

VOLVU'LUS [among Physicians] the twisting of the Guts, a Disease. L.

VO'MER, a Plough-share or Coulter. L.

VO'MER [Anatomy] a Bone seated in the middle of the lower part of the Nose.

VO'MICA [among Surgeons] an Imposthume or Boil.

VO'MICA [among Physicians] a Disease in the Lungs, which causes a small Fever, attended with Restlessness and Leanness.

A VO'MIT } [*un Vomitif*, F.] a Po-
A VO'MITIVE } tion to cause vom-
iting; also a vomiting or casting.

To VO'MIT [*vomir*, F. *vomitare*, L.] to spue, cast or bring up.

VO'MITORY [*vomitarius*, L.] that causes or promotes vomiting.

A VO'MITORY, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, infused, dissolved or concocted.

VOOK, a Furrow of Land. S. C.

VOPI'SCUS, of Twins in the Womb, that which comes to perfect Birth. L.

VORA'CIOUS [*vorace*, F. *vorax*, L.] ravenous, feeding greedily, gluttonous, immoderate in eating.

VORA'CIOUSLY, greedily.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, Greediness.

VORA'CITY [*Voracité*, F. *Voracitas*, L.] Greediness, Gluttony, Aptness to devour.

VORA'GINOUS [*voraginosus*, L.] full of Gulphs and swallowing Pits.

VORA'TION, an eating up greedily. L.

VO'RTEX, a Whirlpool. L.

VO'RTEX [in the Cartesian Philosophy] is a System of Particles of Matter moving round like a Whirlpool, having no void Interstices or Vacuities between the Particles; or a System of Liquid Air; which moves round as before, and carries Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower, according as they are nearer or farther from its Centre.

VO'TARESS, a Female Votary.

A VO'TARY [*un Devot*, F. *Votarius*, of *votum*, L.] one who has bound himself to the Performance of a religious Vow; also

one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

To VOTE [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice.

A VOTE [*Votum* or *Vox*, L.] Voice, Advice, or Opinion of a Matter in debate.

VOTES [*Vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Assembly.

VOTES [of *Parliament*] Suffrages or Resolves of the Members of that Assembly.

To VOUCH [*voucher*, Norm. F.] to maintain or affirm, to warrant.

To VOUCH [in *Law*] to call one into Court to make good his Warrant.

To VOUCH for one, is to certify in one's Behalf, to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHE'E [in *Law*] a Person vouched for.

VOUCHE'R [in *Law*] the Tenant who calls another Man into Court, who is bound to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCHSAFE [of *vouch* and *safe*] to condescend, to be pleased to do a thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [among *Divines*] is to grant graciously.

VOUND-STONE, Free-stone. O.

To VOW [*vouer*, F. *vovere*, L.] to make a Vow, to swear or protest solemnly.

A VOW [*Vœu*, F. *Votum*, L.] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.

VO'WELS [*Voyellis*, F. *Vocales*, L.] Letters of the Alphabet, which are so named, because they of themselves, without the help of a Consonant, express a Sound; as, *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

VOY'AGE, a passing from one Country or Place to another; now generally used for a Passage by Sea only: it is also sometimes taken for the Profit gained by going to Sea; as when it is said, *Such an one made a good Voyage*. F.

To VOY'AGE [*voyager*, F.] to travel, especially by Sea.

A VOY'AGER [*Voyageur*, F.] a Traveller.

UP [up, Sax. *op*, Du. and Dan.] aloft, high, above.

To UPBRAID [up-*gebraidan*, Sax.] to twist or hit in the Teeth, to reproach.

UPBRAIDINGLY, reproachingly.

UPBRAYS, Upbraiding, Reproaches. *Spencer*.

UPHAFF, lifted up. *Chauc*.

To UPHOLD [*opholder*, Dan.] to support or maintain, to favour.

UPHOLSTER [*either of holderer*,

UPHOLSTERER } a Maker of Bolsters, or corrupt for *upholder*] a Tradesman dealing in Chamber-Furniture.

U'PLAND, high Ground, as distinguished from moorish, marshy, or low Grounds.

UPLA'NDER, an High-lander, one who lives in the High-grounds.

UPLIGHT, taken up. O.

UPO'N [Uppan, Sax.] on something.

UPPER [u^{per}, Sax. *opper*, Du. *ober*, Teut.] superior, higher in Place.

U'PPEREST, uppermost. *Chauc*.

U'PPERMOST [u^{per}most, Sax. *upperste*, Dan.] the highest.

U'PPISH, proud.

U'PRIGHT [*oprecht*, Du. *oprietig*, Dan.] set or standing up straight, contrary to lying or sitting; sincere, honest, just.

An U'PRIGHT [*Architekt*] a Representation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

U'PRIGHTLY, honestly.

U'PRIGHTNESS, Straightness, Honesty.

UPRIST, up-risen, risen up. O.

U'PROAR [*op-roer*, Du.] a great Noise, Hurly-burly, great Bustle, Rout or Riot.

U'PSHOT [probably by a Metaphor taken from an Ale-house or Tavern, where they us'd to say, *The shot is up*, i. e. *all is in and all is paid*] the Issue, End, or Success of a Business.

UP-SITTING, when the Child-bed Woman gets up. *York*.

An U'PSTART [of *up* and *start*] one of mean Birth and Condition that is grown rich on a sudden, and behaves himself insolently.

To UPSTAY, to support or hold up. *Spencer*.

UPSWALE, swallowed up. O.

U'PWARD [u^{per}ward, Sax. *opwaerts*, Du.] towards the higher Parts; also more, spoken of Quantity or Time.

U'RACHUS [*Oύραχος*, Gr.] one of the umbilical Vessels, whose Use is to convey the Urine from the Bladder of the *Fœtus*, into the *Allantoides*, which is placed between the *Chorion* and the *Amnion*.

URALICK [in the Islands *Fersey* and *Guernsey*] Wrack, a Sea Weed used for Fuel.

URA'NIA [*Oύρανία*, Gr.] the Name of one of the Nine Muses, the President of Astronomy.

UNRANO'SCOPY [of *Oύρανός*, Heaven, and *σκοπέω*, Gr. to view] a contemplating or viewing of the Heavens.

URANO'SCOPIST [*Uranoscopos*, L. *Oύρανοσκοπος*, Gr.] one who observes the Course of the Heavenly Bodies; an Astronomer.

URANO'SCOPUS [*Oύρανοσκοπος*, Gr.] a Fish that has but one Eye, so placed that swimming it seems to look upwards. L.

URBAN [*urbanus*, L. courteous or civil] a Proper Name of Men.

URBA'NISTS [*Urbanistes*, F.] a sort of Nuns.

URBA'NITY [*urbanité*, F. of *urbanitas*, L. *q. d.* the City-behaviour] Civility, civil Behaviour, Courtesy; good Manners or Breeding.

U'RCHIN [I^{er}cin^g, Sax. *ericius*, L.] an Hedge-hog; also a Dwarf; also a little unlucky Boy or Girl. SEA-

SEA-U'RGHIN, a Fish, so called because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge Hog rolled up.

U'RGHIN-like Rind [among *Botanists*] the outward Husk of the Chesnut, so called because all set with Prickles.

URE [of *usura*, of *utendi*, L.] Use, Custom; as, *To put one's self in Ure*, i. e. to accustom one's self.

URE [formerly *Urus*, in the Roman time it washed *Isurium*, a Town of the *Brigantines*, now called *Aldborough*: *Urus* was afterwards by the *English Saxons* called *Oupe*, now *Ouse*] a River in *Yorkshire*.

URE, Fate, Destiny, Hap. *Ch.*

URE, an Udder. *N. C.*

URE-OX, a wild Ox or Buffle.

URE'DO, the blasting of Trees, &c. *L.*

URE'DO [among *Physicians*] an Itch or burning in the Skin.

URE'NT [*urens*, L.] burning, parching.

URE'NTIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines of a burning or hot Quality.

URETERS [*Ureteres*, F. and L. of *Ουρητήρες*, Gr.] fistulous, membranous Vessels which convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

URE'THRA [of *Ουρήθρα*, Gr.] the urinary Passage, thro' which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the *Penis*, to be discharged.

URE'TICKS, the same as *Diureticks*.

To URGE [*urgere*, L.] to move or press earnestly; to vex or provoke; also to insist upon in Discourse.

U'RGENCY, pressing, Importunity, haste of Business.

U'RGENT [*urgens*, L.] pressing; earnest. *F.*

U'RGENTLY, importunately.

URGENTNESS, Importunity, Earnestness.

URIAH [אוריה, *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a chief Captain in King *David's* Army.

URIEL [אוריאל, *H. i. e.* the Fire of God] the Name of an Angel.

URI'GO, burning with a Caustick, also the Itch of Lust. *L.*

URIM AND THUMMIM [אורים וותמים, *H. i. e.* Lights and Perfections. *Urim*, signifies Lights or Explanations, which as some say, were the ancient *Tephims* or little human Figures, which the Priest carried hid in the Fold of his Robe or Gown, and by which he answered the Questions of the *Jews*. The Word *Thummim*, signifies Perfections, and is by the *Septuagint* translated *Truth*. There was, as *Diodorus Siculus* says, a like Ceremony much in use with the *Egyptians*, whose principal Minister of Justice carried an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was

called *Truth*] We know nothing certain concerning them, but that they were a sort of Ornaments belonging to the Habit of the High Priest, by which he gave Oracular Answers to the People. The High Priests of the *Jews* consulted God in the most important Affairs of their Common-wealth, and received Answers by the *Urim*. Others take them to be the 12 precious Stones in the Breast-plate of the High-Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.

U'RINAL [*urinale*, L. of *ἐνυρητις*, Gr.] a glass Vessel to receive Urine. *F.*

URINA'RIA Fistula [*Anatomy*] the Urine Pipe, the same as *Urethra*. *L.*

U'RRINARY [*urinarius*, L.] of or belonging to Urine.

URINA'TION, a diving or swimming under Water. *L.*

U'RINE [*urina*, L. of *ὑρῖν*, Gr.] a ferrous Excrement which passes from the Reins to the Bladder, and is thence discharged thro' the *Penis*. *F.*

U'RINES [in *Falconry*] Nets to catch Hawks with.

U'RINOUS [*urinalis* and *urinofus*, L. of *ὑρητικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.

U'RINOUS Salts [among *Chymists*] volatile Salts drawn from Animal or other Substances that are contrary to Acids.

URITHS [of *Wyrðan*, or *toppyðan*, Sax. to wreath or turn about] Etherings or Windings of Hedges. *S. C.*

URLED, stunted, that does not grow. *N. C.*

URLING, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. *N. C.*

URN [*urne*, F. *urna*, L.] a Water-Pitcher.

URN, a Roman Measure for Liquid Things, containing about 3 Gallons and a half.

URNS [among the Romans] Pots made of different Matter, either of Earth or Metal, to preserve the Ashes and Bones of the Dead, after they were burnt.

URNS, were also certain Vessels to put Ballots, in for giving Votes at Elections in the Roman Assemblies.

UROCRITE'RIUM [of *ὑρῖν* and *κρίσις*, Gr.] a casting Waters, a giving Judgment on Diseases by the Sight of the Urine.

U'ROMANCY [of *ὑρῖν*, and *μαντεία*, Gr.] a divining or guessing at the Nature of a Disease by the Urine.

UROPYGIUM } [*ὑποπύγιον*, Gr.]

URRHOPYGIUM } the narrowest or lowest Part of the Chine, the Rump.

URO'SCOPY [of *ὑρῖν*, and *σκοπία*, Gr.] an Inspection of Urines, commonly called casting of Waters.

URRY, a sort of blue or black Clay, digg'd out of Coal Mines.

U'RSA, a She-bear. L.

U'RSA Major [in *Astronomy*] the great Bear, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, called also *Charles's Wain*. L.

U'RSA Minor [in *Astronomy*] the lesser Bear, a Northern Constellation, consisting of seven Stars, of which the last and nearest to the Pole is named *Cynosura*. L.

URSULA [i. e. a little She-bear] a proper Name of Women. L.

U'RSULINESS, an Order of Nuns.

URTICO'SE [urticosus, L.] full of Nettles.

URYNES, Nets to catch Hawks. O.

US [uy, Sax. *uug*, Teut.] we.

U'SAGE, Custom, common Practice, Fashion, Way, Treatment. F.

U'SAGE [in *Law*] Prescription.

U'SANCE [among *Merchants*] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the same Day of the next, which Time is generally allowed for Payment of a Bill of Exchange after Acceptance. F.

Double U'SANCE [among *Merchants*] is the Space of two such Months, allow'd on the same Account.

USE [us, F. of *usus*, L.] the Employing or Enjoyment of a Thing; a Practice, Custom, Interest of Money.

USE [in *Law*] the Profits of Lands, &c. especially that Part of the *Habendum* of a Deed or Conveyance, which expresses to what Benefit the Party shall have the Estate.

To USE [user, F. *usum*, sup. of *uti*, L.] to make use of, to employ, &c.

USEFUL, serviceably, profitable.

USEFULLY, profitable.

USEFULNESS, Profitableness.

U'SER de *Action* [Law Phrase] the pursuing an Action in the proper County.

An U'SHER [Huissier, F. *uscier*, Ital.] properly the Door-keeper of a Court; also the Under Master of a School.

Gentleman U'SHER, an Officer who waits upon a Lady, or Person of Quality.

U'SHER of the *Black Rod*, is the Gentleman Usher to the King, the House of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter; and keeps the Chapter-house Door, when a Chapter of the Order is sitting.

U'SHERS of the *Exchequer*, are four Persons who attend the Chief Officers and Barons in the Court at *Westminster*.

To U'SHER in, to introduce or bring in.

USNEA [among *Physicians*] a kind of green Moss, which grows upon human Skulls, and used in Physick. L.

USQUEBAU'GH, a certain Cordial made in *Ireland*.

U'STION [in *Surgery*] a Burning or Searing with a hot Iron. L.

To USTULATE [*ustulatum*, L.] to burn or sear.

U'SUAL [*usuel*, F. *usualis*, L.] one that serves for Use, common, ordinary.

U'SUALLY, commonly, ordinarily.

USUALNESS, Commonness, Ordinarieness.

USUCA'PTION, the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits, Prescription or long Possession. L.

USUFRU'CTUARY [*usufructuaire*, or *usufruitier*, F. *usufructuarius*, L.] one who has the Use and Profit of a Thing, but not the Property and Right.

A U'SURER [*usurier*, F.] one who lends upon Usury or for Gain.

To USU'RP [*usurper*, F. *usurpare*, L.] to take or seize upon violently.

USURPA'TION, a taking wrongfully to one's own use that which belongs to another. F. of L.

USURPA'TION [in *Law*] the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time or receiving the Profits.

U'SURY [*usuré*, F. of *usura*, L.] is the Gain of any thing above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted only in Consideration of the Loan, whether it be in Money, Corn, Wares, or the like.

U'TAS [Law Term] is the Eighth Day following any Term or Festival; as the *Utas* of *St. Hillary*, &c.

UTE'NSIL [*utensile*, F. *utensile*, L.] any thing that serves for use, a necessary Implement or Tool.

UTE'NSILS [among *Military Persons*] are Necessaries which every Soldier ought to have, wherewith he is to be furnished by his Host where he quarters.

UTERI *Ascensio* [among *Physicians*] the rising of the Mother, a Disease. L.

UTERI *Procidencia* [among *Physicians*] the falling of the Womb, a Disease. L.

UTERI'NE [*uterinus*, L.] belonging to the Womb. F.

UTERI'NE Brother [*uterinus frater*, L.] a Brother by the Mother's Side only.

UTERI'NE Fury [*uterinus furor*, L.] a Disease in the Womb, that sends forth Fumes to the Brain, causing extraordinary Passions and lustful Desires, which cannot be satisfied or appeased.

UTERI'NE Sister [*uterina soror*, L.] a Sister by the Mother's Side only.

U'TERUS, the Womb or Matrix. L.

UTFANGTHEFE [*ut fang theof*, Sax.] a Privilege empowering a Lord of a Manour to punish a Thief committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

UTI'LITY [*utilité*, F. of *utilitas*, L.] Usefulness, Benefit, Advantage.

UTLA-

UTLAGA'TIO, an Out-lawry.

UTLAGA'TO *capiendo quando utlagatur in uno Comitatu, & postea fugit in alium*, a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is out-lawed in one County, and flies into another. See *Out-lawry*.

U'TLAGH [*u'tlaʒa*, Sax.] an Out-law or out-lawed Person.

UTLAW'RY } a Punishment for such

OUT-LA'WRY } as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their Goods and Lands to the King or State.

U'TLEPE [*Law Term*] a Flight or Escape made by Thieves or Robbers.

UTO'PIA [*Εὐτοπία*, Gr. *q. d.* a fine Place, Gr.] a feigned well-govern'd Country, described by Sir Thomas More.

UTO'PIAN, belonging to *Utopia*.

U'TTER [*u'tter*, Sax.] outward, absolute, entire.

To U'TTER [*of u'tter*, Sax. *q. d.* to put out] to pronounce or speak forth; also to vend or sell Wares.

U'TTER *Barister*, a young Lawyer admitted to plead at the Bar; or a Person well skilled in the Common Law, who is called from Contemplation to Practice.

U'TTERLY, entirely, altogether.

U'TTERANCE [*of u'tter*, Sax.] Delivery, Manner of speaking; also the Sale of Commodities.

U'TTERMOST [*ýtemeyt*, Sax.] the most outward, the most distant or farthest Part.

UVA, the same as *Uvula*.

UEVA *Membrana* } [*in Anatomy*] a

UEVA *Tunica* } Coat of the Eye, resembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it has the Name. Its outward Surface, being of divers Colours, is called *Iris*; and this makes the Difference of Persons Eyes as to Colours, as black, grey, &c. L.

UVID [*uvidus*, L.] moist, wet.

UVI'FEROUS [*uvifer*, L.] bearing Grapes.

UVI'GENA } [*Anatomy*] a little Piece

UVI'GERA } of spongy Flesh, that hangs down from the Roof of the Mouth.

VU'LCAN [*Vulcanus*, L.] a Pagan Deity, esteemed to be the God of Subterranean Fire, to preside over Metal, and to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

VULCA'NIAN [*Vulcanius*, L.] of or belonging to *Vulcan*.

VULCA'NO [*volcano*, Ital. of *Vulcanus*, L. the fabulous God of Fire] a burning Mountain that throws forth Flame, Smoke, and Ashes, such as Mount *Ætna*, &c.

VU'LGAR [*vulgaire*, F. of *vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general, trivial, low, mean, base.

The VU'LGAR [*Le vulgaire*, F. *vulgus*,

L.] the common People, the Rabble.

VU'LGAR *Fractions* [*in Arithmetick*] Ordinary or Common Fractions, as distinguished from *Decimal Fractions*, &c.

VULGA'RITY [*vulgaritas*, L.] Vulgarness, the Manner of the common People.

VU'LGARLY, commonly.

VU'LGARNESS, Commonness, Mean-ness.

VU'LNED [*in Heraldry*] wounded.

VU'LNERABLE, that may be wounded.

VU'LNERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerarius*, L.] of or good to cure Wounds.

A VU'LNERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerarium medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine proper for healing of Wounds.

VULNERA'TION, a wounding. L.

VULNI'FICK [*vulnificus*, L.] that maketh or causeth Wounds.

VU'LNUS, a Wound, Hurt or Sore. L.

VU'LPINARY [*vulpinarius*, L.] crafty, subtil, wily.

VULPINE [*vulpinus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Fox, crafty, subtil.

VULTUOUS [*vultuosus*, L.] lofty, looking big.

A VU'LTURE [*vulturius*, L.] a Bird of Prey, called also a *Gripe*.

VULTURINE [*vulturinus*, L.] like or of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VU'LVIA [*vulve*, F.] the Womb or Matrix; also the Womb-Passage or Neck of the Womb. L.

VU'LVIA *Cerebri* [*in Anatomy*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain. L.

U'VULA [*uvule*, F.] that little Piece of red spongy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate between the Glandules called *Amygdale*. L.

U'VULA *Spoon*, a Surgeon's Instrument to be held just under the *Uvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the same.

U'XOR, a Wife. L.

UXO'RIOUS [*uxoriosus*, L.] overfond of, or doating upon his Wife.

UXO'RIOUSLY, like one doating on his Wife.

UXO'RIMUM, a Fine or Forfeit paid by the Romans for not marrying. L.

To VYE, to strive or equal, or outdo another.

U'ZIFUR [*among Chymists*] *Cinnabar* made of Sulphur and Mercury.

UZZIEL [*זיזי*, H. i. e. the Goat of God] the Son of *Koliab*.

W A

TO WA'BBLE [*either of picelian, or pazian*, Sax. or *waseln*, Teut. *wendelen*, Du.] to totter as a Top sometimes

times in spinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.

WA'BBLING, tottering, wriggling.

WABBLINGLY, totteringly.

WACKET, Sky-colour. O. See *Watchet*.

WAD [*peot*, Sax. Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; also a sort of Flocks of Silk, coarse Flannel or Cotton.

WAD } [among Gunners] a Stop-
WA'DDING } ple of Paper, Hay, Straw,
old Clouts, &c. which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder to keep it close in the Chamber, or put up close to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD-HOOK [in Gunnery] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent-wise, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

WA'DDEMOLE } coarse Stuff used for
WO'DDEMEL } the covering the Col-
WO'DDENEL } lars of Cart-horses.

To WA'DDLE [*wadeln*, Teut. *wend-
telen*, Du. *picelian*, Sax.] to go sidelong as a Duck does.

WA'DDLES, the Stones of a Cock.

WADDLING, going sideling.

WADDLINGLY, in a sideling manner.

To WADE [*padan*, Sax. *waden*, Du.] to go in or pass thro' the Water, Brook, &c. also to dive into a Business.

A WA'FER [*Gauffre*, F.] a thin sort of Paste for sealing Letters; the consecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body among the *Roman Catholics*.

WAFERERS, way-faring Men, Vagabonds. *Chaucer*.

To WAFT [of *watchten*, Du. and Teut. to watch] to convey or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea; to carry by Water.

A WAFT [of *paʒian*, Sax. *waeghen*, Du. to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Coat or Sea Gown hanged out in the Main-shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come on board, oftentimes signifying that the Ship is in danger by a Leak, &c. and wants Help.

A WA'FTER, a Frigate to convey a Ship after such a manner.

WA'FTERS } [in the Time of K. Ed-
WA'FTORS } ward IV.] three Officers with Naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

To WAG [*paʒian*, Sax. *waeghen*, Du.] to move or stir, to shake.

A WAG [of *paʒan*, Sax. to play, or of *vago*, Ital. witty] a merry Fellow.

A WAG-Tail, a Bird.

WA'GA, a Weigh; a Quantity of Cheese, Wooll, &c. of 256 l. *Avoir-du-pois*.

To WAGE [*wagen*, Teut. to hazard, *gager*, F.] to lay a Wager; to enter upon, begin or join in a War.

To WAGE [*Law Phrase*] to give Se-

curity for the Performance of a Thing.

WAGE, Gage or Pledge. *Spenc.*

To WAGE his Law [*Law Phrase*] when an Action of Debt is brought against, one, the Defendant might Wage his Law, i. e. take an Oath that he does not owe any thing to the Plaintiff, nor detain his Goods in the Manner and Form as he has declared.

WA'GER of Law [*Law Term*] the Offer of such an Oath.

A WA'GER [*Gageure*, F.] a mutual Stipulation between two Persons to forfeit or pay a Sum of Money, &c. on condition a Thing in dispute be or be not, as asserted.

To lay a WA'GER [*gager*, F. of *wa-
gen*, Teut. *waegen*, Du. to hazard, or of *peccian*, Sax. *wetten*, Teut.] to enter into such a Contract.

WA'GES [*Gages*, F.] Hire, Reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WA'GGERY } [of *paʒan*, Sax. to
WA'GGISHNESS } play] Wantonness; frolicksome or merry Pranks.

WA'GGISH [of *paʒan*, Sax.] wanton, toyish.

WA'GGISHLY, wantonly.

To WA'GGLE [*paʒian*, Sax. *wag-
ghelen*, Du. *wackelen*, Teut.] to joggle or move up and down, to be in Motion.

A WA'GGON [*paʒen*, Sax. *waeghen*, Du.] a long Cart with four Wheels.

A WA'GGONER [*waeghener*, Du. *wagner*, Teut.] the Driver of a Waggon; a Northern Constellation, called *Charles's Wain*.

A WAIF } [*Chose guave*, F. or of *paʒi-
WEIF* } an, Sax. to float up and down] Goods that a Thief drops or leaves behind him, when over-charged, or close pursued, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, unless the Owner convict the Thief within a Year and a Day, if so, he shall have his Goods again.

WAI'FARING Man [of *paʒ*, and *yan*, Sax. *laeren*, Du. *faren*, Teut. to journey] a Traveller.

To WAIL [*penian*, Sax. *Gualare*, Ital.] to lament or bewail.

WA'ILINGLY, by way of Lamentation.

WAILED Wine, choice Wine. O.

WAILED, changed, old. *Chauc.*

WAIMENTING, lamenting. *Chauc.*

A WAIN [*pan*, Sax.] a Cart or Waggon; a Cart drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

WAI'NABLE, that may be manured or ploughed. O. R.

WAI'NAGE, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

WAI'NCOPE, that part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain, or

or a long Piece that comes from the Wain Body.

WAI'NSCOT [of *wandelschott*, or *wand*, a Wall, and *schotten*, to defend or preserve, Du.] a lining of Walls made of Boards within-side a Room.

To WAI'NSCOT [*wandschorten*, Du.] to line Walls with Wainscot.

WAIR [among *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. F.

To WAIT [*wachten*, Du. and Teut.] to stay for, to attend upon.

A WAI'TER [*wachter*, Du. and Teut.] a Tender upon a Person or Business.

WAITS [either of *waiting*, because they attend on Magistrates, Officers, &c. in Pumps and Processions; or of *Guet*, a Watch, of *Guetter*, to watch, F. because they keep a sort of Watch a Nights] a sort of Musick, or Musicians.

To WAI'VE [*pacian*, Sax.] to quit or forsake.

A WAI'VE, a Woman outlawed for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in Law, she is so called as being forsaken of the Law, and not an Out-law as a Man is, because Women not being sworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts as Men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAIVED Goods. See *Waif*.

WAI'WARD, froward, cross, peevish, cross-grained, unruly.

WAI'WARDLY, peevishly, unruly.

WAI'WARDNESS, Peevishness, Unruliness.

To WAKE [*pacian* or *pacan*, Sax. *waecken*, Du. *wachen*, Teut.] to watch or forbear sleeping.

To WAKE [*pacan*, Sax. *wecken*, Teut.] to excite or rouse from sleep.

WAKE [*Sea Term*] the smooth Water which a Ship leaves a Stern when under Sail.

WA'KEFUL, not apt to sleep.

WA'KEFULLY, like a person awake, heedfully.

WA'KEFULNESS, the being wakeful, or heedful.

WAKES [of *pacian*, Sax. to keep awake, because in celebrating them they used to dance all Night; but *Spelman* derives them of *pac*, Sax. Drunkenness, because they generally terminated in Drunkenness] Vigils for the Dedication of Churches; Country Feasts that used to be celebrated for some Days after the next Sunday, or Saint's Day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated, still observed in some Parts of England.

WA'KEMAN, a Title given to the Chief Magistrate of Rippon in Yorkshire.

WA'KEMAN [*q. d.* Warchman] a Name.

WA'KE ROBIN, an Herb.

WALBURY [*Gracious*] a Name.

WALD [*palda*, Sax.] a Wood, a wild woody Ground. *Old Records*.

WALDWIN } [of *pealcan*, Sax. to rule, and *pinnan*, Sax. to conquer] a proper Name of Men.

WALE } [*Sea Term*] outward Timbers

WAILS } in a Ship's Sides, on which Men set their Feet when they clamber up.

CHAIN WALES [of a Ship] those Wales that lie out farther than any of the other, and serve to spread out the Ropes called Shrowds; and are usually trod upon when Persons climb up the Sides.

WALE-KNOT [among *Sailors*] is a round Knot so made with the Lays of a Rope, that it cannot slip.

WALE Reared [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *Wale-reared*, when it is built straight up after she comes to her bearing.

Gun WALE [of a Ship] a Wale which goes about the uttermost Strake or Seam of the uppermost Deck in the Ship's Wale.

WALL-FLEET [of *pall*, Sax. a Wall, and *pleot*, Sax. a River] a Place in *Essex* famous for Oysters.

WALI'SCUS [Old Law] a Servant, or any Military Officer.

To WALK [*vancher*, Dan. or of *pealcan*, Sax. to roll or revolve] to go on Foot.

A WALK, a Path to walk in; also a walking or short Journey on Foot.

A WALK-MILL [of *walchen*, Du. and Teut. to full Cloth] a Fulling-mill. N. C.

A WA'LKER [*walcker*, Du.] a Fuller.

WA'LKERS [Law Term] Forest Officers appointed to walk about a certain Space of Ground committed to their care.

A WALL [*pall*, Sax. *wall*, Teut. of *vallum*, L.] an Inclosure of Brick, Stone, or Earth.

To WALL, to inclose with a Wall.

WA'LLA, a Wall or Bank of Earth cast up for a Mound or Boundary. O. L.

WALL-Creeper, a Bird.

WALL-Brook [*q. d.* Gall-brook, of *Lucius Gallus*, a Roman Captain that was there slain, and a Brook which is now dried up] a Street in London.

A WALL Flower, a Plant bearing a sweet-scented Flower.

A WALL Eye [probably of *hpale*, Sax. a Whale, *q. d.* an Eye like a Whale, *Skin-ner*] a Disease in the Eye of a Horse.

A WA'LLET [*valise*, F. *valigia*, Ital. of *wallen*, Teut. to travel, *q. d.* a Travelling

velling-Bag] a sort of Bag with two Pouches to it.

WA'LLING, boiling. N.C.

WALLINGFORD [of *Qual-then*, C. Br. i. e. the Old-wall, by retaining and adding thereto *Ford*; the *English Saxons* called it *Eualen-ga-ford*, and *Wallen-ga-ford*, Sax.] a Town in *Berkshire*, 38 Miles W. from *London*.

To WA'LLOW [palpian, Sax. *wel-len*, Du.] to roll or tumble up and down.

WA'LLOWISH [of *walghe*, Du. a nauseating, of *walghen*, to loath] unfavoury, tasteless.

To WALLY, to cocker or indulge. N.C.

WALM, a little boil over the Fire.

WALMER [of *Wall*, Sax. and *Mare*, L. the Sea, q. d. a Sea-wall] a Place in *Kent*.

WA'LNUT [pahl, *Hnutu*, Sax. *wal-not*, Du. q. d. *walsche-not*, i. e. Foreign or French Nut; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Βαλανς*, Gr.] a large Nut well known.

WALSH, the same as *Wallowish*. *Lincolnshire*.

WALSINGHAM [of *pæl*, Sax. a Whirl-pool, of *pælpan*, Sax. to wallow, and *Ham*, Sax. an Habitation, q. d. a dirty, boggy Town; or from *pælipe*, Sax. Southern-wood, which grows plentifully there] a Town in *Norfolk*, 89 Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

To WALT [pæl-tan, Sax.] to overthrow, to totter or lean one way. N.C.

WALT [Sea Term] a Ship is said To *walt*, when she has not her due Ballast, i. e. not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

WALTER [waldher, *Camden*, of the Sax. *pald*, a Wood, and *her*, a Master, or of *pæltan*, Sax. to rule, and *Hepe*, Sax. an Army] a proper Name of Men.

WALTER, a Pilgrim or Wood-man. O.

To WALTER, to welter. O.

WALTHAM [of *pælt*, Sax. *wald*, Teut. a Wood, and *Ham*, Sax. q. d. a Town by a Wood] a Town in *Essex*, 12 Miles N. by E. from *London*, memorable for its stately Abbey. the Abbot whereof was a Member of Parliament.

WALTSOM, wallowish, loathsome. O.

WALVIA'RIA *Mulieris* [Law Term] the waiving of a Woman, which answers to the *Utlagatio Viri*, or the outlawing of a Man. L.

To WA'MBLE [of *pamb*, Sax. the Belly] to move or stir as the Guts do with Wind, &c. to rise up as seething Water does, to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [pan, of *pana*, Sax. wanting, *gwan*, C. Br. weak] pale-faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

A WAND [*vaand*, Dan.] a long slender willow Twig, a long slender Staff.

To WA'NDER [*panþian*, Sax. *wan-deren*, Du. *wandern*, Teut. *wandier*, Dan.] to stray or straggle about, to go out of the way, to walk or travel in unknown Places, or without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

WA'NDERINGLY, strayingly.

WANDSWORTH [antiently called *Wandlestworth*, from the River *Wandle* or *Vandali*, and *worth*, a Village; or from *wand*, Dan. Water, and *worth*, q. d. a Town by the Water-side] a Town in *Surrey*, standing upon the River *Thames*, 5 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

To WANE [*panian* or *Lepanian*, Sax.] to decrease, to grow less.

WANE [*pana*, Sax. wanting, *wan*, Du. defect, want] the Decrease of the Moon: The Moon is said To be in the *Wane*, when she is past the second Quarter.

A WANG [*panz*, Sax.] a Field.

WA'NGS [*panzay*, Sax.] the Cheek or Jaw Teeth. *Chauc.*

WANG-Teeth [*panz-to-say*, Sax.] the same as *Wangs*, or Dog-Teeth.

WA'NGA [*ponz*, Sax. a Jaw-bone with Teeth] an Iron Instrument with Teeth.

WA'NGER [of *panzene*, Sax.] a Mail or Budget.

WANHOPE [of *pana*, Sax. wanting, and *Hope*, Sax.] Despair. O.

WANKLE, limber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. N.C.

WA'NLASS [Hunting Term] as, Driving the *Wanlass*, i. e. driving of Deer to a Stand.

WANNA'GIUM [Old Law] Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart; Wain-Houses, or Out-Houses for Husbandry Tools.

WA'NNISH, somewhat pale or wan.

WANSDIKE [q. d. *Woden's Dike*, or the Ditch of *Woden* or *Odin*, the God of the Saxons, supposed to be the same with the *Mercury* of the Romans] a wonderful long Ditch in *Wiltshire*, the Limit of the *West-Saxons*, and the *Mercii*.

A WANT [*panð*, of *pentan*, Sax. to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. N.C.

WANT-LOUSE [*wandluys*, Du. *wand-lansz*, Teut.] an Insect.

WANT [*pana*, Sax. wanting, *wan*, Du. Want] Deficiency, Lack, Need, Poverty.

WANTAGE [of *panza*, Sax. Less, of the smallness thereof] a Town in *Berkshire*, 50 Miles W. from *London*.

A WANTEY, a Surcingle, or large Girth for a Pack-horse.

WA'NTONLY, waggishly, lasciviously.

WA'NTON

WA'NTON [*Minshew* derives it of *Want* one; q. d. *Wants one to play with*; *Skinner* rather chooses to derive it of *walnen*, Du. to imagine, because such Persons are full of Imagination and Fancies; or of *wendelen*, Du. to turn about, because such Persons run skittishly about] full of Wag-gery; light, lascivious.

WA'NTONNESS, Waggishness, Lasciviousness.

WA'NTRUST, Distrust. O.

WA'NWORD [hard] Fortune. O.

To WANZE away [of *panian* or *Le-panian*, Sax.] to waste away. C.

WA'PENTAKE [*pæpen-Lietace*, Sax. as *Sommer* thinks of *pæpen*, Sax. Armour, and *Lietacan*, Sax. to render, from giving up their Armour in token of Subjection to their Lord] the same as Hundred; a Division of a County, so called, because the Inhabitants did give up their Arms in token of Subjection to their Lord.

WAPID, troubled, sorrowful. *Chauc.*

WAPP [in a *Ship*] that Rope where-with the Shrouds are set taught with Wale-knots.

To WAPSE, to wash. *Suffex.*

WAR [*pær*, Sax. *weere*, Du. *werre*, O. Teut. *Guerre*, F. *Guerra*, Ital. *Mer.* *Cas.* derives *War* of 'Aps, Gr. *Mars*] a Fighting, a State of Hostility between Nations, States, Provinces, or Parties.

To WAR [*pær*, Sax. *waeren*, Du. to defend] to go to War, to fight one against another.

WAR and War, worse and worse. N.C.

WAR-OLD, old in War. *Spenc.*

To WARBLE [*wardelen*, Du. to turn round in a circular manner, to vibrate] to chirp or sing as Birds do; to sing in a quavering or trilling way; to purle or gargle as a Stream or Brook.

WARBLING of the Wings [among *Fal-coners*] is when a Hawk crosses her Wings over her Back, having mantled herself.

WA'RBLINGLY, quaveringly.

To WARCH [of *pærk*, Sax. Pain] to

To WARK [ache, to work. N.C.]

A WARD [*pærð*, Sax. a Watch, of *peapðian*, Sax. to watch or keep] a District or Portion of a City committed to the special Charge of one of the Aldermen; also a Prison.

A WARD [of a *Forest*] a Division.

A WARD [of a *Prison*] an Apartment.

A WARD [of an *Hospital*] a particular Division or Apartment of it.

A WARD [in *Law*] the Heir of the King's Tenant, holding by Knights Service, during his Nonage.

To WARD [*peapðian*, Sax.] to keep guard or watch.

To WARD [in *Fencing*] to parry or keep off a Blow.

Court of WARDS, a Court first appointed by King Henry VIII. for determining of Matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants holding by Knights Service, but now quite abolished.

WARD-Corn [*pærð*, and *Cornu*, L. a Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Castle, and blowing a Horn on a Surprise.

WA'RDAGE. See *Ward-penny*.

WARDECORPS, a Liteguard-man. *Chaucer.*

WA'RDEN [either of *peapðian*, Sax. to watch, or *gardien*, F.] a Guardian or Keeper; is commonly used for one who has the keeping or charge of Persons or Things by virtue of his Office.

A WARDEN [in an *University*] the Head of a College.

A WARDEN [in a *Religious House*] the Provincial's Deputy, who acts in his Absence.

WARDEN [of the *Fleet*] the Chief Keeper of the Fleet Prison in London.

WARDEN, or Lord Warden [of the *Cinque Ports*] a Governor of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

WA'RDEN [of the *Mint*] an Officer, who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it, and oversees the other Officers; called also *Keeper of the Exchange and Mint*.

A WA'RDEN Pear [Dr. Th. H. derives it of *peardan*, Sax. to defend, because it keeps a long time without rotting] a large sort of delicious baking Pear.

A WA'RDER [of *peapðian*, Sax. or *gardew*, F.] a Beadle or Staff-man, who keeps guard or watch in the Day-time.

WA'RDERS, or Yeomen Warders [of the *Tower of London*] Officers, whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, and to take an account of all Persons who come into the Tower; also to attend Prisoners of State.

WA'RDMOTE [of *peapð*, and *mot* or *Gemot*, of *Metan* or *Gemetan*, Sax. to assemble] a Court kept in every Ward of the City of London for choosing Officers, and doing the other Business of the Ward.

WA'RD-Penny, Money due to the Sheriff and Officers for maintaining Watch and Ward.

WA'RDROBE [*Garderobe*, F. *Guardaroba*, Ital. the same as *Vestiarium*, L. or *ματοδύμν*, Gr.] a Place where a Prince's or Nobleman's Robes are kept.

Clerk of the King's WA'RDROBE, an Officer who keeps an Inventory of all Things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WA'RD Staff, was formerly the Term for a Constable's Watch-staff.

WARD Staff [Old Law] a kind of Petty Serjeanty, a holding Lands by this Service, viz. to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart, with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed; by which Tenure *Lambourn* Manour in *Essex* is held.

WA'RDFOH [of *peap*, a Ward, and *feoh*, a Fee, Sax.] the value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WA'RDWIT [of *peap*, a Ward, and *wit*, a Fine, Sax.] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of Watches.

WARE [*ware*, Sax. *waer*, Teut.] Commodity, Merchandize; a Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. *Spenc.*

WARE your Money, i. e. bestow it well. *N. C.*

WARE [of *peap*, Sax.] a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water; a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WARE'CTABILIS *Campus*, a Fallow Field. *O.*

WARECTA'RE, to fallow Ground, or plough up Land design'd for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement. *O.*

WARE'CTUM, or *Terra warectata* [Old Records] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilld.

WARELESS, stupified. *Spenc.*

WARFARE [of *war*, Sax. War, and *fare*, Sax. to go] the State of War; a Military Expedition.

WAR-Hable [of War, and *Habilis*, L.] apt for War, nimble. *Spenc.*

WA'RANGLES, a sort of noisy ravenous Birds in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds, which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in pieces and devour them.

To **WARIEN**, to curse. *Chauc.*

WA'RILY, cautiously, heedfully.

WA'RINESS, Cautiousness, Heedfulness.

WARIN [of *ger*, all, and *win*, Teut. *q. d.* all victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To **WARISH**, to cure, to heal; to save or deliver. *O.*

WARISON, Reward. *O.*

To **WARK** [of *war*, Sax. Pain] to ache; as the Head warks. *Lincolnsh.*

WARK [*work*, Sax.] Work. *Spenc.*

WARLIKE [*warlike*, Sax.] belonging to the Art of Affairs of War; stout, valiant.

To **WARM** [*warmian*, Sax. *warman*, Teut.] to make warm or heat.

WARM [*warm*, Sax. *warm*, Du. and Teut. which *fr. Janus* derives of *deus*, Gr.] not cold.

WA'RMED [*Uerpyrmeo*, Sax.] made warm.

A **WA'RMING** [*werminge*, Sax.] a making warm.

WA'RMLY, with heat or passion.

WA'RMNESS, Heat, Passion.

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.

To **WARN** [*warnian*, Sax. *warnen*, Teut.] to tell or give notice of a thing before-hand, to admonish; to bid one provide for himself elsewhere.

To **WARN** [in Law] is to summon or appear in a Court of Justice.

To **WARNE**, to encourage. *Chauc.*

WARNED, denied. *O.*

WA'RNEL Worms, Worms on the Backs of Cattle within their Skin.

WA'RNING Wheel [of a Clock] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its distance from the first Wheel.

WARNISH, a Guard. *Chauc.*

WARNISTU'RA [Old Law] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WA'RNOTH [among Tenants holding of *Dover* Castle] a Custom that he, that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a set Day, was obliged to pay double, and for the second Failure triple.

To **WARNSTORE**, to fortify. *Chauc.*

To **WARP** [*werpan*, Sax. *werpen*, Du.] to draw out or wind the Warp in Lengths, into which the Woof is woven.

WARP [Sea Term] a Hauser, or any Rope used in the warping of a Ship.

To **WARP** [*guerper*, F. which *Spelman* derives of *werpan*, Sax.] to cast or bend as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [*werp*, Sax. *werp*, Du. *wrestle*, Teut.] the Thread at Length into which the Woof is woven.

To **WARP**, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

To **WARP a Ship** [Sea Term] is to hale her to a Place by means of a Hawser, or Rope laid out for that Purpose, and fastened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

A **WARP** [of *werpan*, Sax. to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WARPING, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.

To **WA'RRANT** [of *werpan*, Sax. *wehchen*, Teut. *waeren*, Du. to defend; *garantir*, F.] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A **WA'RRANT** [*guarant*, C. Br.] an Order, authentick Permission, Power, &c.

WA'RRANT of Attorney, a Deed whereby a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WA'RRANTS [in the Common Pleas] an Officer who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WA'R

WA'RRANTABLE, that may be warranted, justified and maintained.

WARRA'NTIA *Charta*, is a Writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements, with clause of *Warranty*, and is impleaded in an *Affize* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to Warranty. *L.*

WARRA'NTIA *Custodia*, is a Writ Judicial, which lay for him who was challenged to be Ward to another, in request of Land, said to be holden in Knight's Service, which when it was bought by the Ward's Ancestors, was warranted to be free from such Service. *L.*

WARRA'NTIA *Diei*, is a Writ, lying in case where a Man having a Day assigned, personally to appear in Court, to any Action wherein he is sued, is in the mean time, by commandment, employed in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned. *L.*

WARRA'NTIZE } [*Law Term*] a Pro-
WARRA'NTY } mise or Covenant by Deed, made by the Bargainer for himself and his Heirs, to warrant and secure the Bargainee against all Men, for the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To WARRAY [*penigean*, Sax.] to disturb, to make war upon. *Spenc.*

WARRE, worse. *Spenc.*

WARRECTUM [*Old Law*] Land that has lain long uncultivated.

WA'RREN [*waerande*, Du. *Garenne*, F.] a Franchise or privileged Place by Prescription or Grant to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren, as Conies, Hares, Partridges, and Pheasants.

WA'RREN, a Device for preserving and storing Fish in the midst of a River for the Fish to retreat to, that you may take them when you please.

WARY BREED. See *Warnel Worms*.

WA'RRENER, a Keeper of a Warren.

WA'RRIER } [of *pan*, Sax.] a war-
WA'RRIOUR } like Man, one skill'd in Military Affairs.

WA'RSCOT, a Contribution towards Armour or War in the Saxons Time.

WARSTEAD, *q. d.* Waterstead. *N. C.*

A WART [*peapete*, Sax. *warre*, Du.] a kind of small hard Swelling.

WART [in *Horses*] a spongy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [*panes*, Sax. the Shore] a Water-ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WARWICK [*Camden* derives it from *guarth*, C. B. a Safeguard, a Garison, and *pic*, Sax. a Port or City. *Somner* says it was formerly called *wearing-wic*, and derives it from *paning*, a Wear, and *pic*,

a Fort, Sax. It is called *Car-leon*, C. Br. i. e. the Legions Camp where the Major of the *Dalmatian* Horse, acted under the Command of the Duke of Britain] the County-Town of *Warwickshire*, 67 Miles N. W. from London.

WA'RWITE } [*peapete*, Sax.] a
WA'RDWITE } a being quit of giving Money for keeping Watches or Wards.

WA'RY [*pan*, Sax.] cautious, provident, wise.

WARY *Angle*, a sort of Magpy, a Bird. To WARY [*panian* or *panigan*, Sax.] to secure, to bail. *Lancashire*.

WAS [*pay*, Sax.] the Preterimperfect tense of *am*.

WA'S ME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a Wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under any Vessel or Burden that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To WASH [*pacyan*, Sax. *waschen*, Du. and Teut.] to cleanse by washing.

A WASH [*pacye*, Sax. *wasche*, Du. and Teut.] a washing or Wash, or Lotion to wash with.

WASH-BREW, small Oatmeal steep'd in Water, and cleansed, then boil'd to a stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called *Flummery*.

A WASH of Oysters, is Ten Strikes.

WASHES [of a Cart, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The WASHES, in *Norfolk*, so called, because it is washed by the Tides dashing against it; a Shore almost as dangerous as the Quicksands in *Africa*.

WASHING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up on the Yards wash and scrape her other Side.

WA'SHUM, a shallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of the Sea. *O. L.*

WA'SKITE [*q. d.* a Vast-Kite] a kind of *Virginian* Hawk.

A WASP [*paepy*, Sax. *Wespe*, Teut. *Guespe*, F. *Vespa*, L.] a stinging Fly.

WA'SPISH, irreful, peevish.

WA'SSAIL } [of *pay-hæl*, Sax. i. e.

WA'SSEL } Health be to you] a Custom, still used in some Places on Twelfth Day at Night, of going about with a Great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

WA'SSELLERS, a Company of People who make merry and drink together; also Wenches that go about from House to House singing at *Christmas*.

To WASTE [*varwusten*, Teut. *Gaster*, F. *vastare*, L.] to spoil, to make havock.

WASTE [*payte*, Sax.] spoil, havock, destroying.

WASTE [in *Law*] spoil or decay of Houses, Woods, Lands, &c. made by the Tenant to the prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE [i.e. *Waste Ground*, of *peyo*, Sax. desert, *Worff*, Du. spoiled] those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie Common.

WASTE of the Forest [in *Law*] is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Forest without a Licence.

WASTE [probably of *pam*, Sax. the Belly, or *Wamst*, Teut. the *Abdomen*: but *Skinner* derives it of *payt*, Sax. which signifies the Increase, Stature or Height of the Body] the middle of a Man's Body.

The **WASTE** [of a *Ship*] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-mast.

WASTE Boards [Sea Term] Boards made fit to be set on the Sides of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE-Cloths [Sea Term] Cloths hung about the Cage-work of a Ship's Hull, to shadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTEFUL, lavish.

WASTEFULLY, lavishly.

WASTEFULNESS, Lavishness.

WASTE-Trees [Sea Term] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Waste.

WA'STEL-Bread, the finest sort of white Bread or Cakes.

WA'STORS [*Vastatores*, L.] a sort of Thieves and Robbers.

To **WATCH** [*pæcian*, *paccian*, Sax. *Wachen*, Teut.] to keep awake, to keep Watch, to sit up a Nights.

WATCH [*pæce*, Sax. *wacht*, Teut.] a Guard, Persons appointed to keep watch a Nights, a Pocket-Clock.

A **WATCH** [among *Sailors*] is the Space of four Hours; during which Time one half of the Ship's Company watch in their Turns, and are relieved by the other half for four Hours more.

Quarter WATCH, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Crew watch together.

WATCH-Glass, is a Glass whose Sand is four Hours running out, us'd by Sailors to shift or change their Watches.

WATCH-Work, the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch which is designed to shew the Hour without striking.

WATCHET Colour [*Skinner* derives it of *pæced*, Sax. weak, *q. d.* a weak Colour] a kind of pale blue Colour.

WATCHFUL, wakeful, diligent.

WATCHFULLY, waketully, diligently.

WATCHFULNESS, Wakefulness, Diligence.

WA'TER [*pæten*, Sax. *waeter*, Du. *wasser*, Teut.] one of the four Elements; Rain, also Urine.

To **WA'TER** [*pætan*, Sax. *waeteren*, Du. *wassern*, Teut.] to moisten, wet or soak in Water.

WA'TER [among *Jewellers*] a certain Lustre of precious Stones.

WA'TER [among *Dyers*] a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohairs, &c.

WATER [with *Chymists*] the first of the Passive, and one of the five Principles.

WA'TER Bailiff [of the City of *London*] an Officer who has the Oversight and Search of Fish brought thither, and the Gathering of the Toll that arises from the River of *Thames*.

WA'TER Bailiffs [in *Port Towns*] were certain Officers formerly appointed for searching Ships.

WA'TER-BEARS [at *Spitsberg*] Bears that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WA'TER-Born [Sea Term] a Ship is said to be Water-born, when she is where there is no more Water than will just bear her from the Ground; or lying even with the Ground, she first begins to float or swim.

WATER-Cresses, an Herb.

DEAD WA'TER [Sea Term] is the Eddy Water that follows the Stern of the Ship, not passing away so fast as that which slides by her Sides.

WATER Farcin [in *Horses*] a Disease.

WA'TER-Gage, a Sea Wall or Bank, to keep off the Current or overflowing of the Water.

WA'TER GAGE, an Instrument to measure the Depth and Quantity of any Water.

WA'TER-Gang [*pætegang*, Sax.] a Trench to carry a Stream of Water, such as are usually made in Sea-Walls, to discharge, and drain Water out of the Marshes.

WA'TER-Gavel, a Rent antiently paid for Fishing in, or other Benefit received from some River or Water.

WA'TER Germander, an Herb.

WATERINESS, the abounding with Water.

WATER-Lily, a Flower.

WA'TER-Line [among *Mariners*] is that which distinguishes that Part of a Ship which is under Water from that which is above, when she is duly laden.

WA'TER-Lock, a fenced watering Place.

WATER Measure, a Measure which exceeds the *Winchester* Measure by about three Gallons in a Bushel; it is now used for selling of Coals in the Pool.

WATER Murrain, a Disease in black Cattle.

WA'TER Ordeal, an old *Saxon* Way of Purgation, when suspected of a Crime, by putting their Hands in scalding Water.

WATER Pepper, an Herb.

WATER-Poise, a certain Instrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

WATERSCEPE [*pæte-ychap*, Sax.] an Aqueduct.

WATER-

WATER-Shoot, a young Sprig which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER-Shot [*Sea Term*] is a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER-Swallow, a Bird.

WATER-Table [*in Architecture*] is a sort of Ledge left in Walls, about 18 or 20 Inches from the Ground, and where the Thickness of the Wall begins to abate.

WATER-Way [*in a Ship*] is a small Ledge of Timber lying on the Deck, close by the Sides to keep the Water from running down there.

WATER-Wheel, an Engine for raising Water out of a deep Well.

WATER-Willow, an Herb.

WATERY } belonging to, of full of
WATRY } Water.

WATERY Sores [*in Horses*] a Distemper.

WATERY triplicity [*among Astrologers*] are the Three Signs of the Zodiack, *Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces*.

WATERING or Diving, is laying the Rungs (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water, with a weight on them, to keep them from Swimming.

WATLING Street [*so called either of Vitellianus a Roman; or as Somner supposeth of wædla, Sax. a Beggar, or wædlian, to beg; because Beggars sat therein as their constant Place to ask Alms*] one of the four Roman Streets or Highways dividing London in the midst from South to North, reaching from Dover to London, Dunstable, Toucester, Atterston, and the Severn, near the Wreking in Shropshire, extending itself to Anglesey in Wales. The Names of the three other Roman Streets, were *Iceneld-street, Erminage-street, and the Fosse*; which see.

To **WA'TTLE**, to cover with Hurdles or Grates.

WA'TTLES [*of wættlay, or wættelay, Sax.*] spliced Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep, of split Wood like Grates.

WA'TTLES of a Cock [*either of wæghelen, Du. or wædeln, Teut. Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **WAVE** [*of wægian, Sax. wæghen, Du.*] to fashion or make like the Waves of the Sea, also to turn to and fro.

To **WAVE** [*Guesver, F.*] to decline, i. e. to put off or omit doing a Business.

To **WAVE** [*among Sailors*] is to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near or keep off.

WAVE Loves } [*among the Jews*]

WAVE Offerings } certain Loaves or Bread anciently offered as the first Fruits of every Year's Increase.

WA'VED } [*Heraldry*] a Bordure or any

WA'VEY } Ordinary of Charge in a Coat of Arms, having its Out-Lines resembling the rising and falling of Waves.

To **WA'VER** [*pacian, Sax.*] to be floating, or uncertain what to do.

WA'VESON [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea after Shipwreck.

To **WAWL**, to howl as Cats do in the Night, to *Catterwawl*.

WAWMISH [*q. Qualmish, æmmis, Loathing, Dan.*] sickish at the Stomack.

WAWES, Waves or Woes. *Spenc.*

WAX [*peaxe, Sax. wacke, Du. and Teut. waer, Dan.*] a glewy and bituminous Substance well known, of several sorts; either *Natural*, as Bees-wax, &c. or *Artificial*, as Sealing-wax, &c.

To **WAX** [*peaxan, Sax. wachsen, Teut. woxer, Dan. which Fr. Jun. derives of "Augere, Gr.*] to grow or become, to increase; to do over or dress with Wax.

WA'XSHOT } a Duty antiently paid

WA'XSCOT } towards defraying the Charge of Wax-Candles in Churches.

A **WAY** [*wæye, F. pæz, Sax. weg, Teut. wegh, Du. Via, L. or of vicus, L.*] a Street or Road; also Means, Expedient; also Method, Use, Custom.

WAY of Essay [*with Authors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, the Writer delivering himself more freely and modestly, than in the *Dogmatick Way*.

WAY of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is sometimes the same with the Rake or Run of a Ship forward or astward on; but 'tis commonly used to her sailing, for when she goes a-pace, they say, *she hath a good Way*; also the smooth Water that she makes a Stern when under Sail.

WAY of the Rounds [*in Fortification*] is a Space left for the Passage Rounds between a Rampart and the Wall of a fortified Town.

To **WAY a Horse**, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

WAY-Bread [*wæz-bræde, Sax.*] the Herb Plaintain. *N.C.*

WAY-BIT, a little Piece, a little Way. *Yorkshire.*

WAY-Faring [*of wæz, Sax. a way, and wæpan, Sax. to go*] travelling.

WAY-Faring Man, is one who is accustomed to travel the Roads.

WAY-Faring Tree, a Plant, called otherwise the *Wild-Vine* and *Hedge-Plant*.

To **WAY-lay one**, to lie in wait for him in the way; to lay Snares for him.

WAYLED, grown Old. *O.*

To **WAYMENT** [*of Waye for woe, and lament*] to bewail. *Spencer.*

WAYNED, put back. *O.*

WAYT-

WAYT-Fee [L. T.] a Fee antiently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

To WAYVIN, to depart. *Chaucer.*

WAY-WISER, a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot, to shew how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator.*

WAY-WISER [for a Pocket] a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps or Paces, in order to know how far one walks in a Day.

WAYWARD [probably of *waghern*, Teut. to refuse, and *Aerd*, Du. Nature, *g. d.* of a Nature or Temper to refuse whatsoever is offered] froward, peevish. See *Wairward.*

WAYZ, a Bundle of Straw.

WAYZ-GOOSE, a Stubble-Goose, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter.

WE [pe, Sax. *wit*, Du.] all or several of us.

WEAK [pace, Sax. *wack*, Du.] feeble, not strong.

To WEA'KEN, to enfeeble or make weak.

WEA'KLING, a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.

WEAKLINESS, Feebleness.

WEAKLY, feebly.

WEAKNESS, Feebleness, Infirmary, want of Strength.

WEAKY, moist. *N.C.*

WEAL [of *pel*, Sax. well, or of *pe-lan*, Sax. wealth] as the *Common-weal*, i. e. the publick Benefit or Advantage.

WEAL-away, alas. *Spencer.*

WEALD } [pealt, Sax.] the woody
WELD } Part of a Country.

WEA'LREAF [peal-peay, Sax.] the robbing a dead Man in his Grave.

WEALTH [paleð, Sax.] Riches.

WEALTHINESS, the being rich.

WEALTHY [pælið, Sax.] Rich.

To WEAN [of *Lepenian*, Sax. *wenn*, Du.] to take a Child from the Breast, a Calf from the Cow, &c.

WEA'NED [Apened, Sax.] taken from the Breast.

WEA'NEL, a young Beast newly taken off from sucking his Dam.

WEA'LING, a young Creature fit to be weaned. *C.*

WEA'PONS [pæpenay, Sax. of *pæpnan*, to arm, Sax.] all sorts of warlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms.

WEA'PON *Salve*, a sort of Ointment which is said to cure a Wound by being apply'd to the Sword, or other Weapon that made the Wound.

WEAR } [pæp, Sax. *war*, Teut.] a
WARE } Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fish, or conveying the

Stream to a Mill.

To WEAR [Sea Term] is to bring a Ship to, on a different Tack.

To WEAR [pejan, a pejan, Sax.] to be clothed with, as to wear Clothes.

To WEAR [wahren, Teut.] to last, endure, or hold out; as, *This Cloth wears well*, i. e. lasts long, &c.

To WEAR [peopnian, Sax.] to decay or wear away.

To WEAR the Pot, to cool it. *N.C.*

WEA'RINESS [pepiðneyy, Sax.] a being tired or fatigued.

WEA'RY [pæpið, Sax.] tired, fatigued.

To WEA'RY [pæpiðan, Sax.] to tire, to fatigue.

WEA'SAND } [pæyent, Sax.] the

WE'SEND } Throat-Pipe or Gullet.

WEA'SELS, Polecats.

WEA'THER-HOG, a Male Lamb the first Year.

To WEAT the Head, to look it for Lice. *N.C.*

A WEA'THER [peðen, Sax. *weder*, Dan. *weder*, Du.] a Weather Sheep, a Male Sheep gelt.

WEA'THER [peðen, Sax. *weder*, Du. *wetter*, Teut.] the Disposition of the Air.

WEA'THER-Beaten, is properly said of a Ship, which has endured Stress of Weather; but it is commonly used of any Person or thing that has been worn, by being exposed to the Weather, or hard Labour, old Age, &c.

WEA'THER-Board, is that Side of a Ship which is to the Wind-ward.

WEA'THER-Coiling [of a Ship] is, when being a Hull, her Head is brought the contrary way, to that she lay before, without losing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

A WEA'THER-Cock } [wetterhallin,

A WEA'THER-Vane } Teut.] the Form of a Cock or Vane in other Shapes, set on the Top of a Building to shew from what Quarter the Wind blows.

WEA'THER-Gage [Sea-Term] the Advantage of the Wind; as a Ship is said, *To have the Weather-Gage of another*, when she is to the Windward of her.

WEA'THER-Glass, a Glass Tube commonly supplied with Quicksilver, that shews the Change of the Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.

WEA'THER-Man [in Archery] an Archer who carefully observes the Wind and Weather in Shooting.

WEA'THER-Wife [wederwifs, Du.] skilled in foretelling the Change of Weather.

To WEA'THER [Sea Phrase] to double or go to the Windward of a Place; also to overcome a Difficulty.

To WEA'THER a Hawk [with Falconers] to set her abroad to take the Air.

To WEAVE [pæʒan, Sax. *weben*, Du. *weben*, Dan.] to make Cloth, Silk, &c. in a Loom.

A WEA'VER [pēbba, Sax. *weber*, Du. and Teut.] a Maker of Cloth, &c.

A WEA'VER'S-Beam [pēbbeam, Sax. *weverboom*, Du.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom on which the Warp is rolled.

WEA-Worth you, woe betide you. N. C.

A WEB [pæbbe, Sax. and Du. *weff*, Dan.] Cloth that is weaving; the Weaving of a Spider; a Sheet of Lead.

A WEB [among Oculists] a Spot in the Eye, a Distemper.

WEBBA [pēbba, Sax. a Weaver] a King of the *Mercii*.

A WE'BSTER [pēbyʒne, Sax.] a Weaver; a Woman who spins the Web, &c.

To WED [pēddian, or Bepeddian, Sax. *wedder*, Dan. *wecien*, Teut. to promise, to make a Bargain] to take to Wife or Husband, to marry.

WE'DBEDRIP, the customary Service which inferior Tenants yielded to their Lord in reaping and mowing. Sax.

A WEDDING, Marriage.

A WEDGE [pēdʒ, Sax. *wegge*, Du.] a Tool to cleave Wood, &c. an Ingot or Mass of Gold, Silver, or other Metal.

WE'DLOCK [pēdloc, Sax. of pēddian and Loc, Sax. q. d. the Lock of Marriage] Matrimony, Marriage.

WE'DNESDAY [Wōdneý-ðæʒ, Sax. of Woden, i. e. *Woden*, the *Mars* of the Germans, *weensdag*, Du.] the Fourth Day of the Week, heretofore set apart for the Worship of the Idol *Woden*.

A WEED [pēoʒ, Sax.] any rank or wild Herb that grows of itself.

To WEED [pēoðian, Sax. *wieden*, Du.] to pluck up or root out Weeds.

WEE'DINESS, abounding with Weeds.

A WEEDING-Hook [pēoðhoc, Sax.] a Tool for pulling or cutting up Weeds.

WEED [pæde, and *Lepede*, Sax. *deuede*, of *wedan*, Du. to clothe] a Garment or Suit of Clothes; a Widow's Veil; also a Friar's Habit.

A WEEK [pēoc, Sax. *weke*, Du.] the Space or Compass of seven Days and Nights.

A WEEK of a Candle [Candelweoc, Sax.] the Cotton-match in a Candle, &c.

WEEKLY, by the Week.

WEEL [wiel, Du.] a Bow-net to take Fish in.

WEEL [pæl, Sax. *weel*, Du.] a Whirlpool. *Lancash.*

To WEEN [pænan, Sax. hence *Oxepan*, Sax. to think highly of one's self] to think, to be of Opinion.

To WEEP [pēopan, Sax.] to shed Tears.

WEE'PINGLY, in a weeping manner.

WEE'PING Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

WEER } [pæan, Sax.] Seawrack:

WAAR } *Northumb.*

A WEE'SEL [pæyle, Sax. *wiesel*, Teut. *vesel*, Dan.] a wild Creature which haunts Houses, and kills Mice.

To WEET, to know. *Spenc.*

To WEETEN, to wit. *Spenc.*

WEETLESS, unknowing. *Spenc.*

A WE'VIL [pæyl, Sax. *wewel*, Teut. *wüvel*, Dan.] a small black Worm that eats Corn in the Loft.

WEFT [weff, Dan.] a Thing woven; as *A Weft of Hair*.

WEFT, waved. *Spenc.*

WEFT a stray, any thing that wanders or is lost. *Spenc.*

To WEIGH [pæʒan, Sax. *weghen*, D. *wegen*, T.] to ponderate or try the Weight of a Thing; to consider in Mind.

A WEIGH [of Cheese or Wool] 256 l.

A WEIGH [of Corn] 40 Buttels.

WEIGHT [piht, *Lepiht*, Sax. *wight*, Du.] the Ponderosity or Heaviness, or Content of a Thing; that which any thing is weighed by.

WEIGHTILY, ponderously.

WEIGHTINESS, Ponderousness.

WEIGHTY [wichtig, Teut.] ponderous, heavy, of great moment or Concern.

WEIVIN, to wave, to put off, to neglect, to forsake. *Chauc.*

WELAWAY, an Expression of Grief or Surprise. *Chauc.*

WE'LCOME [pīlcuma, Sax. *welkom*, Du.] a Salutation used to a grateful Guest, Visitant or Customer.

To WE'LCOME [pīlcumian, Sax. *welkomen*, Du. and Teut.] to salute one with a Welcome, to bid welcome.

WELD, a kind of Herb, whose Stalk and Root is in great Use for dying the bright Yellow and Lemon Colour.

To WELD, to move, to wield; also to govern. *Spenc.*

To WELD [Smithery] to forge Iron.

To WELDIN [pælsan, Sax.] to wield, rule, manage, govern, command. *Chauc.*

WELDY, nimble, active. *Chauc.*

WELE, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. *Chauc.*

WELEFULNESS, Happiness, &c. *Ch.*

WE'LFARE [pæl and pælan, Sax. *wolfahrt*, Teut.] Well-being, Prosperity, Health, &c.

To WELK, to set, to decrease, to wither. *Spenc.*

WELKED, withered. O.

The WE'LKIN [pælan, of pælan, Sax. to roll about] the Firmament or Sky.

A WE'LKIN [pelcn, Sax.] a Cloud, the Sky. *Spenc.*

WELKNITH [of pealcan, Sax.] turneth, changeth. *Chauc.*

WELL [pell, Sax. wohl, Teut. *benè*, L.] as an Adjective, it signifies healthy, prosperous, right, &c. as an Adverb, rightly, prosperously, successfully, &c.

A WELL [pelle, of peallan, Sax. wellen, Du. to spring forth or bubble out] a Pit of Spring Water.

A WELL [in the Military Art] is a Depth which the Miner sinks into the Ground to prepare a Mine, or find out and disappoint the Enemies Mines.

Well begun is half ended.

All the *Actions* and *Enterprizes* of Mankind labour under the *Reflection* of this quaint *moral Sentence*, whether they be prudent or imprudent in the Undertaking, and good or bad in the Accomplishment. It intimates that Persons should be very deliberate and advised in the beginning of an Undertaking; for that to *begin well* is the only way to quicken and dispatch the *End*, let it be what it will. It intimates that there is a great deal of Difficulty in beginning well, and that a false Step at first Start is hardly to be recovered afterwards: That the Work does not cost half so much Trouble as the Design of it; that it is an easy Matter to make way when the Ice is broke. It reflects upon false Foundations and foolish Projects. And it holds good from Morality and worldly Affairs to Religion, That a good Beginning is a fair Step to a good Ending. *Dimidium facti, qui bene cepit, habet*, say the *Latins*; and *Ἀρχὴ ἡμισυ πᾶντος*, *Arist.*

All is well that ends well.

It is plain matter of fact, that the End crowns all Things, and that every Thing is not to be judg'd amiss that may appear so for the present. A worldly Misfortune, if it quickens our Diligence and Industry; a severe Fit of Sickness, if it promotes our Piety, and makes us amend our Lives, is well, tho for the present no Affliction seems joyous, but grievous: For a happy Death is the never-failing Portion of a well-spent Life, which always ends in eternal Bliss and Glory. The best way of judging of Things, beyond Mistake, is by the Issue or Event of them. *Finis coronat Opus*, say the *Latins*; and, *Ἀλκίονιδας ἡμέρας ἔχει*, the *Greeks*.

WE'LLAWAY [pelapa, Sax. of pe-
WE'LLADAY } lan, Wealth, and pi,
Sorrow, q. d. O the Sorrow of Riches!
But Dr. Tb. H. thinks it to be, q. d.
Wail the Day] an Interjection of Grief.

WE'LLBORN [pelgeboren, Sax.] of a good Family; a Gentleman.

WE'LLIN, to flow, to spring. *Ch.*

WE'LLING, heating Liquor scalding hot. *N. C.*

WELLINGBOROUGH [of Well and Borough; from Wells there that have a Medicinal Virtue] in Northamptonshire.

WELL-SET [wolgeletz, Teut.] of a strong Make in Body.

WELL-SPRING [pællzeyppin, Sax.] a Fountain or Spring.

WELMITH, riseth. *Chauc.*

WELLS [the Wells or Springs all over it] a Bishop's See in Somersetshire.

A WELT [Skinner derives it of pæltan, Sax. to roll] a Fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.

To WE'LTTER [peltan, Sax. welteren, Du. *veiter*, Dan. *veaultrer*, F. of *volutare*, L.] to wallow or lie groveling.

WELL-WILEY, well-wishing. *Ch.*

WELL-THEWID, having good Qualities or Morals. *Chauc.*

WELLY, almost, nigh. *N. C.*

WEM [pem, Sax.] a Blemish in Cloth.

WEM [pamb, Sax.] the Belly or Guts.

WEMLESS, unspotted, innocent. *Ch.*

A WEN [pen, Sax.] a hard Swelling, consisting of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter like Plaister.

WENCE [in Kent] as a Four Wence, a Place where four Ways meet, and cross each other.

A WENCH [pencle, Sax.] a scornful Name for a Girl or Maid; a Crack or Whore.

A WE'NCHE, one who keeps company with Wenches, goes a whoring.

WEND [pend, Sax.] a large Tract of Land, containing many Acres.

To WEND, to go. *N. C.* and *Shakesp.*

WE'NDING [Sea Term] turning about a Ship, especially when at Anchor.

WENE, a Supposition. *Chauc.*

WENIN [penan, Sax.] to suppose, to imagine, to think. *Chauc.*

WENGERESSES, Revengers. *Ch.*

WENT, a Doubt, a Thought. *Chauc.*

WENTSBECK [of the River Went, and Beck, Dan. a River] a little River in Northumberland, upon which stood an old Town, called *Glanoventa*.

WEOLD [peold, Sax.] a Forest.

WEORTH [peorð, Sax.] a Farm. Hence many of our Country Villages end in worth, as *Wandsworth*, &c.

WEPELIE, weeping. *Chauc.*

WE'RÆ [peje, Sax.] so much as
WE'RTÆ } was paid in old time for
killing

killing a Man, when such Crimes were punished with Mulcts and Fines in Money.

WERE [of *wer*, Sax. *Vir*, L.] a Man.

WERE [of *wer*, Sax.] a Pond or Pool of Water. N. C.

WERE, Doubt, Delay. *Chauc.*

WERELA'DA [of *werelada*, Sax.] a particular manner of Purgation or Clearing upon the Oath of other Men.

WE'REWOLF [werewolff, Teut. q. d. A Man-Wolf, or Wolf-Man; *λυάνθρωπος*, Gr.] a Sorcerer; who by means of an enchanted Girdle, &c. takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf.

WE'REGELT-Thief [of *wer*, a Price, *Gild*, a Mulct, and *geoy*, a Thief, Sax.] a Thief that may be redeemed.

To WERGH, to work,

WE'RGILD [wer-gild, Sax.] the Price or Fine set on a Head for the Murder of a Man.

WERISH, unfavoury. O.

WERMINSTER [of *Verlucio*, and *Minster*] an old Town in *Wiltshire*.

WERRE, Grief. O.

WERVA'GIUM [Old Law] Wharfage, Money paid at a Wharf for lading or unlading Goods.

WERVANCE, a Name given by the Natives of the *West-Indies* to a great Lord.

WEST [Weyt, Sax.] the Quarter of the World where the Sun sets.

WE'STWARD [Weytpeard, Sax.] toward the West.

WESTBURY Apple, an excellent Apple of *Westbury*, a Town in *Hampshire*.

WESTCHESTER [so called to distinguish it from *Chester* in the Street in *Durham*, which lies to the East, as this does to the West; the Saxons call'd it *Leaga Ceayten*, i. e. the Legion's Town, because a Roman Legion quartered there] a Bishop's See.

WESTMINSTER [Weytmynter, Sax. so called from its westerly Situation from *London*, and an Abbey or Minster built there by *Sibert* King of the *East Angles*, first founded there in honour of St. *Peter*] a City distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges; was formerly a Mile distant from it, but by degrees the Suburbs of the one joined with the other, and made them in a manner one City.

WEST-SAXONLAGE [Weyt-Seax Laða, Sax.] the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which took in 9 Counties, viz. *Kent*, *Survey*, *Suffex*, *Berkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*.

WESTLY, dizzy, giddy. N. C.

WESTRIN, to draw towards the West. *Chauc.*

WESTRITH, sets as the Sun. *Ch.*

WET [wet, Sax.] moist with Liquor.

WET [wet, Sax.] Moistness with Liquor.

To WET [wet, Sax.] to make wet, or moist with some Liquor.

WE'TNESS, the being moist or wet.

A WET-Glover, a Drepper of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, &c. which are slender, thin, and gentle.

WEXACIOUNE, Vexation. *Ch.*

A WEY [wey, Sax. a Weight] a Measure of dry Things, containing 5 Chaldron.

WEYMOUTH [of the River *Wey* and *Mouth*] a Port Town in *Dorsetshire*.

WEZON, the Throat or Wind-pipe. *Spenc.*

A WHALE [whale, Sax. walfisch, Teut.] the greatest of Fishes.

WHALEY [whellian, Sax. to be full of Springs, and *Lea*, a Field, q. d. a Field well watered] in *Lancashire*.

A WHAPPLE Way, a Way where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only. *Suffex.*

WHARF [of *werffen*, Teut. to cast] a broad plain Place near a Creek or Hiche, to land or lay Wares on that are brought from or to the Water.

WHA'RFAGE, the Fee which is due for landing Goods at a Wharf, or for the shipping them off.

WHA'RFINGER, the Keeper or Owner of a Wharf.

To WHARL [of *wherlian*, Sax. to turn] to stutter in pronouncing. R.

WHA'RLS of Flowers [among Florists] such as are set at certain Distances about the main Stock or Spike.

WHARRE, Crabs, crab Apples. *Cheshire.*

A WHA'RRROW [wherrow, Sax.] a Spindle.

WHAT [whæt, Sax. wat, Du. was, Teut. hvad, Dan.] what thing; an Interrogative Pronoun.

A WHEADY Mile, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Shropshire.*

A WHEAL } [whale, Sax. Putrefac-
A WHELK } tion, of whellan, Sax. to
putrify] a Push or Pimple.

WHEAL. See *Perambulator*.

WHEAL-WORM, an Insect.

WHEAM } so close that no Wind can
WHEM } enter; also convenient. *Cheshire.*

WHEAMOW, nimble. N. C.

WHEAT [whete, Sax. weyde, Du. weitz, Teut. hwaede, Dan.] the Grain of which

which the finest Bread is made.

WHEA'T-EAR, a sort of Bird.

WHEA'TEN [hæte, Sax.] made of Wheat.

WHEDEN, a silly Fellow. *W. C.*

WHEE } an Heifer or young Cow.

WHEY } *Yorkshire.*

To WHEE'DLE, to draw in craftily, to coaks or sooth.

WHEE'DLING, coaking.

WHEE'DLINGLY, coakingly.

A WHEEL [hpeol, and hpeozul, Sax. *Wael*, Du.] a round Device well known.

A WHEEL-Barrow [hpeolbenepe, Sax.] a Barrow or small Cart, with one Wheel, for carrying Dung, Soil, Earth, &c.

To WHEEL, to turn about.

A Measuring WHEEL, a Mathematical Instrument to measure Lengths upon the Ground, called also a *Way-wiser*.

To WHEEL [*Military Discipline*] is to make a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was.

WHEE'LAGE, a Duty paid for the Passage of Carts and Waggon.

WHEEL Fire, *Ignis Rotæ* [among *Chymists*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, &c. which covers the Crucible, Copper or Melting-pot, intirely over, at top as well as round the Sides.

A WHEEN-Cat [i. e. a Queen-Cat; the word *Queen* was used by the Saxons to signify the Female] a She-Cat. *N. C.*

To WHEEZ [hpeoyan, Sax.] to rattle in the Throat, to squeak as one does that has a Cold.

A WHEINT Lad [*q. d.* quaint] a fine Lad, *spoken Ironically*; cunning, subtle.

A WHELK, the same as *Wheal*, a kind of Shell-fish, or Sea-Snail.

To WHELM } [hpeylkan, and Ahpyl-
To WHELVE } kan, Sax.] to cover or turn the open Side of a Vessel downwards.

A WHELP [hpelp, Sax, *Welp*, Du. probably of *Vulpes* or *Vulpecula*, L.] a Puppy; the young Cub of any wild Beast.

To WHELP, to bring forth Puppies, as a Bitch, Fox, &c.

WHELPS [in a Ship] Brackets or small Pieces of Wood fastened to the main Body of the Capstan or Draw-beam; which give the Sweep to it, and keep the Cable from surging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN [hpanne, Sax.] at what Time.

WHENCE; from what Place?

WHERE [hpæn, Sax.] in what Place?

WHERKENED, choaked. *N. C.*

WHERLI'COTES, open Chariots, which were made use of by Persons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A WHE'RRRET [*un Horion*, F.] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Chops.

A WHE'RRY [probably so called, of *to hurry*, from its Swiftness; or of *vehere*, L. to carry; or of *yanan*, Sax. to pass] a small Boat, such as is commonly used for the carrying of Passengers.

To WHET [hpettan, Sax. *wetten*, Du. *wetzen*, Teut.] to sharpen.

A WHE'TSTONE [hpædytan, Sax. *wersteen*, Du. *wetzstein*, Teut.] a Stone for whetting or sharpening Knives, &c.

WHE'THER [hpæðen, Sax. *weder*, Teut.] which of the two, &c.

WHEY [hpæge, Sax.] the Serum or watery Part of Milk.

WHICH [hpile, Sax. *hwilick*, Dan. *welch*, Teut.] whether of the two? &c. or who?

WHICH, an Ark or Chest. *O.*

WHICKET for *Whacket*, Quitte for Quarte, i. e. *Quid pro Quo*. *Kent.*

WHIDS, Words. *Can.*

A WHIFF [Chwyth, C. Br.] a Breath, or drawing in or blowing out of the Breath.

To WHIFF [Chwythu, C. Br.] to breathe, to draw in and blow out the Breath.

To WHIFFLE [hpærian, Sax. to babble; *wepelen*, Du. to ramble or fluctuate] to trick one out of a thing, to stand trifling; to play on a Pipe.

A WHIFFLER [hpælen, Sax. a Babler] a Piper that plays on a Fife in a Company of Foot Soldiers.

A WHIFFLER [of the Companies of London] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them on publick Solemnities.

A WHIFFLER } a mere Trifler,
A WHIFFING Fellow } a pitiful, mean, sorry Fellow.

WHIG [hpæz, and hpæze, Sax.] Whey, Butter-milk, or very small Beer.

A WHIG [of hpæz, Sax. Whey, &c. first applied to those in Scotland, who kept their Meetings in the Fields, their common Food being sour Milk] a Nick-name given to those who were against the Court Interest in the Times of King Charles and James II. and to such as were for it in the succeeding Reigns.

WHI'GGISM, the Tenets and Practices of Whigs.

WHILE [hpile, Sax.] during the Time.

WHILE [wille, Du. *will*, Teut.] Time, Leisure, Opportunity.

WHI'LOM [hpilon, Sax.] once, sometime ago, formerly.

A WHIM, a maggoty Fancy or Conceit, a freakish Humour.

To WHI'MPER [of *winntern*, Teut.] to begin to cry as a young Child does.

WHI'MSICAL, full of Whimfies, freakish, fantastical.

WHI'MSICALLY, fantastically.

WHI'MSICALNESS, Fantasticalness.

A WHIMSY. See *Whim*.

WHIN, a Shrub called Knee-holm.

To WHINDLE, to whimper or whine.

To WHINE [*panian*, Sax. *weenen*, Du. *weynen*, Teut. *twyno*, C. Br.] to make a mournful Noise, to speak in a crying Tone.

To WHINE [*Hunting Term*] an Otter is said to *whine*, when she makes a Noise or Cry.

WHI'NIARD [*Skinner* derives it of *pynnpian*, Sax. to fan or vibrate; or of *pinnan*, Sax. to win, and *Ape*, Sax. Honour; but *Minsbew of Vimen*, a Vine Twig] a sort of Back-sword, or Crooked-Sword, a Scimitar.

A WHI'NNER-*Neh*, a lean, spare-faced Man. N. C.

A WHI'NNOCK, a Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. N. C.

To WHI'NNY [of *hinnire*, L. or *whi*, C. Br. the Noise a Horse makes] to neigh as a Horse does.

WHINS, the Furz or Furz-brush.

To WHIP [*hpeopan*, Sax. *wipnen*, Dan.] to scourge or lash with a Whip; to sew after a particular Manner.

A WHIP [*hpeop*, *Leypipe*, *Suiop*, *Spipa*, Sax. *ghispe*, Du.] a scourge; also a Lash, Jerk; a sort of Stitch in sewing.

WHIP, or *Whip staff* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber like a strong Staff, fastened into the Helm for him that steers in small Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and steer the Ship.

WHI'PPING [among *Anglers*] is a fastening the Line to the Hook or Rod; also a casting in of the Hook, and drawing it gently on the Water.

WHI'PSTER, a Sharper, a stifling Fellow.

WHIRKENED, choaked, strangled. N. C.

To WHIRL [*hpyrpan* or *hpenxian*, Sax. or *werbelen*, Du. *hwiler*, Dan.] to turn swiftly about.

A WHIRLE } [*werbel*, Teut.] a round

A WHERN } Piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning-wheel. C.

The WHIRL-Bone, the Knee-pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL-Pool [*pyr-pul*, Sax.] a Gulph where the Water is continually turning round; also a kind of Sea-Fish.

WHIRL-WIND [*werbel-wind*, Teut. *hirbel-wind*, Dan.] a boisterous Wind which blows things round; a Hurricane.

A WHIRLY-GIG [*werbel*, Teut.] a Play-thing to turn round.

To WHISK [*wischen*, Teut. *bisker*, Dan.] to brush or cleanse with a Whisk.

A WHISK [*wisch*, Teut. *biste*, Dan. or as *Skinner* thinks probably of *hwitte*, Sax. white] a Bruth made of Oiler Twigs; the Sound of a Switch; a sort of Neck-dress formerly worn by Women.

WHISK } a Game at Cards well known.

WHIST } a Game at Cards well known.

A WHI'SKER, a Tuft of Hair on the Upper Lip of a Man.

WHISKET, a Scuttle or Basket. N. C.

WHI'SKING, great, swinging; as, a *Whisking Lye*.

To WHI'SPER [*wisperan*, Du. and Teut. *hulstet*, Dan.] to speak softly.

WHI'SPERING Place, a remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, and also of *St. Paul's* at *London*, being a Wall built so in an Arch of the Church, or just under the Cupola, that if a Man whisper never so low at one end, a Person that lays his Ear to the other, shall hear distinctly every Syllable spoken.

WHIST [*Zitto*, Ital. *Whister*, Dan.] an Interjection commanding Silence.

To WHISTLE [*hpyrtlan*, *pyrtlan*, Sax.] to make musical Sounds with the Lips and Breath without the Voice.

A WHISTLE [*hpyrtle*, and *pyrtle*, Sax. probably of *Fistula*, L.] a Pipe to whistle with.

A WHIT [*Apit*, Sax.] a small Part.

WHIT, Newgate. Cant.

WHITAKER, the North-East Part of a Flat or Shole, the middle Ground.

WHITBY [i. e. a white Town or Bay, called by the Saxons *St. Jeanes heale*, i. e. *St. Jean's-Hill*] a Town in *Yorkshire*, 105 Miles N. by W. from *London*.

WHITE [*hpyta*, Sax. *wit*, Du. *hwit*, Dan.] a natural Colour, contrary to black; tho some deny White to be a Colour.

WHITE-COB [*hpyta-cop*, Sax. *q. d.* white Head, as *Alhiceps*, L. or *Λευκοκέφαλος*, Gr.] a Sea-Bird, a Mew.

WHITE-Hall, *York-Place*, built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and taken from him by King *Henry VIII*.

WHITE-Hart Silver, a Mulct paid into the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first imposed on *Thomas de Linde*, by King *Henry III*. for killing a beautiful White Hart, contrary to his Order.

WHITE-Line [with *Anatomists*] the same as *Linea Alba*.

WHITE-Line [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.

WHITE-Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Whitepots, Custards, &c. O.

WHITE

WHITE Oakham, a sort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

WHITE-Pot, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, and Spice, bak'd in a Pot.

To **WHITE**, to requite; as *God white you*, God requite you. *Cheshire*.

To **WHITE**, to blame. *N. C.*

WHITE Rent, a Duty of 8 d. paid annually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tanner in *Derbyshire*.

WHITE Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breasts of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, &c.

WHITE Spurs, Squires made by the King in antient Times, so named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.

WHITE Straits, a sort of coarse Cloth made in *Devonshire*.

WHITE Wining, a small white Apple, a pleasant and juicy Fruit.

WHITE Wort, an Herb.

To **WHITEN** [*Whitian*, Sax. *Witten*, Du.] to make white.

WHITENESS, the being of a white Colour.

WHITHER [*Wheder*, Sax.] to what Place.

WHITING [*Wittingh*, Du.] a Fish; also a chalky Substance for whitening Walls.

WHITLOW [of *Wite*, Sax, Pain, and *Loup*, F. a Wolf, because of the Cruelty of the Pain] a Swelling at the Fingers Ends.

WHITLOW Grass, an Herb of great Efficacy against Felons and Whitlows.

WHITNEY [of *Whit*, white, and *Ea*, Water, or *Ize*, an Island, Sax.] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, 54 Miles W. by N. from *London*.

WHITSTER, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHITSUN-Farthings, Offerings antiently made at *Whitsontide* to the Parish Priest by the Paritioners. See *Pentecostals*.

WHITSUNDAY [*Dominica in Albis*, L. i. e. *White Sunday*] so called from the Admission of the *Catechumens*, clothed in white Robes, to the Sacrament of Baptism, on the Eve of this Festival, which was instituted to commemorate the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the Shape of fiery Tongues: It answers to the Pentecost of the *Jews*.

WHITSUNTIDE, the Season of that Festival.

WHITTAIL, a Bird.

WHITTEN-Tree, a Shrub.

To **WHITTLE** [of *Whettan*, Sax.] to cut Sticks into small Pieces.

A **WHITTLE** [*Whitta*, Sax.] a sort of white Basket.

A **WHITTLE** [of *Whitel*, Sax. white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also a Blanket used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To **WHIZZ** [q. to *Hiss*] to make a Noise, as Liquor does when poured upon Fire.

WHO [*hpa*, Sax. *Qui*, L.] which, what Person.

To **WHOAVE**, to cover, or whelm over. *Chesh.*

WHOLE [*hals*, *phile*, Sax. *Werl*, Du. *glos*, Gr.] all of a Thing; also entire, not broken,

WHOLE Chase Boots, Winter-Riding Boots, Hunting Boors.

WHOLESOM [*helsam*, Du. of *hæl*, or *hælb*, Sax. *heyl*, Teut. Health] healthful, good, sound; as *wholesom Food*. *C.*

WHOLESOM Ship [*Sea Term*] a Ship which will hull, try and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHOLESOMLY, healthfully, soundly.

WHOLESOMNESS, Healthfulness, Soundness.

WHOO'DINGS [q. d. *Hoodings*] such Planks as are joined and fastned along the Ships Sides upon the Stern.

WHOOKT, shook (every Joint) quaked. *Cheshire*.

To **WHOOOP** [*Houper*, F.] see *Hoop*.

A **WHOOOP**, a Pewet Bird.

WHOOOP } the Cry which a Shepherd

WHOOPOO } makes to call his Sheep together.

A **WHORE** [*hure*, and *honyypena*, of *hýpian*, to hire, Sax. of *Watre*, Du. *Wuhr*, Teut. *Wore*, Dan. *Wueren*, Du. to hire, q. d. a hired Woman, or one who prostitutes her self for Hire] an incontinent Woman, a Prostitute.

To **WHORE** [*Woeren*, Du. *Wuren*, Teut.] to be guilty of Whoredom, either Man or Woman.

WHO'REDOM [*Wheretom*, Sax. *Onpót*, Gr. Venereal Sports] the Act of Incontinency.

WHORLBAT [of *Watt*, Sax. and *Whirl*] a kind of Gauntlet with Straps and Leaden Plummets, used by the antient *Romans* at playing at Fifty-cuffs, in their solemn Games and Exercises.

WHO'RTLE [*Heort*, Sax. a Heart] a sort of Shrub.

WHO'RTLE-Berries [*Heortbeanian*, Sax. *Heurtes*, F. q. Heart-berries] the Berries of a Whortle-Shrub.

HOWHISKIN, a whole drinking black Pot. *Cheshire*.

WHUR } [among *Falconers*] the Flut-

WHUZ } tering of Partridges and Pheasants as they rise.

To

To WHUR, to snarl as a Dog does.

WHY [hpi, hpyz, and xophpi, Sax.] for what Cause or Reason.

WIBERTON [of wibert, an English Saxon Knight, Builder of it, that about the Year 870 fought under Algar, in a Battle against the Danes, and Tun, Sax. a Town] a Town in Lincolnshire.

WICHACAN, a Root growing in Virginia and Maryland, of great Virtue in healing all manner of Wounds.

WICHENCRAFT, Witchcraft. O.

WIC [pic, of pician, Sax. to dwell] a Borough or Village.

WICK, the Cotton of a Candle, &c. also counterfeit. O.

WICKED [of picce, a Witch, of piccian, to bewitch, q. d. bewitched; or of pxean, Leppean, to oppress, because nothing is more oppressive than a wicked Man; or of pizent, pizent-man, a Soldier, because they are generally impious; or of pijan, pijean, Sax. to curse, from whence pijenb, accursed; or as Camden, of pecer, picc, Sax. deceitful, full of guile] ungodly, debauched, vile.

WICKEDLY, ungodlily.

WICKEDNESS, ungodliness.

WICKER [of wigre, Dan. a Vine-twigg, or of wicken, Teut.] a Twig of an Oler Shrub.

WICKER, a Casement.

WICKET [Guichet, F.] a little Door within a Gate, or a Hole in a Door. Du.

WICKHAM [rather Wicomb, from p'c, Sax. the winding of a River or Port, and Comb, Sax. a Valley] a Town in Buckinghamshire, 27 Miles W. by N. from London.

WICKLIFF [of hpi, Sax. White, and Kli, Sax. a Rock or Clift] John Wickliff, who so mauled the Pope that he obtained the Title of Arch-Heretic.

WICKLIFFITES, the Followers of John Wickliff.

WIDDLE-Waddle [wickel, wackelgehen, Teut.] to go sideling toward first one side and then the other.

To WIDDLE, to fret. N. C.

WIDE [pide, Sax. wild, Du. wild, Dan. weir, Teut.] large in Breadth.

WIDELY, extendedly in Breadth.

WIDENESS, Extension in Breadth.

To WIDEN [wuden, Du. weiten, Teut.] to enlarge in Breadth.

WIDGEON } [pizgent, Sax. pugna-
WIDGIN } cious, q. d. a fighting Bird, as Skinner thinks] a silly sort of Bird; also a Simpleton or silly Fellow.

A WIDOW [widpa, Sax. Wiedow, C. Br. weduwe, Du. Vidua, L.] a Woman whose Husband is dead.

WIDOW of the King, she who after the Death of her Husband, who was the King's Tenant, in Capite, was forced to recover her Dower by the Writ de dote assignanda, and could not marry again without the King's Consent.

WIDOW-Bench [in Sussex] is that Share which a Widow is allowed of her Husband's Estate besides her Jointure.

WIDOW-Wail, a Shrub.

WIDOWER [weduwet, of weduwe, a Widow, and wer, a Man, Du.] a Man who survives his deceased Wife.

WIDOWHOOD [putepandhabe, Sax.] the State and Condition of a Widow or Widower.

To WIELD } [pealdan, and p'bin,
To WEILD } Sax. walten, Teut.] to

handle, to manage, to sway.

WIERDES [of pyrd, Sax.] Fates, Destinies. Chauc.

A WIFE [pi, of pician, Sax. to marry a Wife, wiff, Du. wif, Dan.] a married Woman, whose Will, in the Judgment of the Law, is subject to that of her Husband, whence it is said, *She has no Will*, but, *Fulget radiis mariti*, i. e. shines with her Husband's Lustre.

WIGGER, strong, as a clean pitched wigger Fellow. N. C.

WIGGIN } [pibbian, Sax. of pi, Sa-
WIGGON } cred, or pibb, an Altar and Bizzin, or Bizzan, Sax. to build q. d. sacred Buildings] a Town in Lancashire, 148 Miles N. W. by N. from London.

A WIGHT [piht, Sax.] a living Creature either Man or Woman.

WIGHT, quick. Spenc.

Isle of WIGHT [Wuitland, and Wick-
Ca, Sax. in C. Br. Guith, which denotes a Division or Separation, because it was thought that this Island was cut off and separated from the rest of England, by the Force of the Sea] an Island near Portsmouth, over against Southampton.

WIGHTY, quickly. Spenc.

WIGREVE [of pi, a Way, and Grepe, Sax.] the Overseer of the Highways.

The WIKES of the Mouth, the Corners of the Mouth. N. C.

WILCOCK [of wald, a Wood, and cock, q. d. Wood-cock] a Surname.

WILD [pi, of Ap'bin, to grow wild, Sax. wild, Dan.] untamed, hare-brained; fierce, furious; uninhabited.

WILD [spoken of Vegetables] that grows of itself, as some Trees and Herbs do.

WILDERNESS [wiltouus, Teut.] a large uncultivated, unfrequented Place.

A WILDING [wiltelingh, Du.] a Wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

WILDLY,

WILDLY, fiercely, ramblingly.

WILDNESS, Fierceness.

WILD-Fire, a sort of Fire invented by the *Greeks*; Gun-powder rolled up wet and set on Fire; an Evil in Sheep; the Running-worm, a Disease.

WILD-Fire Arrows, trimmed with Wild-fire, and shot burning, to stick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

WILD Water Cresses, an Herb.

WILD Williams, a Flower.

WILDS, uninhabited Places.

St. WILDFRED's Needle, a narrow Hole in the Church of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, in which, in old Times, the Chastity of Women us'd to be try'd, in that such as had violat'd their Chastity, were miraculously stopp'd and held fast, but such as were chaste did easily pass thro' it.

A WILE [of *Ireal*, Sax. Fraud, *Verstegan*, or *Zalian*, Sax. to inchant, *Skin*.] a cunning Shift, or subtil Trick.

WILFRED [of *Willa*, the Will, and *Wrede*, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

WILFULLY, stubbornly.

WILFULNESS, Stubbornness.

WILILY, craftily.

WILINESS, Craftiness, Subtily.

WILFUL [of *Willa*, Sax.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong, inflexible.

WILK [of *Walc*, Sax.] a Cackle or Sea-snail. *Lincolnshire*.

The **WILL** [of *Willa*, Sax. *Willie*, Du. and Teut. *Willie*, Dan. *Vueil*, F. *Voluntas*, L.] a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleasure, a good or bad Disposition; Kindness or Unkindness towards one.

To **WILL** [of *Willan*, Sax. *Willen*, Du. and Teut. *voloir*, F. *velle*, L. of *βούλει*, Gr.] to require, command; to purpose.

To **WILL** [of *Willian*, Sax. *Willen*, Teut.] to desire, to have a Mind to, to be disposed to, to resolve or purpose.

A WILL, a solemn Act, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

WILL Parole } a Will only by
Nuncupative WILL } Word of Mouth, which being proved by Witnesses, may be of as good Force as one in Writing, except for Lands, which are not deviseable but by a Testament in Writing made in the Lifetime of the Testator.

WILL with a Whisp, a fiery Meteor or Exhalation that appears in the Night, commonly haunting Church-yards, marshy and fenny Places, as being evaporated out of a fat Soil; it also flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. and often in dark Nights misleads Travellers by their making towards it, not duly regarding their Way; *Jack in a Lantern*.

WILLERS, wilful or wily Men. *Chauc.*

WILLIAM [of *Guild-Helm*, Du. i. e. harnessed with a gilded Helmet; or as others say, of *Uiol-Helm*, i. e. the Shield or Defence of many] a Name of Men.

WILLIAMS, *Sweet Williams*, a Flower.

WILLING, inclined to do a Thing.

WILLINGLY, with a ready Inclination.

WILLINGNESS, the being inclined to an Action.

WILL JILL, a sorry, inconsiderable Person, an Hermaphrodite.

WILLOW [of *Wille*, or *Willege*, Sax. *Willighe*, Du.] a Tree well known.

WILLY, willing, favourable. *Chauc.*

WILTON [of the Brook *Willey*, and *Ton*, Sax. a Town] in *Wiltshire* 72 Miles W. from *London*.

WILTSHIRE [of *Wyltetta*, Sax. either from the Town *Wilton*, or the River *Willey*, and *Setta*, Sax. neighbouring Inhabitants] the County of *Wilts*.

WILY [of *Ireal*, Sax. fraud] full of wiles, subtil, crafty.

A WIMBLE [of *Wimble*, Du. of *Wemelen*, Sax. Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

WIMBLETON [of *Wibantune*, or as *Somner* writes, *Wibbantune*, and derives it of *Wibba*, the Builder, and *Dune*, Sax. a Hill] a Town in *Surrey*.

To **WIMM**, to winnow. *Suffex*.

A WIMPLE [of *Guimple*, F. *wimple*, Du.] a Muffler or plaited Linen Cloth which Nuns wear about their Necks; also a Streamer or Flag.

WIMUND [of *sacred Peace*] a proper Name.

To **WIN** [of *Winnan*, Sax. *Winnen*, Du. *vincer*, Dan. of *vincere*, L.] to get or gain, to make one's self master of.

WINANDERMERE [probably of *Wine*, pleasant, *Ward* a Ford, and *Mere*, a Marsh, Sax.] in *Westmoreland*.

WINBURN [of *Wynburnham*, Sax. *Winda*, *Wynburn*, C. Br. i. e. a Town between two Rivers] in *Dorsetshire*, 82 Miles S. W. from *London*.

To **WINCE** [of *Wancen*, Teut. to vacillate, or *Wincan*, Sax. to turn and wind] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

To **WINCH** [of *guincher*, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron Instrument; to turn Screws with, &c.

WINCHCOMB [of *Wincel-combe*, Sax. of *Wincel*, a Corner, and *Comb*, a Valley, Sax. i. e. a Valley encompassed on each side with Hills] a Town in *Gloucestershire*, 72 Miles W. N. W. from *London*.

WINCHELSEA [of *Wincelyea*, of *Wincel*, a Corner, and *Ea*, or *ige*, an Isle, Sax.]

Sax.] a Port in *Suffex*, 60 Miles S. E. from London.

WINCHESTER [Wintanceaſter, Sax. the *Welch* called it *Cær Guent*, i. e. *White City*, because it is built upon a chalky Soil] a Bishop's See in *Hampshire*, 52 Miles S. W. from London.

WINCHESTER Goose, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

To WIND [winban, Sax. *winden*, Du. *winder*, Dan.] to turn, twist or roll about; to blow a Horn; to scent as Dogs do.

WIND [win, Sax. *wind*, Du. *Vent*, F. of *Ventus*, L.] the Current or Stream of the Air, which runs or blows from some one of the 32 Points of the Compass; Air pent up in the Body of an Animal, Breath, Breathing, Scent.

A WIND Berry, a Bill-berry, or Whorle-berry.

It is an ill wind that blows no body good.

This Proverb intimates that the Dispositions of *Providence* are never entirely and universally ill in themselves, tho they may be very afflicting to some particular Persons, for that at the same Time they are to the Advantage of others; as if a *Sickness* invades a City, it turns to the Profit of *Physicians*; if a *Conflagration* lays great part of a City in Ashes, or a *Tempest* destroys a Navy, it helps *Builders* to a good Stroke of Work; if a Fleet of *Merchants Ships* sink in a Storm, or fall into the Hands of *Pirates*, it is to the enriching of such who have Store of such Merchandizes by them: So that *Unius dispendium alterius est compendium*, as say the *Latins*; and *A quelque chose malheur est bonne*, the *French*; Πολυπλοκος κερχλη ενι μεν κακον, ενι δε κα' ισθλον, the *Greeks*; and ורע שמי' בו טוב, the *Hebrews*.

WIND-Bound [Sea Term] stopp'd or kept back by contrary Winds.

WIND-Broken, a Disease in Horses.

WIND-Cholick, a painful Disease.

WIND-Egg, an Addle-Egg that has taken Wind.

WIND-Fall, Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; also a lucky Chance, some Profit or Estate come to one unexpectedly.

WIND-Gall [in Horses] a soft swelling arising on the Joint of the Leg.

WIND-Gun, an Instrument to discharge a Bullet only by means of Air thrust into it.

WINDHAM [q. d. *Wimund's Home*] in *Norfolk*, 14 Miles N. N. E. from London.

WINDIR, to trim or adorn. *Chauc.*

WINDLASS } a Draw-beam or In-

WINDLESS } strument in small Ships placed upon the Deck just abaft the Fore-mast.

WINDLASS } an Engine wherewith

WINCH } any weighty Thing is wound up, or drawn out of a Well, &c.

WINDLES, Blades to wind Yarn on. C.

WIND-Row, Hay or Grass raked up into Rows, in order to be dry'd by the Wind before cocking up: The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. S. C.

WIND-Taught [Sea Term] stiff in the Wind, applied to any thing, which holds or catches the Wind aloft, or stooping too much in a stiff Gale of Wind.

WIND-Thrush, a Bird so named because it comes into *England* in high Winds, in the Beginning of Winter.

WIND Tackle Blocks [in a Ship] are the main double Blocks or Pullies, which being made fast to the End of a small Cable, serve for the hoisting of Goods into the Ship, &c.

To WIND a Ship } [Sea Term] is to
To WEND a Ship } bring her Head about.

The Ship WINDS up [Sea Phrase] a Ship is said so to do, when she comes to ride at an Anchor.

How WINDS the Ship, or how Wends the Ship? so Mariners ask, concerning a Ship that is under Sail, i. e. upon what Point of the Compass does she lie with her Head?

WINDSOR [Winde-le-yhoſan, Sax. Winding-shore, from the winding of the Shore in that Place] a Town in *Berkshire*, where is a Royal Palace and Castle, 20 Miles W. by S. from London.

WINDWARD Tide [Sea Term] a Tide which runs against the Wind.

WI'NDOW [q. d. *Wind-door*, *windue*, Dan.] an open Place in the side of an House to let in Air and Light.

WINE [win, Sax. *winn*, Da. *wijn*, Teut. *gwin*, C. Br. *Vinum*, L. *ſivos*, Gr.] a Liquor made of the Juice of Grapes, or other Fruits.

Spirit of WINE [among Chymists] is the oily Part of Wine, rarified by acid Salts; distilled from Brandy, &c.

WI'NEFRED [of *pinnan*, to get, and *ƿin*, Peace, Sax.] the Name of the *English Saxon* Apostle of the *Germans*, afterwards called *Boniface* by Pope Gregory.

WI'NEFRED, an *English* Virgin Saint, revived by *Bruno* the Priest, after *Cradock* had cut off her Head, in the Place where sprang up St. *Winefred's* Well in *Flintshire*, according to the Popish Legend.

WI'NETS, Vine Branches. O.

WING [Lep'ing, Sax. *vinge*, Dan.] that Part of a Bird used in flying.

WING [of an Army] is the Horse on the Flanks, or at the End of each Line on the Right and Left.

WING of a *Batallion* } the Right and
WING of a *Squadron* } Left-hand Files,
which make up each Side or Flank.

WINGS [in *Fortification*] are the large Sides of Horn-works, Crown-works, Tenaillles, and the like Out-works; that is to say, the Ramparts and Parapets, with which they are bounded on the Right and Left from their Gorge to the Front.

To WING a *Partridge*, &c. [a Term in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

WINGED Plants [among *Herbalists*] such as resemble the Shape of a Wing.

To WINK [*pincian*, Sax. *winken*, Du. and Teut.] to close or shut the Eyes.

WINLY, quietly. *N.C.*

To WINNOW [*pinopian*, Sax. *wannen*, Du. and Teut.] to fan or separate Corn from Chaff by the Wind.

WINTER [*pinren*, Sax. *winter*, Dan.] one of the Seasons of the Year.

WINTER [among *Printers*] a certain Part of a Printing-Press.

To WINTER [*winteren*, Du.] to abide in a Place during the Winter Season.

WINTER-Cress, an Herb.

WINTER FINER, a large round yellowish Pear, speckled with red.

WINTER-Green, a Plant or Herb so called from its flourishing in Winter.

WINTER-Heyning [Forest of *Dean*] a Season which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Forest.

WINTER Lemon, a sort of Pear, in shape and colour like a Lemon.

WINTER-Marvel } a sort of Pear.
WINTER-Thorn }

To WINTER-Rig [*Husbandry*] is to fallow or till the Land in Winter.

WINTRID, wrinkled. *Chauc.*

WINWIDFIELD [of *pinman*, Sax. to conquer, and *field*; of a Victory which *Oswin*, K. of *Northumberland*, obtained there over *Penda* the *Mercian*] in *Yorkshire*.

To WIPE [*pipan*, Sax.] to stroke or rub gently off any Filth, Dust, Soil, &c.

A WIPE [*Spip*, *Zeypipe*, Sax.] a Bird; also a cleansing by wiping; also a close Rub or Reflection upon a Person.

WIRE [probably of *vire*, F. or *gyrare*, L. to wind round] Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, or other Metal, drawn out into long Threads for many Uses.

To WIRE draw, to draw out Gold or Silver; to spin out Business; to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him.

WIRES [with *Botanists*] those long Threads which running from Strawberries, &c. fasten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

A WISEAKER [*weil-leggher*, Du. a Diviner] an Ironical or Nick-name for a silly half-witted Fellow; a Fool.

WISARDS, learned Heads, Conjurers. *Spencer.*

WISDOM [*piydom*, Sax. *weisdom*, Dan.] the Knowledge of high Things; good Conduct, Discretion.

WISE [*piye*, Sax. *weis*, Du. *weise*, Teut.] discreet, well-skilled, witty; also Way, Manner or Means.

WISELY, discreetly, prudently.

The WISE MEN of *Greece*, are accounted 7 in Number, viz. *Bias*, *Chilo*, *Cleobulus*, *Periander*, *Pittacus*, *Solon* and *Thales*.

To WISH [*piycian*, Sax. *wenschen*, Du. *wunschen*, Teut. all which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *εὐχόμεναι*, Gr.] to desire.

To WISH, to wash. *O.*

WISHIPPERS, Astrologers. *O.*

A WISKET, See *Whisket*. *N.C.*

WISNED [of *peoynian*, Sax.] withered or wasted. *N.C.*

A WISP [probably of *wischen*, Du. *wischen*, Teut. to wipe] a handful of Straw or Hay; also a Wreath to carry a Pail or other Vessel on the Head.

To WISSE [of *piyyian*, Sax.] to direct, teach or instruct. *Chauc.*

To WIST [*piyean*, Sax.] to know, to think, to understand.

WISTA [Old Law] a Wist or half a Hide of Land.

To WIT [*pit*, Sax. *weten*, Du. *wissen*, Teut. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *εἶδω*, Gr.] to know.

WIT [*pit*, Sax. *Gewit*, Du.] one of the Faculties of the rational Soul; Genius, Fancy, aptness for any Thing, Cunningness.

A WITCH [*picce*, of *picnian*, to divine, or *piylan*, Sax. to enchant] an old Hag, or Woman who deals with familiar Spirits.

WITCHCRAFT [of *picce* and *crafft*, Sax.] the Black Art; a dealing with the Devil or Evil Spirits.

WITCH-ELM, a Tree.

WITCHER, Silver. *Cant.*

WITCHER-Bubber, a Silver Bowl. *Cant.*

WITCHER-Tilter, a Silver-hilted Sword. *Cant.*

WITCHER-Cully, a Silver-smith. *Cant.*

WITE [*pite*, Sax.] a Punishment, Penalty, a Fine; Blame, Reproach. *Sp.*

WITES [*pitay*, Sax. i. e. wise or noble Men] a Title given by our Saxon Ancestors to their Chief Lords or Thanes.

WITH [*pið*, Sax.] a Particle denoting Company or Union, &c.

To WITHDRAW [of *pið* and *dragan*, Sax.] to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

To WITHER [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of *Weather*, q. d. weathered; but probably of *pyðepian*, Sax.] to fade, to grow dry.

WITHERED

WITHERED [*Leþýðeþnoð*, Sax.] dried, faded, as Leaves, Flowers, &c.

WITHEREDNESS [*þýðeþnu*, Sax.] Driness, Fadedness, &c.

WITHERINGTON [of *þýðeþian*, Sax. to wither, and *þune*, Sax. an Hill, *q. d.* a dry Hill] in *Northumberland*.

WITHERNAM [Old Law] is the taking or driving away a Distress, or any thing distrained, into a Hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot upon Replevin deliver it to the Party distrained.

WITHERS [in a Horse] are the Shoulder-blades at the setting on of the Neck.

WITHERSAKE, or *Wythersake*, an Apostate, a perfidious Renegado. O. R.

To WITHHO'LD [of *pið* and *healðan*, Sax.] to keep that which is another's, to keep back, to stop or stay.

WITHIN-BOARD [Sea Term] that which is within the Ship.

WITHIWIND, the Herb Bind-weed.

To WITHSAY, to deny. O.

To WITHSIT, to withstand. O.

To WITHSTA'ND [*pið* and *ýtanðan*, Sax.] to stand or be bent against, to resist.

WITHY [*þiðiz*, Sax.] a Tree; otherwise called an Oser.

WITNESFULLY, better attested. *Chauc.*

A WITNESS [*þitneyye*, *Leþitneyye*, Sax.] one who testifies a Thing.

To WITNESS [*þitan*, Sax. *weten*, *weissen*, Teut.] to bear witness, to subscribe a Writing as a Witness.

A WITOL } [*þittol*, Sax. conscious to himself] a contented Cuckold.

A WITTAL } ous to himself] a contented Cuckold.

WITTE'NA-Gemotes [*þittena-Gemoty*, Sax.] the Council or Assembly of the Saxon Noblemen, &c. to assist the King.

To WITTEN-*Witterley*, to know certainly. O.

WITTERLEY, certainly. *Chauc.*

WITTING [of *þitan*, Sax.] knowing, conscious.

WITTY [*þittiz*, Sax.] full of Wit.

WIVELSCOMB [of *weebel*, a Weezel, and *comb*, a Valley] a Town in *Somersetshire*, 128 Miles W. by S. from London.

WIVERN [among *Heralds*] an Animal with Wings and Feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent.

WIZARD [probably of *wiese*, Du. wise, and *ærd*, Nature] a cunning Man, a Sorcerer, an Enchanter.

To WIZZLE, to get any thing away sily. N. C.

WO [po, Sax. *wog*, Du. *wel*, Teut. *wee*, Dan. *ve*, L. of *gri*, Gr.] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

WOAD [*það*, Sax. *wedde*, Du.] an

Herb like *Plantain*, much used in the dying of Cloth, &c. of a blue Colour.

WOADMEL, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

WODDETH, grows mad. O.

WO'DEN [of *þeðan*, Sax. *moeden*, Du. *wuten*, Teut. to be wood or mad; *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inspired a warlike Fury into the Minds of Men] a God of the *Goths*, *Germans*, and *Saxons*, the same with *Mars* of the *Romans*: his Statue was set up with a *Panoply* or complete Armour, and a drawn Sword. From him *Wednesday* took its Name. See *Wednesday*.

WOE BEGON, overwhelm'd with Sorrow. *Spenc.*

WO'FUL [*þokull*, Sax.] full of Woe.

WO'FULLY, sorrowfully, lamentably.

WO'FULNESS, Sorrowfulness.

A WOGH [of *þaʒ*, Sax.] a Wall, *Lancashire*; also Wool. N. C.

WOLD [*þold*, Sax.] a Down or champion Ground, hilly and void of Wood.

WOLDSBURY [of *wold* and *bury*, i. e. a Town among Hills] in *Wiltshire*.

WOLF [*þulx*, Sax. *wolf*, Du. *wolff*, Teut.] a fierce wild beast.

A WOLF [among *Surgeons*] a sort or eating Ulcer.

A WOLF [among *Fishermen*] a fishing Net, a great destroyer of Fish.

WOLF-BANE, a Plant.

WOLF'S-MILK, a sort of Herb.

WOLFRED [of *Ulph*, Sax. Aid, and *þeðan*, Sax. to give counsel, *q. d.* he that assisteth others with his Advice] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 816.

WO'LVER-HAMPTON [formerly called *Wulfranes-hampton*, from *Wulfrana*, a pious Woman, who built an Abbey there] a Town in *Staffordshire*, 98 Miles N. W. by W. from London.

WO'LVES-Heads, Outlaws so called, because as there was anciently a Price set on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes, and other noxious Beasts, &c. so Out-laws, being out of the Protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any that would take them, if they made resistance or fled.

WO'LVES-Teeth [in a Horse] two Teeth in the upper Jaw, which grow sharp-pointed so as to prick the Tongue and Gums.

WO'LVISH, of the Nature of a Wolf, ravenous.

WO'LVISHLY, like a Wolf, greedily.

A WO'MAN [*þiman*, Sax. Dr. *To. H.* derives it of *þi*, Sax. a Wife, and *Man*; but others of *pomb*, and *Man*, Sax.] the Female of Human Race.

WOMANHEDE, Womanhood. *Chauc.*

WO'MANISH, like a Woman, effeminate.

WO'MANISHLY, effeminately.

WO'MANISHNESS, Effeminateness.

The WOMB [pamb, Sax.] the Matrix of a Woman, &c.

WON, Store, Plenty; also Usage, Custom, Manner. O.

WONDE [of pentan, Sax.] turn back. *Chaucer.*

WONDE, dwelt, inhabited. *Chaucer.*

To WO'NDER [pundrian, Sax. wonderen, Du. wonderen, Teut.] to admire at; to be in Admiration at the Extraordinariness of a Thing.

A WO'NDER [pundon, Sax. and Du. wunder, Teut.] a thing to be wondered at or admired; the Act of Wondering.

WO'NDERFUL [pundeyfull, Sax.] very strange and surprizing.

The Seven WO'NDERS of the World,
1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Mausoleum or Tomb built for Mausolus King of Caria, by Artemisia his Queen. 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of the City of Babylon. 5. The vast Brazen Image of the Sun at Rhodes, which stood with one Foot on one Island, and the other on another; so high, that a Ship with its Masts and Sails up, might pass between the Legs; called the Colossus. 6. The rich Statue of Jupiter Olympius. 7. The Pharos or Watch-Tower, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt.

WO'NDERMENT, a wondering.

WO'NDROUS, wonderful, surprizing, marvellous.

WONDERFULLY, surprizingly.

WONDERFULNESS, Surprizingness.

WONDROUSLY, marvellously.

WONE, an Habitation. *Chaucer.*

WONG, a Field. Sax.

To WONNE [of punian, Sax. woen]

To WUN [nen, Du. wohnen, Teut.] to dwell, to inhabit. O.

WONNE or WONNING, a Dwelling. *Spencer.* Also a Remedy. *Chaucer.*

To WONT [punian, gepunian, Sax. gewohnen, Teut.] to be used or accustomed.

A WONT [gepuna, Sax. wounte, Du. gewohnt, Teut.] an Use, Custom, Habit.

To WOO [pogan, Sax.] to court or make Love to.

WO'OED [Apogon, Sax.] courted.

WO'OER [pegepe, Sax.] a Sweetheart.

WOOD [pude, Sax. woud, Du.] a Space of Ground set with Trees and Shrubs; Timber or Substance of Trees.

WOOD [pod, of pentan, Sax. to be

mad] furious, mad, distracted. *Spencer.*

WOOD-BIND [pud-binde, Sax.] a Shrub.

WOOD-CASE [Gunnery] a Case made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, so that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD-COCK [pudu-coc, Sax.] a wild Fowl well known.

WOODCOCK Soil, Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Wood-cock Colour, and is not good. S. C.

WOOD and Wood [Sea Term] is when two Pieces of Timber are so let into each other, that the Wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD-Corn, a certain Quantity of Grain antiently given by Customary Tenants to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

WOOD-Culver } a Bird well known.

WOOD-Pidgeon } a Bird well known.

WOOD-Fretter, an Insect, a Worm.

WOOD-GELD [Old Law] the cutting or gathering of Wood within the Forest; or Money paid for it to the Foresters; also an Immunity or Freedom from such Payments by Grants from the King.

WOOD-Lands, Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.

WOOD-Lark, a singing Bird.

WOOD-Louse, an Insect, a Chinch.

WOOD-Men [of a Forest] Officers who have the especial Charge of looking to the King's Woods.

WOOD-Monger, a Timber Merchant.

WOOD-Mote, the antient Name of the Forest Court, that is now call'd The Court of Attachments.

WOOD-Pecker, a wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD Plea Court [in the Forest of Clun in Shropshire] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood and Feeding of Cattle there.

WOODSHAW, a Wood's Side or Shade. O.

WOODROOF [pude, gepena, Sax.]

WOODRUF } a Governour of a Wood, a Forester] a Sirname.

WOOD Sage, an Herb.

WOOD Sere, an Insect.

WOOD Snipe [pudu-ynite, Sax.] a sort of Fowl.

WOODSTOCK [of pude, Sax. a Wood, and Stocce, the Stock of a Tree; or Stop, Sax. a Place] a Town in Oxfordshire, 51 Miles W. N. W. from London.

WOOD Wants, Holes in a Piece of Timber. N. C.

WOOD Ward, a Forest Officer, that walks with a Forest-Bill, and takes cognisance

ance of all Offences committed, at the next *Swain-Mote* or *Court of Attachments*.

WOOD *Wax*, an Herb.

WOOF [*wefta*, Sax.] Thread woven cross a Warp in a Weaver's Loom.

WOOLL [*wulle*, Sax. *wolle*, Teut.] a Matter for clothing, growing on the Backs of Sheep.

WOO'LEEN [*pullen*, Sax. *wollen*, Du. *wullen*, Teut.] made of Wooll.

A WOOL-Comb [*pull-camb*, Sax.] a Comb for Wool.

WOOL Blade, an Herb.

WOO'LFESHEFOD of *pulfe*, Sax. a Wolf, and *heoƿoð*, the Head, *q. d.* Wolf-head] the Condition of an out-law'd Person, who, if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his Head brought to the King.

WOOL-Drivers, such as buy Wool in the Country and carry it to the Clothiers or Market Towns, to sell it again.

WOOL-Staple, a City, Town or Place, where Wool is used to be sold.

WOOL-Winders, such as wind up the Fleeces of Wool to be packed, and sold by Weight, into a Bundle, being cleansed according to the Statute.

WORCESTER [*weƿeornaceastre*, or *ƿine-ceastre*, Sax. of *ƿine*, a Forest, and *ceastre*, a Town, in *Latin*, *Wigornia*, of the *Wiccii*, a People who once dwelt there] a City and Bishop's See, 85 Miles W. N. W. from London.

WOPEN, wept. O.

To WORCH, to work. *Chancer.*

WORCH-Brakco, work-brittle, very diligent, earnest or intent upon one's Work. *Cheshire.*

A WORD [*ƿorð*, Sax. *woord*, Du.] that one speaks or writes; an Offer in any Bargain; a Promise.

WORD of Command, the Terms us'd by Military Officers, upon Exercises or in Service.

Watch WORD [among Military Men] a Word given every Night in an Army or Garrison, as a Token, to prevent Surprise, and to hinder an Enemy or any treacherous Person from passing backwards and forwards.

Many Words will not fill a Bushel.

This Proverb is a severe Taunt upon much Talking: Against great Promises of doing what they never intend to perform; a Reflection upon those Persons, who, so they can but be Misers of their own Pockets and Services, will be down-right Prodigals of fair Words; but they, according to another Proverb, *butter no Parsnips*; and so, *Re opitulandum, non verbis*, say the *Latins*.

To WORK [*ƿeorcan*, Sax. *wercken*, Du. *wircken*, Teut.] to labour.

WORK [*ƿerc*, Sax. *werck*, Du. and Teut.] Labour, Pains in doing any thing, Business; the Production of the Brain.

WORKMAN, Artificer.

WORKS [*Military Term*] all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place; as by *Out-works* is understood those without the first Inclosure.

The WORLD [*ƿorlð*, Sax.] the Universe, the Heaven and Earth; a Society or Body of Men; People; the Publick.

A WO'RLDLING, a worldly-minded Man or Woman.

WO'RLDLINESS, the being too much addicted to this World.

WO'RLDLY, hunting after, or fond of the Profits or Pleasures of the World.

A WORM [*ƿyrm*, Sax. *worm*, Du. *Vermisseau*, F. *Vermis*, L.] a creeping Insect.

A WORM [among Distillers] a long winding Pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the Distillation of Spirits.

Tread on a Worm, and it will turn.

This Proverb is generally used by Persons who have received gross Insults and Injuries from others (which they have for some time borne with Patience) to excuse their being at last transported to some Warmth of Resentment and Passion: *Habet & musca splenem*, say the Romans; and, *Ενεσι καὶ μύρμηκα καὶ σέρφω χολή*, the Greeks.

To WORM one, to work one out of a Place, Benefit, &c.

WORM-Grass, an Herb that kills Worms.

WORM-Seed, the Seed of a Plant call'd Holy Wormwood.

WORMWOOD [*ƿyrm-ƿyrt*, and *ƿeremoð*, Sax. *worm-moed*, Du. *wer-moo*, C. Br.] an Herb well known.

To WORM a Cable [*Sea Phrase*] to strengthen it, by winding a small Rope all along between the Strands.

To WORM a Dog, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

To be WO'RRIED, to be choaked. N. C.

To WO'RRY [of *ƿorrian*, Sax. to run to and fro; or *ƿerizean*, to provoke; or *warren*, Du. to molest; or *wurgen*, to vex cruelly] to towze or tug, to pull or tear in pieces, as wild Beasts do; to tease or vex.

WORSE [*ƿierre*, Sax.] more bad.

WO'RSHIP [*ƿeorſcype*, Sax.] Dignity; also Adoration.

To WO'RSHIP, to adore, to do Reverence, to pay Submission to.

WORST, the most bad.

To WORST One, is to get the better of one, or to overcome him.

WO'RTSED [of *þorðs*, a Hall or Village, and *stedða*, a Place, Sax.] a Town in Norfolk, 98 Miles N. N. E. from London, noted for fine spinning, whence the Wool there spun, &c. took its name *Worsted*.

WORT [*þýrt*, Sax. *worte*, Du.] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORT [*þýrt*, Sax.] an Herb, and at the End of compound Words so it signifies, as *Colewort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

WORTH [*þeorðs*, Sax. *Gwerte*, C. Br.] Price or Value, Desert or Merit.

WORTH [of *þorðs*, Sax. a Court or Farm; *þorðige*, a Way, a Street, a Field] a Termination joined to Names of Places; as *Thistleworth*, &c.

To WORTH up, to ascend. O.

WO'RTHIES, Men of great Worth, illustrious Personages.

The Nine WORTHIES [of the World] Three of them were *Jews*; viz. *Joshua*, *David*, and *Judas Maccabeus*: Three *Heathens*; viz. *Hector of Troy*, *Alexander the Great*, and *Julius Caesar*: And three *Christians*; viz. *Arthur of Britain*, *Charles the Great of France*, and *Godfrey of Bouillon*.

WO'RTHILY, deservingly.

WORTHINESS, Meritoriousness.

A WO'RTHINE, of Land, a particular Quantity or Measure of Ground in the Manour of King's Land in *Hertfordshire*.

WO'RTHY [*þýrðe*, Sax.] deserving, that deserves any thing, honourable, commendable.

WORTHLESS, of no value.

To WOT [of *þitan*, Sax. *weten*,

To WOTE [Du.] to know.

WOTHER, Merit, Beauty, &c. *Shakesp.*

WOULD [*would*, Du. *wolte*, Tent. of *pillen*, or *pillan*, Sax.] as I would.

WO'ULDING [Sea Term] the Winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Mast of a Ship after it hath been strengthened by some piece of Timber nailed thereto.

To WOUND [*þundian*, Sax. *wunden*, Du.] to make or cause a Wound.

A WOUND [*þund*, Sax. *wunde*, Du. *wunde*, Teut.] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of a Body.

A simple WOUND [among Surgeons] is that which only opens the Flesh, and has no other Circumstances attending it.

A complicated WOUND, is a Wound which is accompanied with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking of Bones, &c.

A dangerous WOUND, a Wound which is complicated, whereof the Accidents are dreadful; as when an Artery is pricked, when a Tendon or Nerve is cut, &c.

A mortal WOUND, such a Wound which must unavoidably be followed by Death, when it is situated deep in a principal Part, necessary for the Preservation of Life, as in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Spleen, Liver, &c.

WOUND [*þunden*, Sax. *Gewunden*, Teut.] winded. See to *Wind*.

WOUND-Wort, an Herb, efficacious for the curing of Wounds.

WOWITH, waveth, tosseth up and down. *Chauc.*

WOXEN, waxed. *Spenc.*

WRACK [*þræc*, Sax. *wracke*, Du.] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man escapes alive out of it; in which Case, if any of the Goods that were in it, were brought to Land by the Waves; they belong to the King, or to such Person to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog, or Cat escape alive, so that the Owner come within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he shall have them again. A Shipwreck; also the Ship so perished.

WRACK, on *Sea Wrack*, a Weed.

WRAKE, Revenge. *Chauc.*

WRA'NGLANDS, misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. O. L.

To WRANGLE [*q. d.* to *Wrangle*, of *Wrong*] to brawl, scold, quarrel or bicker.

To WRAP [*Skinner* derives it of *þpeopyrian*, Sax.] to infold or close in, to wind about.

WRATH [*þraðs*, Sax.] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATHED, moved to Anger. O.

WRA'THFUL, full of Wrath.

WRAWNESS, frowardness. O.

To WREAK [*þræcan*, Sax. *wrecken*, Du.] to discharge, to vent; as *To wreak one's Anger or Malice upon*.

WREA'KEFUL, revengeful. *Spenc.*

A WRE'ASLE, a Weasel.

To WREATH [*þpæoðian*, Sax.] to twist or twine about.

A WREATH [*þpæoðe*, Sax.] a Garland: a Roll, such as Women wear on their Heads in carrying a Pail, &c.

A WREATH [in *Architecture*] the Torce or Twisted-work.

WREATH [*Hunt. T.*] a Boar's Tail.

A WREATH [in *Heraldry*] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linen, or Silk, like that of a *Turkish Turbant*.

WRE'CFRY [*þræcfræah*, Sax.] Wrack-free, free from the Forfeiture of Shipwrack'd Goods and Vessels to the King, &c.

To WRE'CK, to think of, to reflect, to care for or value. *Shakesp.*

WRE'KERIE, Vengeance. *Chauc.*

A WREN [*pnenna*, Sax.] one of the least sort of Birds.

To WRENCH [*pninȝan*, Sax. *brængen*, Dan.] to distort, or put of its Place by a violent Force or Motion, to sprain a Foot, &c. to force open a Door, &c.

A WRENCH, a Sprain.

To WREST [*Appreytan*, Sax.] to wreath, twist or turn about; to wring, pull or snatch; to force the Sense of an Author or Passage.

A WREST, a sort of Bow to tune Musical Instruments with.

To WRE'STLE [of *pnaytlian*, Sax. *worstelen*, Du.] to use the Exercise of Wrestling, to contend or struggle earnestly, to strive for the Mastery.

A WRESTLER [*pnaytple*, Sax.] one who wrestles.

WRESTLING [*pnaytlunȝ*, Sax.] the Exercise of a Wrestler.

A WRETCH [of *wrack*, Du. a Cast-away; or *pnacca*, Sax. an Exile; or of *pnecan*, Sax. to take Vengeance] an unfortunate forlorn Creature.

WRETCHED, miserable, pitiful; sorry, scurvy; wicked, leud.

WRE'TCHEDLY, miserably, pitifully.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, Miserableness, &c.

WREXHAM [*pnittleyham*, Sax. of *pnidely*, Sax. wreaths, and *ham*, Sax. a Village] a Town in *Denbighshire*, 138 Miles N. W. by W. from London.

WRIEN [of *pnigan*, or *pnion*, Sax.] to conceal, to hide. *Chauc.*

To WRIGGLE [of *pnicehan*, Sax. *Righelen*, Du.] to turn here and there as a Snake does, to insinuate or screw into one's Favour.

A WRIGHT [*pnihȝta*, Sax. of *pnypcan*, Sax. to labour] an Artificer; as Wheel-wright, Ship-wright, &c.

WRIGHT'S, or Mercator's Sailing, is the Method of finding on a Plane the Place of a Ship upon any assigned Course, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Distance, the Meridians being supposed parallel, and the Parallels of Longitude straight Lines.

To WRING [*pninȝan*, Sax. *wringhen*, Du.] to press or squeeze hard, to pinch or gripe, to put to Pain.

To WRINKLE [*pninclian*, Sax.] to cause Creases or Wrinkles.

A WRINKLE [*pnincl*, Sax. *wrinckel*, Du.] a Crease or Fold, as in Garments, the Skin, &c.

The WRIST [*pnihȝt*, Sax.] the Part of the Arm adjoining to the Hand.

A WRIT [of *pnitan*, Sax. a writ-

ten Order or Precept from the King or Court of Judicature, by which any thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; as a Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken.

WRIT of Assistance, a Writ for the authorizing of any Person to take with him a Constable, in order to seize prohibited or uncustomed Goods.

WRIT of Privilege, that which a privileged Person brings to the Court for Exemption by reason of some Privilege.

WRIT of Rebellion, a Writ when a Man (after Proclamation issued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriff, to present himself to the Court, under pain of his Allegiance, by a certain Day) appears not.

Original WRITS, are those which are sent out of the High Court of Chancery, for summoning the Defendant in a real Action before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS Judicial, are those which are sent out by order of the Court, where the Cause depends, upon emergent Occasions, after the Suit began.

To WRITE [*pnitan*, and *Appitan*, Sax.] to enter down in writing.

A WRITER [*pnitene*, Sax.] one who writes, a Penman, an Author.

WRITER of the Tallies [in the Exchequer] a Clerk whose Business is to write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Teller's Bills.

To WRITHE [*pnihȝan*, Sax.] to wring, to twist, to wrest.

WRITHED, twisted together. *Mil.*

WRIZLED, wrinkled. *Spencer.*

WROKEN, wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

WRONG [*pnange*, Sax.] Injury, Injustice.

To WRONG, to do Injury or Injustice.

WRONGED [*Leppunȝen*, Sax. *Ge-wronghen*, Du.] injured, unjustly dealt with.

WRO'NGFUL, injurious.

WRONGFULLY, injuriously.

WROTH [*pnasȝ*, Sax.] very angry.

WROTHLY, wrothfully. *Chauc.*

WROUGHT [*Gemorcht*, of *wercken*, Du. or of *peopcan*, Sax.] worked, did work.

WRY } [of *pnihȝan*, Sax. to twist
AWRY } or twine] on one side, not straight.

WRYETH, getteth, worketh. *O.*

To WRYEN, to change. *O.*

WRY-Neck, a little Bird.

WRYTHETH, casteth out. *O.*

WULPHUR [of *Ulphern*, Sax. an Helper] a King of the *Mercii*, Founder of the

the Minister of *Peterborough*, now a Cathedral.

WULVESHD [puls, Sax. a Wolf, and Heoƿeb, Sax. the Head, q. d. Wolf's Head] the Condition of such among the Saxons, as were outlawed for not submitting themselves to Justice.

To WUN [of ƿunian, Sax. wonen, Teut. to dwell or inhabit] as *where wun you?* where dwell you? N. C.

WUST, frightened, driven. *Chauc.*

WYCH-House, a House in which the Salt is boiled.

WYDRAUGHT, a Water-Course, a Sink or Common-shore.

WYKE [ƿic, Sax.] a Farm or Village.

WYKETIUS [Old Law] a Wicket or little Door.

WYTA } [ƿita, Sax.] a Fine, anti-

WITA } ently paid to make Satisfaction for several sorts of Offences.

WYTIES, the Senses. O.

X.

X Numerically signifies Ten.

X, in prescribing, sometimes signifies an Ounce.

XANGTI [among the Chinese] is the supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

XENI'A [Ξενία, Gr.] Presents bestowed upon Friends, Guests, or Strangers, for the renewing of Friendship.

XE'NIA [in Old Records] such Presents or Gifts as used to be made to Princes or Governors of Provinces.

XENODO'CHY [Ξενοδοχία, of Ξενος, a Stranger, and δέχομαι, to receive, Gr.] Hospitality, kindness to Strangers.

A XENODO'CHY [Ξενοδοχείον, Gr.] an Hospital, or Place of Entertainment for Strangers, an Inn.

XERA'NTICA [Ξηραντικά, Gr.] Drugs, or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERAPHI'UM [Ξηραφίον, Gr.] a Medicine proper against the Breakings out of the Head or Chin.

XERASI'A [Ξηρασία, Gr.] a fault in the Hairs, when they appear like Down, and as it were sprinkled with Dust.

XERIFF, the Title of a Prince or Chief Ruler of *Barbary*.

XEROCOLLY'RUM [Ξηροκαλλύριον, of Ξηρος, dry, and καλλύριον, an Ointment for the Eyes, Gr.] a dry Plaster for sore Eyes. L.

XERO'DES [Ξηρόδης, Gr.] any Tumour attended with the Property of dryness.

XEROMY'RUM [Ξηρομύρον, of Ξηρος,

and μύρον, a liquid Ointment, Gr.] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [Xerophagea, L. of Ξερφαγία, of Ξηρος, and φαγία, eating, Gr.] the eating of dry Meats, a sort of Fast among the Primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHA'LMY [Xerophthalmia, L. of Ξεροφθαλμία, of Ξηρος, and ὀφθαλμία, a Disease in the Eyes, Gr.] a dry red Soreness, or Itching of the Eyes without any dropping or swelling.

XERO'TES [Ξηρότης, Gr.] a dry Habit or Disposition of Body.

XE'RXES, a King of *Persia*, the Son of *Darius*, the Grandson of *Cyrus*, who entered the *Hellepont* with so vast a Fleet that it filled it, and joined the Continents together, having with him an Army of 1000000 Men, who were entirely defeated by 40000 Greeks.

XESTA [Ξέστος, Gr.] an Attick Measure of Capacity: for Things liquid, it contained one Pint five solid Inches, and 636 decimal Parts of an Inch of our Wine Measure; for Things dry, it contains one Pint 48 decimal Parts of a solid Inch of our Corn Measure.

XIPHI'AS [Ξιφίας, Gr.] the Sword-fish; also a Comet shap'd like a Sword.

XIPHOI'DES [Ξιφοειδής, Gr.] the pointed Sword-like Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast-Bone.

XOCHITOTLE, the Hang-nest of *America*; a Bird like a Sparrow.

XYLOA'LOES [Ξυλοαλόν, of Ξύλον, and αλόν, Gr.] the Aloes-tree Wood.

XYLOBA'LSAMUM [Ξυλοβαλσαμύον, of Ξύλον, and βάλσαμον, Ballam, Gr.] the Wood of the Ballam-Tree.

XYLOCA'SSIA [Ξυλοκασσία, of Ξύλον, and κασσία, Cassia, Gr.] a sort of Cassia or Shrub.

XYLOCI'NNAMON [Ξυλοκιννάμωμον, of Ξύλον, and κιννάμωμον, Cinnamon, Gr.] the Wood of the Cinnamon-Tree.

XYLOCO'LLA [Ξυλοκόλλα, of Ξύλον, and κόλλα, Glue, Gr.] a Glue that serves for the joining of Wood.

XYSTER [Ξυστήρ, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape and shave Bones with.

XYSTOS [Ξυστός, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery where the Greek Wrestlers used to practise in Winter time.

XY'STUS } [Ξυστός, Gr.] an open walk-
XY'STUM } ing Place where the Romans entertained one another; a Knot-Garden.

Y A.

YACHT, a small Ship or Pleasure-Boat.

YALDING, a Town in *Kent*, 27 Miles S. E. from *London*.

To **YALL** [of *aller*, F.] to go. N. C.

YANCE, once. N. C.

YANDEU, the great Ostridge in the Island of *Maraguana* in *America*, a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

YANE, one. N. C.

YA'NESBURY [q. d. *Vespasian's* Bury] a Town in *Wiltshire*, remarkable for a Trench and Wall of Roman Workmanship, said to be cast up or built by *Vespasian*.

YAP, a little Dog.

To **YAPE**, to jest. O.

YARD [*Lejd*, Sax. *Gaard*, Dan.] a Court belonging to a House.

YARD [*Lejd*, *Ljyd*, Sax. *Garde*, Du. *Gerte*, Teut.] a Measure of three Foot in Length; a Man's privy Member.

Brace the **YARD** [*Sea Phrase*] is to traverse aft the Yard-arm, whose Brace is haled; so that *Traverse the Yard* is the same as to say, *Brace it aft*.

Square the **YARD** [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. see that they hang right a-cross the Ship, and one Yard-arm not traversed more than the other.

YARD-Falling [in *Horses*] a Disease.

YARD-Land [*Old Law*] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, where it contains no more than fifteen Acres.

YARD-Mattering [in *Horses*] a Disease.

YARDS [of a Ship] or *Sail Yards*, are long Pieces of Timber made a little tapering at each End, and fitted each a-thwart its proper Masts, with the Sails fastened to them.

Top the **YARDS** [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. make them hang even.

YARDS-Arm [*Sea Term*] is that half of the Yard that is on either side the Mast, when they lie a-thwart the Ship.

YARD [*Leajd*, Sax.] ready, eager or sharp upon a Thing. N. C.

YARE [among *Sailors*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

YARE, covetous, stingy. N. C.

Be **YARE** at the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. set a fresh Man at the Helm.

To **YARK** [*Leajncian*, Sax. *Gartwen*, Du.] to prepare. N. C.

YA'RMOUTH [of the River *Dare*, in

Sax. Jep, or *Lejn*, and Mouth] a famous Harbour in *Norfolk*, 100 Miles N. E. from *London*.

YARN [*Learpn*, Sax.] spun Wool.

YA'RRINGLES } an Instrument

YA'RRINGLE *Blades* } with which Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YA'RRISA [*Garw*, C. Br. rough] of a dry Taste.

YA'RROW [*geapepe*, Sax.] the Herb Milfoil.

YA'RROW [of *gyrpa*, Sax. Fens] a Place in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, memorable for the Birth of venerable *Bede*.

YA'RROW, faint-hearted. O.

A YASPEN. See *Yeepsen*. N. C.

YA'SPING, gasping. C.

YA'SPISN, an handful. O.

YA'TCHES, are one deck'd Vessels, carrying 4, 8, or 12 Guns, with 30 or 40 Men, and from 30 to 160 Tuns.

YATE, *Yatt* [*gate*, Sax.] a Gate. C.

YAW [probably of *Ghemmen*, Du. to yawn] a Ship is said to yaw or make yaws, when thro' the Fault of the Steers-man, she is not kept steady in her Course, but makes Angles in and out.

To **YAWL**, to bawl or cry out.

YBE'NT, bent, inclined, addicted. Sp.

YBLE'NT, blinded. Spencer.

YBO'RN, born. Spencer.

YBOU'RDED, jested. Chaucer.

YBRE'NT, burned, burnt. Spencer.

YCHA'PED with Silver [*Old Phrase*] having a Silver Handle.

YCLA'D, clad, clothed. Spencer.

YCLEA'PED [of *Clypian*, Sax.] called, named. O.

YCLE'NCHED, covered, cross-barr'd. O.

YCO'NNE, to learn. Spencer.

YCONO'MUS, a Patron of a Church, Advocate, Defender, Protector. O. L.

YCO'RVED [of *Ceopran*, Sax.] cut. O.

YCREA'SED [of *Escraser*, F.] broken. O.

YDA'MNED, condemned. Chaucer.

YDI'GHT, dressed. Chaucer.

YDRA'D, feared, dreaded. Spencer.

YEA, [*gea*, Sax. and *ja*, Sax.] yes.

To **YEAD**, to go. Spencer.

To **YEAN** } [*eanien*, Sax.] to bring
To **EAN** } forth Lambs as an Ewe does.

YEA'NDER, the Forenoon. N. C.

YEAR [*geaj*, Sax. *Jatt*, Du.] the Time the Sun takes up in going thro' the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, which is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*, the former is also divided into *Tropical* and *Sydereal*: And the Year is also *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The *Natural Solar Year* is that Time
The *Tropical Solar Year* which the
Sun takes to go from one Point of the Eclip-
tick to the same again, and contains 365
Days, 5 Hours, and 12 Minutes.

The *Sydereal YEAR*, is the Time the
Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star,
till it returns to the same again; and it
contains 13 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365
Days, 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes;
which odd Hours in four Years time amount-
ing to 24, or one whole Day, make that
which is commonly called Leap-Year. See
Bisextile and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil YEAR*, is that which is in
common Use among Nations, being very
various both as to its Beginning, and its
Length, according as they follow the
Course either of the Sun, or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar YEAR*, contains 12 Luna-
tions or Synodical Months, and is less
than the Solar by 11 Days; the exact
Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours,
and 48 Minutes; so that its Head in a-
bout 33 Years, will run thro' all the
Months and Seasons of the Year; and
this kind of Year is now in use among the
Turks.

YEAR and a Day [in *Common Law*] is
a Space of Time that determines Right in
many Cases; in some implying a Usucap-
tion, and in others a Prescription; as in
Case of an Alstray, if the Owner (after Pro-
clamation made) does not challenge it
within that Time, it is forfeited: So the
Year and Day is given in case of an Appeal,
and also for the Recovery of a Person, who
has been bruised or wounded by another,
&c.

YEAR and Day and Waste, is a Part of
the King's Prerogative, by which he chal-
lenges the Profits of the Lands and Tene-
ments of such as are attainted of Petty
Treason, or Felony for a Year and a Day;
and may at last lay waste the Tenements,
root up the Woods, Gardens and Pastures,
plough up the Meadows, &c. except the
Lord of the Manour compound or agree
with him for the Redemption of such
Waste.

YEA'RDLY, very, as, *yearly much*,
very much, &c.

YEA'RLING, a Beast a Year old.

YEA'RLY, [*Eaplic*, Sax.] every Year,
by the Year, annually.

To *YEARN* [*Eapnian*, Sax.] to be
moved with Compassion; as *my Bowels*
yearn.

To *YEARN* [*Hunt.*] to bark as Beagles
or Hunting-Dogs do at their Prey.

YEA'RNING [*Eapnunge*, Sax.] Com-
miseration.

YEAST [*Leyt*, Sax. *Chest*, Du.] the

Froth in the Working of New Beer,
Ale, &c.

YE [*Chw*, C. Br.] you.

The *YEENDER*, the Forenoon. *Derby-*
shire.

A *YEEPSSEN*, as much as can be taken
up in both Hands together. *Essex*.

YELK of an Egg. See *Tolk*.

To *YELD* [*Chillen*, Du. to make a
Noise; *Schellen*, to sound] to make a
dreadful howling Noise.

To *YELL* [*Zilpan*, Sax. to boast] to
prate, talk. O.

YE'LLOW [*Lealpe*, Sax. *Chelutwe*,
Du. *Giallo*, Ital. *Yalde*, Span. *Jaune*, F.]
a Colour like that of Gall.

YELLOW *Golds*, Marigolds. O.

YE'LLOWS [in a Horse] a Disease, the
same as the Jaundice in Men, &c.

To *YELP* [*Glappir*, F. *Galpen*, Du. to
cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, &c.

YELT, a young Sow. C.

YEME [for *Hyems*, L.] Winter. O. R.

YENE, nigh, or as if. O.

AFORE-YEAN, over-against. O.

YEO'MEN [of *Eoman*, a Shepherd; or
Lemane, Sax. *Gemein*, Teut. common,
q. a common Man, one of the Commo-
nalty, *Spelman* derives it of *Zemana*,
Sax. Company or Fellowship, or *ZeonZ-*
man, Sax. young Man] the first Degree of
the Commons, Free-holders, who have
Land of their own, and live on good Hus-
bandry. *Sir Thomas Smith* defines a Yeo-
man to be a Free-born *Englishman*, who
may lay out of his own free Land in yearly
Revenue, to the Sum of 40 Shillings. An
inferior Member of a Company or Corpo-
ration.

YEO'MEN [in the King's Court] a sort
of Officers in a middle Place, between a
Serjeant and a Groom; as the *Yeoman* of
the *Chandry*, of the *Scullery*, of the *Stir-*
rop, &c.

YEO'MAN of the *Guard*, a sort of Foot-
Guards, who bear Partisans, whose Of-
fice is to wait upon the King in his Houses,
also abroad, by Water or by Land.

YEO'MAN Treader, an Usher in a Prince's
Court.

YEO'MAN Warders. See *Warders* of the
Tower.

YEO'MANRY, the Body of Yeomen.

YEO'VEN, dated; as *Yeoven the Day and*
Year above-written. O.

YE'PELY [of *Zeaplice*, Sax.] cunning-
ly, wisely. O.

YERD [*Zip*, Sax.] a Rod, a Plague.

To *YERK* [of *Gercaen*, Gothick, as
Minseus thinks] to jerk or whip; to
wince or throw out the Legs as an Horse
does.

YE'RVA.

YE'RVA, the Root *Contrayerva*, much in Esteem for its Alexpharmick Quality.

YES [*Liye*, Sax. *Yea*, Du. *Ja*, C. Br.] an Adverb of answering Affirmatively.

YESTERDAY [*Geoyterlic*, Sax. *Hesternus dies*, L.] the Day immediately preceding the present.

YET [*Let*, Sax. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *'Epi*, Gr.] still, to this time; also notwithstanding, nevertheless.

To YE'TTEN, to get, or lay up. O.

YE'VEN, given. *Spenc.*

YEW [*Ip*, Sax. *Yf*, F. *Yw*, C. Br.] a Tree which generally grows in the most barren Grounds and coldest Mountains.

YEW, a Female Sheep. See *Ewe*.

YEW'D [*of Eode*, Sax.] went. N. C.

YE'WING [*of Eode*, Sax.] going. O.

To YEX, to hickup, to sob.

YFE'RE, together. *Spenc.*

YFRAU'GHT, laden, full. *Spenc.*

YFROU'NCED [*of fronser*, F. to knit the Brows] frowning, O.

YGLEA'PED [*Geleaped*, Sax.] called out.

YGOE', since I go. *Spenc.*

To YIELD [*Gilban*, Sax. to pay, to perform or exhibit] to give or grant, to produce or bring forth, to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over, to submit, to give way or place.

YIE'LDING, which yields, brings forth, gives up, &c. submissive, complaisant, pliant.

YI'FTER [*of Efter*, Sax.] as *yifter* this, even as this. O.

YLI'KE, alike. *Spenc.*

YLO'GGIT, lodged. *Chauc.*

YMMAGY'TYF, imaginative. *Ch.*

Y'NCA, a Title of the ancient Kings of *Peru* in *America*, and of the Princes of their Family, signifying Lord, King or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

YNE'MPNID, named. *Chauc.*

YODE [*Eode*, Sax.] went. *Spenc.*

YOKE [*Joc* or *Geoc*, Sax. *Jock*, Du.

YOAK [*Joch*, Teut. *Joug*, F. of *Jugum*, L.] a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts, to keep them from running thro' Hedges, &c. whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Bondage, or Slavery.

YOKE-ELM, a sort of Tree.

YOKE-Fellow, one who bears the same Yoke or Burden with another, especially a Wife or Husband, each being joined to t'other by the same Band of Matrimony.

YOLD, yield. *Spenc.*

YOLK of an Egg [*of Gealep*, Sax. yellow] the yellow Part of an Egg.

YON, yonder.

YON Thing, the Thing yonder. C.

YOND, beyond. *Spenc.*

YO'NGHEDE, Youth. *Chauc.*

YOON, an Oven. N. C.

YORE [*Leapa*, Sax.] heretofore, antiently. *Spenc.* As, *In the Days of Yore*.

YO'RELY, antiently. O.

YORK [*Eupen-pic*, or *Eouen-pic*, Sax. of *Eupen*, a wild Boar, and *pic*, a Refuge, *q. d.* a Retreat from the wild Boars which were in the Forest of *Gautries*, *Verstegan*; called in Latin *Eboracum*] the next City in Esteem to *London* in *England*, 150 Miles N. from *London*, memorable for the Death of two Emperors, *Severus* and *Constantius Chlorus*; as also for the Nativity of *Constantine* the Great.

YOU [*Iuh*, and *Eop*, Sax.] thou or ye.

YOUR [*Eopen*, Sax. *Ewer*, Teut.] of or belonging to you.

To YOUK [among *Falconers*] to sleep, as, *the Hawk youks*, i. e. sleeps.

YOUNG [*Zeong*, Sax. *Jong*, Du. *Jung*, Teut. *Juvenis*, L.] youthful, not old, having been but a small Time.

YOU'NGER [*Zeongep*, Sax. *Jonger*, Du. *Junger*, T. *Junior*, L.] more young.

The younger Brother the better Gentleman.

Tho this Proverb contradicts their Notions, who think such Persons only the best Gentlemen who have the largest Estates, and it being the Custom of *England* for the eldest Son to go away with the whole Patrimony, it may to them seem a Paradox, but as it is grounded on a different Notion, so there have been, and are plentiful Instances to confirm the Truth of it; for while the Elder Brother of a House, depending on his Estate, is either indulged by Parents, or gives up himself to an indolent Humour, so that his Soul in his Body, like a Sword in the Scabbard, rusts for want of Use, thinking sufficient if he have but only the Accomplishment of a Fox-Hunter, or a Country Justice; the Younger Brother being put to his Shifts, having no Inheritance to depend upon, by plying his Studies hard at home, and accomplishing himself by Travels abroad, oftentimes, either by Arts or Arms, raises himself to a conspicuous pitch of Honour, and so becomes much the better Gentleman: For tis Manners makes a Man, which was the usual Motto *William* of *Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, Founder of the College there, and New College at *Oxford*, inscribed on the Places of his Founding.

YOU'NGER Regiment or Officer [in Military Affairs] is that which was last raised,

raised, and that Officer whose Commission is of latest Date, tho he be ever so old a Man and hath served ever so long in other Capacities.

YOU'NGEST [*Jongst*, Du. *Jungst*, Teut.] the most young of all.

YOU'NGHEDE, Youth. *Chauc.*

A YOU'NGLING [*geonzing*, Sax.] a Child very young, a young Creature.

YOU'NGMEN [Statute 33 Henry VIII. Chap. 9] Yeomen.

YOU'NGSTER [*Donker*, *Junger*, Teut.] an Airy brisk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

YOU'NGTH, Youth. *Spenc.*

YOU'NKER, a lusty Lad. Du.

YOU'NKERS [among *Sailors*] are the young Men, fore-Mast Men, whose Business is to take in the Top-sails, or Top and Yard for furling the Sails, flinging the Yards, &c. and to take their turns at the Helm.

YOUTH [*Geoza*, or *Jeoza*, Sax.] tender Age, the State and Condition of young People, or their Persons.

A YOUTH [*Geoze*, or *Juza*, Sax.] a young Man, a Lad.

YOUTH-Wort, a kind of Herb.

YOU'THFUL [of *Juza*, and *yull*, Sax.] belonging to Youth. young, vigorous, brisk, gay, full of play, frolicksome.

YOU'THFULLY, after a youthful manner.

YOU'THFULNESS, the being Youthful, Briskness.

To YO'WSTER, to fester. N. C.

YPE'NT, pent up or folded like Sheep. *Spencer.*

YPI'GHT, placed. *Spenc.*

YQUE'NT [of *gecpence*, Sax.] quenched, extinguished. O.

YRA'PT, rapt in an Extasy. *Spenc.*

YRO'KE, YWRA'KEN [of *Wpæcan*, or *Appæcan*, Sax.] wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

YRO'NNE [of *gepunnian*, Sax.] coagulated, turned as Milk with Rennet. O.

YRO'WNED, whispered. *Chauc.*

YSA'ME, together. *Spenc.*

YSHE'ND, hurt, blamed. *Spenc.*

YSHRI'VEN, confessed. *Chauc.*

YSI'CUS [*Antient Deeds*] a sort of pickled Salmon; called Yfinges in old English.

YSO'TID, besotted. *Chauc.*

YSPREINT, sprinkled. *Chauc.*

YSTO'PPE, stopped. O.

Y'THEL [*Euthalls*, Gr. i. e. very flourishing] a Welch proper Name of Men.

YTWI'GHT, twitched. O.

YU [of *Yule*] Christmas. N. C.

YU'BA, an Indian Herb, of which Bread is made by the Native Indians.

YUBA'TCH [q. d. *Yule Bach*] a Christmas Batch. N. C.

YU'CCA, an American Tree, of the Root of which Bread is made by the Indians.

To YUCK [of *Jeucken*, Du. and Teut.] to prick, to rub, to scratch. N. C.

Y'VELNESSE, wickedness. *Chauc.*

YVERNA'GIUM [of *Hybernus*, L.] the Winter-feed-time, or Season for sowing of Corn. *Old Records.*

YUGA'MES, Christmas Games. N. C.

YULE [*gehul*, Sax.] a Word, which, among the Country People in the North of England, signifies Christmas, or the Festival of the Nativity of Christ.

YULE-Block, a Christmas Block, or Wood for Fuel, such as are commonly burnt in that Season.

YULE-Games, Christmas Gambles; such Sports as are used on that Festival.

YULE [of *August*] the first Day of August, called *Lammas-day*. N. C.

YWE'XETH, groweth. *Chauc.*

YWI'S, I suppose. *Spenc.*

YWO'XE [of *peaxen*, Sax.] waxen, grown. O.

YWRI'EN [*gepiweden*, of *Wpitan*, Sax.] covered. O.

To YUX [of *geoxa*, or *geouxaz*, Sax.] a Sigh or Sob] to sob or sigh.

Z A.

Z [in Physicians Bills] a Drachm.

ZA'BULON } [*צבולון*, H. i. e. a
ZE'BULON } Dwelling Place]

a proper Name of one of the Patriarchs.

ZA'BULUS, the Devil. O. L.

ZA'CCHO [*Architeſture*] the lower Part of the Pedestal of a Column.

ZA'CHARIAH [of *זכריה*, a Memorial, and *יה*, the Lord, *זכריה*, Heb. i. e. the Memory of the Lord, or mindful of the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

ZACO'VIN, Satin or fine Silk. O.

ZA'FREN } anything of a yellow Co-
ZA'FFREN } lour, antiently for that Reason applied chiefly to Ochre; now used only for the *Crocus*, which we write in English Saffron.

ZA'GAYE, a sort of Javelin used among the Moors.

ZAHAB [*זהב*, Heb. Gold] an Hebrew Coin, in Value about 1 l. 10 s. Sterling.

ZA'MORIN [in Malabar in the East-Indies]

Indies] the Title of Sovereign Princes.

ZAMPOGNI, a common Flute or Whistle. *Ital.*

ZA'NI [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σαῖνος*, *Gr.* a Fool, *Skin*ner of *Sanna*, *L.* a Scoff: But it rather is of *Zane*, *Ital.* a Contraction of *Giovanni*, i. e. *John*, as we use *Jack* often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew*, a Jack-pudding. *Ital.*

ZA'PHARA } a Mineral used by Pot-
SA'PHARA } ters to make a Sky Colour.

ZEA [*ζία*, *Gr.*] Spelt; also Beer-Barley or Beer-Corn. *L.*

ZEAL [*zelé*, *F.* *zelus*, *L.* of *ζῆλος*, *Gr.*] an earnest Passion for any thing; especially for Religion and the Welfare of one's Country.

A ZEA'LOT [*zelateur*, *F.* *zelotes*, *L.* of *ζηλωτής*, *Gr.*] a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party-man, and principally in Matters of Religion; in an ill Sense, a Separatist, a Fanatick, or Schismatick.

ZEALOUS [*zele*, *F.* *zelotypus*, *L.* of *ζηλότυπος*, *Gr.*] full of Zeal.

ZEALOUSLY, in a zealous manner.

ZEALOUSNESS, Fulness of Zeal, Earnestness.

ZE'BRA, an *Indian* Beast like a Mule.

ZE'CHIN } [so called from *la Zee*-
ZA'CHIN } *cha*, a Place in the City of *Venice*, where the Mint is settled] a Gold Coin worth about 7 s. 6 d. Sterling.

TURKISH ZE'CHIN, a Gold Coin, in value about 9 s. Sterling.

ZEDEKI'AH [*זדקיה*, Righteousness, and *יה*, the Lord, *Heb.* i. e. the Justice of the Lord] the Son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*.

ZE'LOTYPY [*zelotypia*, *L.* *ζηλοτυπία*, *Gr.*] Jealousy.

ZE'NITH [of *המם*, *Arabick*, whence *הנה*, the top of the Head] is that *Vertex* or Point in the Heavens, which is directly over one's Head, being necessarily ninety Degrees distant from the Horizon, otherwise called the *Vertex* or *Vertical Point*.

ZE'NITH Distance [in *Astronomy*] is the Complement of the Sun's or Star's Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of ninety Degrees.

ZEOPY'RUM [of *ζέα* and *πυρῶν*, *Gr.* i. e. Spelt and Wheat] a kind of Grain betwixt Spelt and Wheat.

ZE'PHYRUS [*ζέφυρος*, *Gr.* q. d. *ζωονόμος*, *Gr.* bringing Life] the West Wind,

so called by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius* by the *Latins*, which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

ZE'RETH [*צרת*, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Measure, containing nine Inches.

ZE'RNA [among *Physicians*] a Tetter or Ring-Worm. *L.*

ZE'RO, a Word us'd for a Cypher or Nought (o) especially by the *French*.

ZERU'BBABEL } [*זרבבל*, *Heb.* i. e.
ZERO'BABEL } Repugnant to Confusion] eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jerusalem*.

ZEST, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernol of a Walnut; also a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, such as is usually squeez'd into Ale, Wine, &c. to give it a Flavour. *F.*

ZEST, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, as, to go to one's Zest. *F.*

To ZEST an Orange or Lemon [among *Confectioners*] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into small Slips, as thin as possible.

ZE'TA [in *Old Records*] a Dining-room, Hall, or Parlour.

ZE'TA } [either of *τὸ ζεῖν*, *Gr.*
ZETI'CULA } *Pliny*, to be warm, because it receives and multiplies the Sun; or of *τὸ ζῆν*, to live, because there is commodious living in it] a little withdrawing Chamber with Pipes convey'd along in the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air, or the Heat of warm Water; also a Stove Room.

ZETE'TICK-Method [in *Mathematicks*] is the Analytick or Algebraick Way of resolving Problems or Questions, whereby the Nature and Reason of the Thing is primarily investigated and discovered; so called of *ζητέω*, *Gr.* to seek or investigate.

ZEUGITES [*ζευγίτης*, *Gr.*] Canes or Reeds which Falconers used to catch Birds with. *L.*

ZEU'GMA [*ζεύγμα*, *Gr.* i. e. joining together] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a *Verb* agreeing with divers *Nouns*, or an *Adjective* with divers *Substantives*, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by Supplement, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*. *Virgil*.

ZEUS [*Ζεύς*, *Gr.*] a black Fish very delicate, taken about *Cadix*; a Daice.

ZEU'XIS, an antient *Grecian* Painter, who liv'd about 400 Years before our Saviour, and brought Painting, but then in its Infancy, to a great Perfection; he growing very rich, would at last sell none of his Works, but gave them away, saying, *He did not know how to set a Price upon them*

them equal to their Value. He painted a Bunch of Grapes so to the life, that the Birds came and peck'd them; and afterwards having painted a Boy holding a Bunch of Grapes, which the Birds also flew to and peck'd, he was angry, and ingenuously confessed that his Work was not compleat, in that if he had drawn the Boy as well as he had done the Grapes, the Birds would have been afraid of him. And having disputed with *Parrhasius*, which was the best Painter, *Parrhasius* painted a Curtain so ingeniously, that *Zeuxis* taking it for a real one, which hid the Antagonist's Work, desired it might be drawn, that he might see what he had done; but coming to know his Mistake, he acknowledged he was outdone, since himself had deceiv'd none but Birds, but *Parrhasius* had deceived even the Master of the Art itself.

ZIBELLI'NA *Mustela*, a Sable, a little wild Beast somewhat less than a *Marten*, that yields a very rich Fur; which breeds in the Woods of *Muscovy*.

ZIBE'THUM [*ζαβέτιον*, Gr. of *זב*, Heb. to flow] Civet; a Perfume like Musk, contain'd in kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZI'MRI [*ימרי*, H. i. e. a Song or singing] an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, who killed his Master *Eli*.

ZINICK, is a Metallick *Marcasite*, which some also call *Spelter*.

ZINZI'BER } [*ζινζιβερι*, Gr.] Gin-
ZINZI'BERIS } ger, a Spice that grows in most of the Provinces of *India*.

ZIZA'NIUM [*ζιζάνιον*, Gr.] Darnel or Cockle growing among Corn.

ZI'ZIPHUM [among *Apothecaries*] a kind of Fruit called *Jujubes*. L.

ZO'BOLA, the Ermin or Weasel, whose Furr is called Sable.

ZOCK, a Mineral, also called *Spelter*.

ZO'CLE [*Architeſture*] a square Member, lower than its Breadth, serving to support a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building, instead of a Pedestal, Base, or Plinth. *Ital.*

Continued **ZO'CLE** [in *Architeſture*] a continued Pedestal on which a Structure is raised, but has no Base or Cornice. *Ital.*

ZO'DIACK [*ζωδιακός*, so called of *ζῷον*, Gr. i. e. of the Living Creatures that are imagined to be in it; or of the Figures of them; or of *ζῷον*, Gr. because it is believed to afford Life and Heat to Animals] is one of the greatest imaginary Circles of the Heavens, which passes obliquely between the two Poles of the World; 'tis cut into two equal Parts, by

the Equator, one of which comprehends the 6 Northern Signs towards the *Arctick* Pole, and the other the 6 Southern Signs towards the *Antarctick* Pole; it is furnished with 12 Constellations represented upon Globes, by the Figures of 12 living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the space of 8 Degrees, and sometimes more on both.

ZO'DIACK of the Comets, Mr. *Cassini* hath observed a certain Tract in the Heavens, within whose Bounds (by many Observations) he hath found most Comets, but not all, to keep; this he makes as broad as the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Constellations like that, which are *Antinous*, *Pegasus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*; the lesser Dog, *Hydra*, the Centaur, *Scorpion* and *Sagittary*.

ZOI'LUS [*Ζῶϊλος*, Gr.] an envious Person.

ZONE [*Zona*, L. *ζώνη*, Gr.] a Belt, a Girdle, such as Maids antiently wore about their Middle when they were espoused, which the Bridegroom untied the first Night.

ZONE [among *Physicians*] a Disease, a kind of *Shingles*, called *Holy Fire*.

ZONES [in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] Spaces contained between two Parallels, or Divisions of the Heavens or Earth bounded by the 2 Polar-Circles, and the 2 Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: Of these Zones there are commonly reckon'd 5; 2 *Frigid* or *Frozen*, 2 *Temperate*, and 1 *Torrid* or *Burning*.

The *Frigid* or *Frozen* **ZONES** [so called of *Frigidus*, L. i. e. exceeding cold, because, being extremely remote from the Sun's Course in the *Ecliptick*, they partake of but little of its Heat] are those comprehended between the Pole and the Polar Circle; therefore one must be towards the North, and the other towards the South: The *Frozen* or *Frigid* Zone towards the North, lying between the North Polar Circle and the North Pole, contains Part of *Iceland* and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Samoseda*, *Nova-Zembla*, *Greenland*, and some other Parts of *North America*; the *Frigid* Zone towards the South, lying between the South Polar Circle and the South Pole, is not yet known, whether it be Land or Water.

The *Temperate* **ZONES**, owe their Name and Advantages to their Situation between the *Torrid* and the two *Frigid* Zones, the one on the North Side of the Equator,

Equator, between the Arctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, in which we live, is call'd the Northern; and the other between the Antarctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is called the Southern; each of them taking up 42 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The *Torrid ZONE* [so called of *Torridus*, L. i.e. parching or burning, because under the Sun's Road, the Beams fall directly on it, and continually cause so excessive an Heat, that the Antients thought it uninhabitable] is bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the Middle of the two temperate *Zones*, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, the one Northern, and the other Southern; its Breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

ZOOGONI'A [*ζωογονία*, of *ζωός*, alive, and *γονή*, Offspring, Gr.] a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or living Creatures. L.

ZOO'GRAPHY [*ζωογραφία*, of *ζωή*, Life, and *γραφή*, Description, Gr.] a Description of the Nature and Properties of any Kind of Animals, as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, &c. L.

ZOO'GRAPHER [*ζωόγραφος*, Gr.] a Describer or Painter of living Creatures. L.

ZOO'LOGY [of *ζῷον*, an Animal, and *λογία*, Gr. Discourse] a Treatise concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PHYTES [*ζωόφυτον*, of *ζῷον*, an Animal, and *φυτόν*, a Plant, Gr.] certain Substances which partake of the Nature of Plants and living Creatures, as Sponges, &c. L.

ZOO'PHORUS } [*ζωοφορός*, Gr.] a Part
ZOPHORUS } between the *Architrave* and *Cornice*, so called by the Greek Architects, by reason of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were Figures of Animals. L.

ZOO'TOMY [*ζωοτομία*, of *ζῷον*, and *τέμνω*, to cut, Gr.] an artificial Dissection of the Bodies of Brute Beasts, or any other Creatures except Men. See *Androtomy*.

ZOPI'SSA [*ζάπισσα*, Gr.] the best sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from the Sides of Ships, and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZOPY'RUM [*ζάπυρον*, Gr.] the Herb *Puleal* of the Mountain.

ZOROA'STER, the first Inventor of *Magick*, whom *Pliny* makes to be much antienter than *Moses*, and is believed by *Clemens* to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah*, and to have been worshipped for a Deity. *Justin* says positively, that *Zoroaster* was

King of the *Bactrians*, and the Inventor of *Magick*; it was the same *Zoroaster* against whom *Ninus* made War.

ZORONY'SUS [*ζωρονύσης*, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, made use of by Magicians.

ZO'STOR [*ζωστής*, of *ζώνω*, Gr. to encompass] the Shingles, a Disease.

ZORO'BABEL. See *Zerubbabel*.

ZOUCH [of *de la Zouch*, F. the Trunk of a Tree] a Surname.

ZU'CHE [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

ZUTO'LO, a Bird-pipe or small Flagelet. Ital.

ZU'MA [*ζύμη*, Gr.] Leaven.

ZUPA'LIIUM [among Physicians] a *Julep*, a sort of physical Potion.

ZUZ [זוז, Heb.] an Hebrew Coin, of which four make a *Shekel*, in Value seven Pence Half-penny English.

ZYGIA'TI [among Astrologers] such Persons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, call'd, *ζυγός*, in Greek.

ZY'GOMA [*ζύγωμα*, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper Part joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*, its outward Parts having a long Process or Knob, called *Processus Zygomaticus*.

ZYGOMA'TICUM [in Anatomy] one of a Pair of Muscles, otherwise called *Fugale*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

ZYGOMA'TICUS [of *ζύγωμα*, Gr.] a Muscle of the Face, so named by *Riolanus*, because it rises from the *Zygoma*, but it is inserted near the Corner of the Lips: When this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upward, and make a pleasant Countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [*ζυγοστάτης*, Gr.] a Clerk of the Market, an Officer who has the Oversight of the Weights. L.

ZYGOSTA'TICK [*Zygostaticus*, L. *ζυγοστατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Clerk of the Market or Weights.

ZY'MOMA [*ζύμωμα*, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZYMO'MA [among Physicians] any Kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watery Juice in the Mouth, the Acid or Sharp Liquors in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

ZYMOSI'METER [of *ζύμωσις*, Fermentation, and *μέτρον*, Gr. a Measure] an Instrument by which the Degree of Fermentation, which arises from the Mixture of divers Liquors is measured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

ZY.

ZYMO'SIS [ζύμωσις, Gr.] Fermenta-
tion.

ZYTHOGA'LA [ζυθόγαλα, Gr. of ζύθος,
Ale, and γάλα, Milk] Posset-drink.

ZY'THUM [ζύθος, Gr.] a Drink made

of Corn or Malt, Ale or Beer.

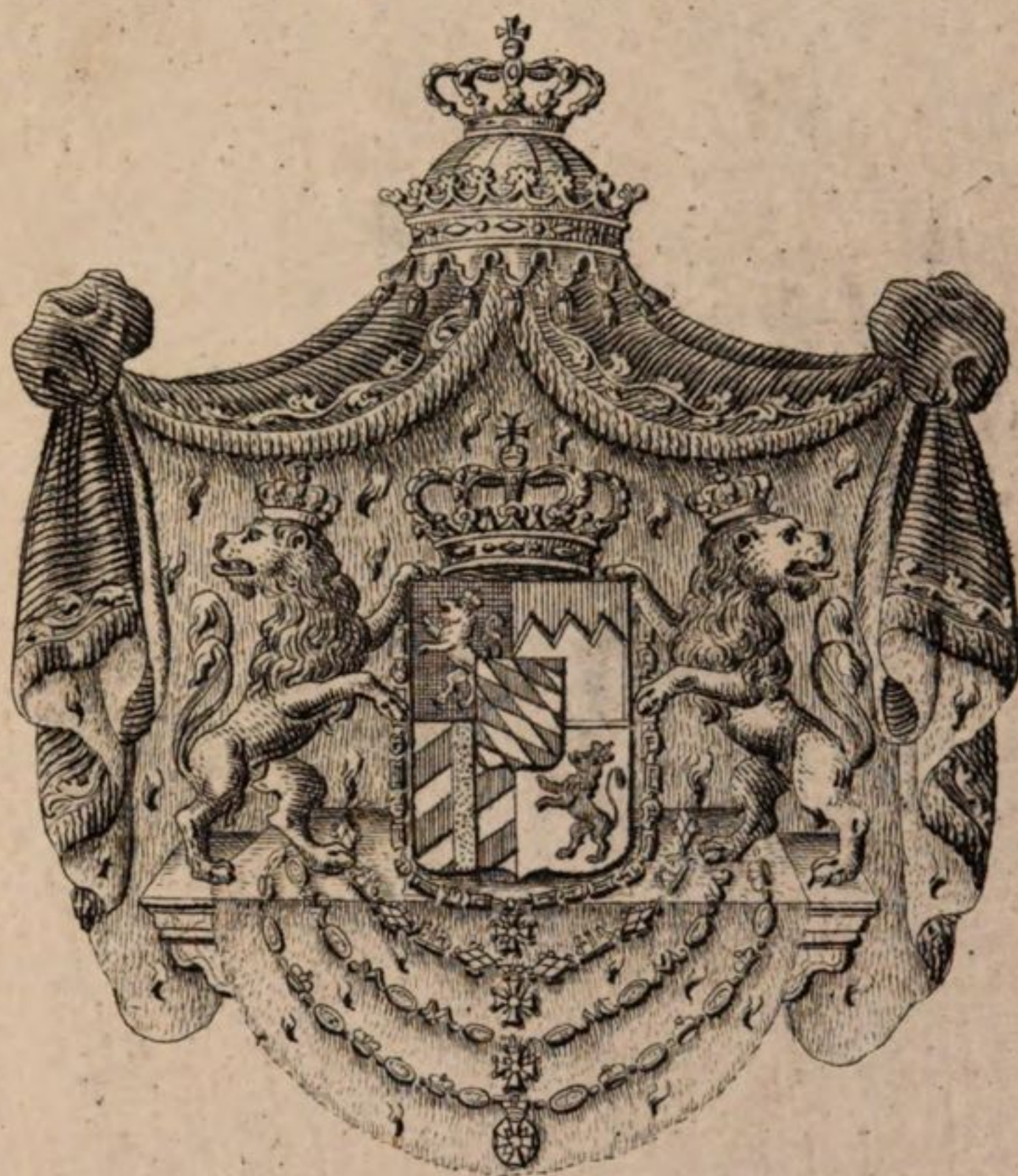
Z. Z. The antients used these two
Letters to signify Myrrhe: But late
Writers use them only for Zinziber,
Ginger.

SICUBI, inter legendum, voces quædam Græcæ parum iusto
accentu notatæ, aut alia, quæ typographi, nostramque eludere
curam, sese oculis objecerint, ut properanti prelo imputes, nobis
humaniter condones, & amicè corrigas, doctè lector, velim.

F I N I S.

Bayerische
Staats-
Bibliothek
München





BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS,



Bailey, Nathan, -1742

An Universal Etymological English Dictionary Comprehending The Derivations
of the Generality of Words in the English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern,
from the Ancient British, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Modern French ... ;
And Also A brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words derived from
Bd.: [1]

London 1731

L.g.sept. 8 v-1

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10582003-8